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72.002

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JANUARY, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
March 7, 1945

72.002

Price \$1 a year





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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1944.

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Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Employment & Payroll Statistics Branch: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In conformity with the movement invariably indicated at the year-end holiday season in the period since 1920, industrial employment showed an exceedingly marked contraction at the beginning of January, when the recession was on a scale greater than in any other winter since 1938, with the exception of 1940. The percentage loss in employment, however, was rather smaller than the average in the years prior to the outbreak of war. The 15,042 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a personnel of 1,834,450; as compared with their staff of 1,888,411 at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 53,961 employees, or 2.9 p.c. The crude index number of employment (1926=100), declined from 185.7 in the last survey, to 180.4 at the date under review, as compared with 185.7 at Jan. 1, 1944, and 183.7 at Jan. 1, 1943. Since the curtailment was less than normal in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a gain, rising from 181.3 at Dec. 1, to 187.4 at the beginning of January.

The latest reduction in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger shrinkage in the indicated salaries and wages. The very general observance of Boxing Day as a holiday following Christmas, together with the loss of working time due to increased absenteeism, and lessened overtime work, combined with the reductions associated with lowered employment, to produce an extremely marked effect upon the disbursements made on or about Jan. 1, for services rendered in the week preceeding. These aggregated \$55,207,831; as compared with \$60,794,016 reported at Dec. 1, there was a contraction of 9.2 p.c., exceeding the decrease of 8.5 p.c. indicated at Jan. 1, 1944, when the year-end holidays had also been observed at the week-end. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$32.19 in the last report, to \$30.10 at the beginning of January. The average at the same date of last year had been \$29.69, and that at Jan. 1, 1943, \$27.92. In the 12 months' comparison, the latest index of employment showed a



Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Jan. 1, 1944, With Comparative Figures for Jan. 1, 1944 and Jan. 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of						Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1945			
												Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payroll	
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	139,320	3,863,156	27.73	30.69	27.01	24.81	119.8	125.9	122.2	118.1	152.1	177.0	151.5	135.7
Prince Edward Island	2,539	64,220	25.29	27.02	23.58	22.46	115.0	124.6	119.5	104.6	137.9	159.6	131.7	110.6
Nova Scotia	78,211	2,211,496	28.28	32.27	27.60	25.88	111.9	125.3	117.3	115.8	140.6	179.7	144.7	134.6
New Brunswick	59,570	1,587,440	27.10	28.40	26.31	23.34	123.9	127.4	123.0	123.1	172.4	173.2	164.1	138.8
Quebec	567,253	16,474,957	29.04	30.63	28.14	26.12	121.5	125.6	128.0	126.3	147.4	160.8	150.5	140.1
Ontario	759,642	23,085,227	30.39	33.10	30.73	28.73	114.2	116.6	114.5	115.8	128.0	142.2	130.0	123.5
Prairie Provinces	205,433	6,467,593	31.48	32.23	30.39	29.09	116.3	118.4	116.5	109.7	139.5	145.3	135.3	122.4
Manitoba	95,464	2,960,834	31.02	31.90	29.63	28.71	116.3	118.4	116.5	109.7	139.5	145.3	135.3	122.4
Saskatchewan	40,181	1,231,470	30.65	30.56	28.94	28.01	110.8	114.1	107.9	103.4	134.8	138.5	124.8	120.0
Alberta	69,788	2,275,289	32.60	33.64	32.17	30.25	119.6	121.3	126.2	112.5	147.2	154.0	153.6	129.7
British Columbia	162,802	5,316,898	32.66	34.71	31.79	31.56	128.9	135.3	141.0	137.4	148.9	166.1	159.7	156.9
CANADA	1,834,450	55,207,831	30.10	32.19	29.69	27.92	118.1	121.6	121.5	120.1	138.1	152.1	140.4	131.7
(b) Cities														
Montreal	274,007	8,112,153	29.61	32.59	29.52	27.05	125.5	129.6	135.5	127.9	145.8	165.6	157.2	139.6
Quebec City	34,321	932,333	27.17	28.93	25.00	22.10	144.9	151.2	169.5	152.5	189.6	210.7	204.8	164.9
Toronto	249,883	7,427,481	29.72	32.57	30.72	28.30	125.8	129.2	129.2	126.7	139.0	156.3	147.8	134.8
Ottawa	23,164	628,048	27.11	28.25	26.34	24.17	116.0	114.7	110.0	109.5	136.1	140.3	125.6	115.6
Hamilton	59,033	1,774,454	30.06	33.42	30.95	29.83	111.1	114.6	111.2	119.0	121.3	139.1	125.1	129.2
Windsor	39,083	1,418,268	36.29	37.73	36.44	36.44	123.6	125.9	130.1	136.1	118.6	144.7	129.0	130.5
Winnipeg	63,166	1,759,516	27.86	29.20	27.45	26.72	122.6	123.8	120.5	114.6	134.7	142.5	130.5	121.2
Vancouver	80,302	2,505,272	31.20	33.35	30.08	29.85	157.1	163.9	180.6	170.8	195.9	207.4	208.0	177.9
Halifax	24,550	691,793	28.18	30.92	28.33	26.54	146.5	153.5	155.5	176.0	202.4	207.4	208.0	177.9
Saint John	15,027	410,722	27.33	29.54	26.82	24.94	143.6	133.6	133.6	184.5	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.1
Sherbrooke	9,099	218,271	23.99	26.82	23.99	23.99	105.5	107.2	107.2	120.9	137.1	137.1	137.1	137.1
Three Rivers	10,073	276,931	27.49	29.75	27.49	27.49	126.7	127.2	127.2	136.7	159.6	159.6	159.6	159.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	15,662	430,356	27.48	29.77	27.48	27.48	107.8	109.7	109.7	130.9	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4
London	20,933	574,779	27.46	29.35	27.46	27.46	117.7	121.0	121.0	128.6	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
Port William-Port Arthur	15,474	555,123	35.87	35.99	35.87	35.87	110.5	116.4	116.4	148.0	156.4	156.4	156.4	156.4
Regina	10,565	286,124	27.08	27.09	27.08	27.08	117.5	118.0	118.0	138.6	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2
Saskatoon	5,957	155,076	26.03	26.30	26.03	26.03	124.3	126.7	126.7	144.5	148.7	148.7	148.7	148.7
Calgary	17,490	534,991	30.59	30.95	30.59	30.59	116.7	117.9	117.9	139.6	142.7	142.7	142.7	142.7
Edmonton	16,620	455,312	27.40	28.93	27.40	27.40	127.8	134.5	134.5	145.6	161.8	161.8	161.8	161.8
Victoria	14,120	441,714	31.28	33.02	31.28	31.28	169.0	168.3	168.3	210.8	221.6	221.6	221.6	221.6
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,115,037	33,695,491	30.22	33.35	30.18	28.11	126.6	131.0	134.8	134.7	147.1	168.0	156.5	142.5
Durable Goods 1/	586,613	19,223,522	32.77	36.83	32.49	30.53	137.6	142.5	157.2	148.6	160.9	187.2	182.4	163.0
Non-Durable Goods	528,424	13,801,874	27.05	29.23	26.83	24.80	117.1	121.2	114.5	114.7	133.5	149.3	143.3	121.3
Electric Light and Power	18,208	670,095	36.80	37.05	36.52	35.04	95.4	96.2	91.7	91.1	108.9	110.5	103.9	98.9
Lumber	2,532,420	27,042,420	27.02	25.04	24.08	21.44	197.7	190.1	164.7	158.4	268.4	239.1	202.4	179.7
Mining	34,869	2,400,856	34.86	39.79	34.14	32.99	82.6	85.5	88.1	91.6	91.5	108.0	95.5	96.8
Communications	29,682	925,998	31.20	31.04	30.86	29.51	113.9	113.8	108.1	106.2	131.3	130.4	123.1	115.6
Transportation	157,616	6,110,017	38.77	38.63	35.79	36.10	123.8	125.7	118.4	108.7	149.6	151.4	133.2	123.9
Construction and Maintenance	125,284	3,612,564	28.84	29.76	28.70	26.83	70.6	78.8	75.8	94.7	89.2	102.7	95.5	111.6
Services	46,702	904,785	19.37	19.82	18.94	18.10	117.7	119.7	113.7	105.6	139.4	145.2	132.9	119.5
Trade	197,562	5,025,700	25.44	25.63	25.30	23.90	115.3	114.5	109.7	108.4	125.6	125.2	118.8	113.9
Finance	1,834,450	55,207,831	30.10	32.19	29.69	27.92	118.1	121.6	121.5	120.1	138.1	152.1	140.4	131.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	66,430	2,159,153	32.50	32.42	32.02	29.77	117.9	121.2	120.9	119.5	137.6	151.0	139.5	130.9
1/ This classification comprises the following: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.														

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in 1938 last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows: Nov. 1, 144.2, Dec. 1, 144.2 and Jan. 1, 143.8; at Jan. 1, 1944 the index was 144.6.



loss of 2.9 p.c., accompanying that of 1.6 p.c. in the payrolls.

Communications, retail trade, local transportation, railway construction and maintenance and logging afforded more employment at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1; the improvement in trade was seasonal, while that in the other groups was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year. Manufacturing, mining, steam railway and water transportation, building and highway construction and maintenance and services, on the other hand, showed seasonal curtailment. The largest reductions were those of 38,889 in manufacturing, and 14,434 in construction as a whole. The loss of 3.4 p.c. in the former was somewhat smaller than the average percentage decline at Jan. 1 in pre-war years, although it was greater than in any other year during the war. Only in tobacco factories was the trend upward at the date under review, when the most pronounced contractions were in iron and steel, food and textile plants.

### PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$55,207,831, previously stated as having been disbursed at Jan. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the 15,042 reporting employers, was lower by 9.2 p.c. than the sums paid at the first of December. The decline was seasonal. The weekly per capita earnings fell from \$32.19 at Dec. 1, to \$30.10 at the first of January, or by \$2.09, the loss of \$1.92 indicated at Jan. 1, 1944, had lowered the average in the eight leading industries to \$29.69. In 1943, the average was \$27.92.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,900,880 as compared with 1,954,896 at the beginning of December. The amounts received in weekly payrolls by these persons were given as \$57,366,984 paid on or about Jan. 1, and \$62,949,413 paid on or about Dec. 1. The general per capita figure for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$30.18, as compared with \$32.20 at the beginning of December, and \$29.77 at Jan. 1, 1944.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1944, where these are available. In the table on page 4, appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls from June 1, 1941, when the current payroll statistics were instituted.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926-100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 2 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 18.1 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 38.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1944, amounted to 17.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 37.6 p.c. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in payrolls than in employment may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work; (2) the payment of cost of living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up grading of employees as they

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of		Per		Index Numbers of		Per	
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Capita Earnings	Aggregate Payrolls	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Capita Earnings	Aggregate Payrolls
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3	
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	120.1	111.4	114.3	\$26.32	130.7
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	118.5	113.8	126.0	28.39	132.2
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	118.6	116.5	129.3	28.58	135.0
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.1	113.7	133.0	28.94	132.5
May 1	109.5	123.9	28.59	116.5	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.7
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	118.5	122.6	137.2	28.73	135.5
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	120.1	124.7	141.7	29.16	134.8
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	121.6	126.4	143.2	29.03	135.5
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	121.8	128.3	148.5	29.72	136.9
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	29.51	122.6	129.9	152.5	30.15	137.7
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.31	123.4	130.1	156.3	30.70	137.4
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	124.6	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5		1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5	
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	118.1	134.8	156.5	\$30.18	126.6
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.75		135.3	170.5	32.76	
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	32.27		134.8	172.2	33.23	
Apr. 1	118.1	148.5	32.37		134.2	171.7	33.28	
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26		132.9	168.1	32.92	
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80		132.8	166.7	32.64	
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72		134.4	167.7	32.44	
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63		133.9	166.8	32.38	
Sept. 1	121.6	149.6	31.69		134.6	168.6	32.55	
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36		133.2	169.2	33.02	
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29		131.7	168.1	33.20	
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19		131.0	168.0	33.35	

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



gain experience in their work; and (4) the granting of higher wage rates in numerous cases.

For evident reasons, the advances in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation have exceeded those in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in the former having risen by 26.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1945, and that of payrolls, by 47.1 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in different industries is obviously an exceedingly important factor.

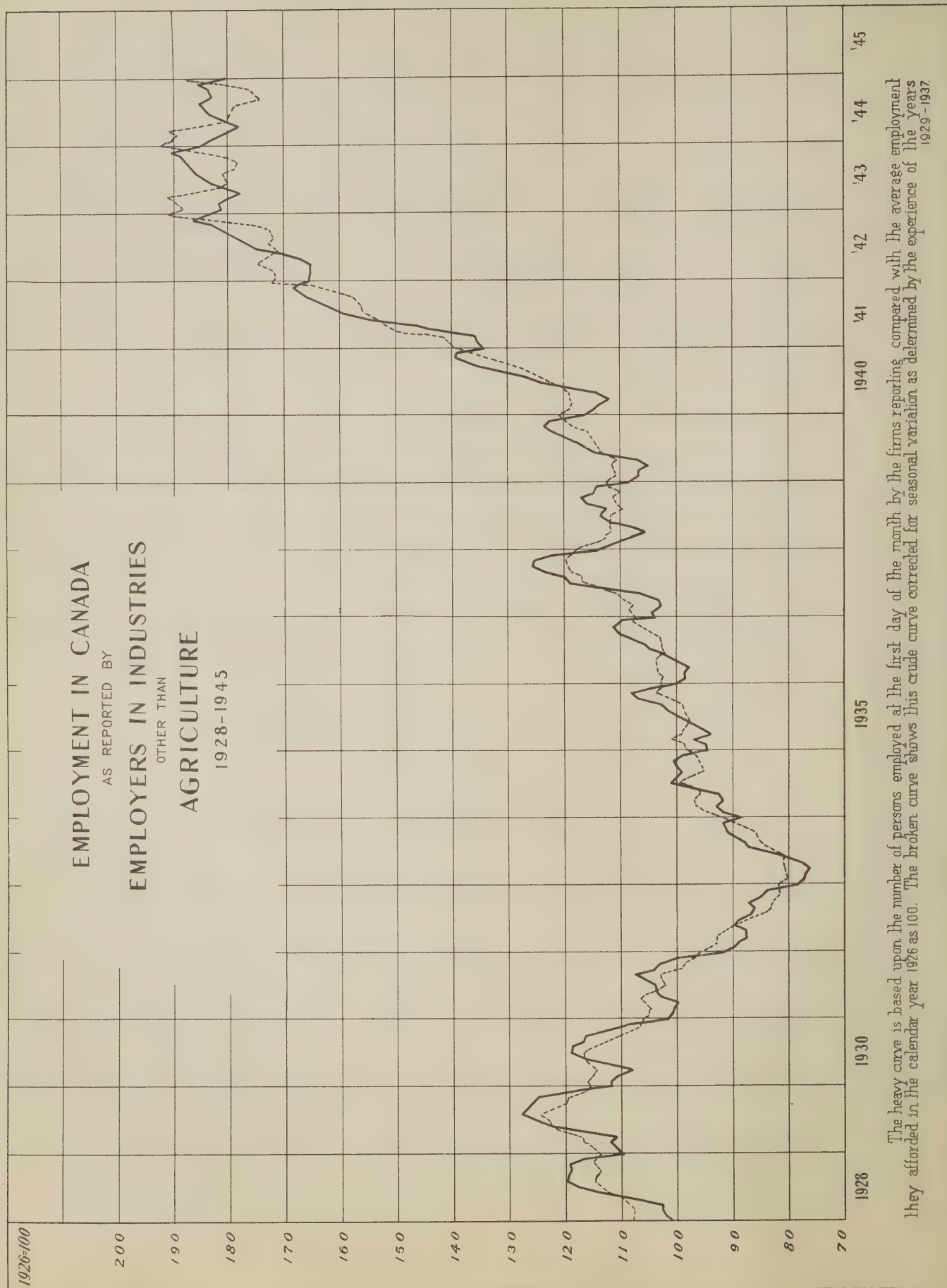
### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1, 1945, and Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926-100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

#### 1. Manufacturing.

There was a considerable recession in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, in accordance with the trend invariably indicated at the beginning of January in this record of 25 years. The number of workers released was larger than at Jan. 1 in any earlier year since 1938; the percentage loss, however, was decidedly below average, judged by pre-war experience. The 8,271 factories co-operating in the latest survey reported a staff of 1,115,037 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages, paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December, amounted to \$33,695,491; at Dec. 1, these employers had had a personnel of 1,153,926 and had disbursed the sum of \$38,488,916 in weekly payrolls. The falling-off of 12.5 p.c. in the wage and salary payments at Jan. 1 was rather larger than that noted at the same date in the preceding winter, no doubt partly because Christmas fell on Monday, and there was a very widespread observance of the Boxing Day holiday, accompanied in many cases by increased amounts of absenteeism during the holiday season. The average earnings per employee declined from \$33.35 paid on or about Dec. 1, to \$30.22 at the date under review. At Jan. 1, 1944, the weekly earnings had averaged \$30.18, while the per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1943, was \$28.11, and that in 1942, \$26.32.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



Reflecting the reduction of 38,889 employees, or 3.4 p.c., at the date under review, the index of employment in manufacturing declined from 220.1 at the beginning of December, to 212.7 at Jan. 1, when it was 6.1 p.c. below the Jan. 1, 1944, figure of 226.4, the maximum for that date in the record of 25 years. Since the reduction was less than normal according to pre-war experience, the seasonally-corrected index number showed an increase, rising from 222.6 at Dec. 1, to 226.9 at the first of January.

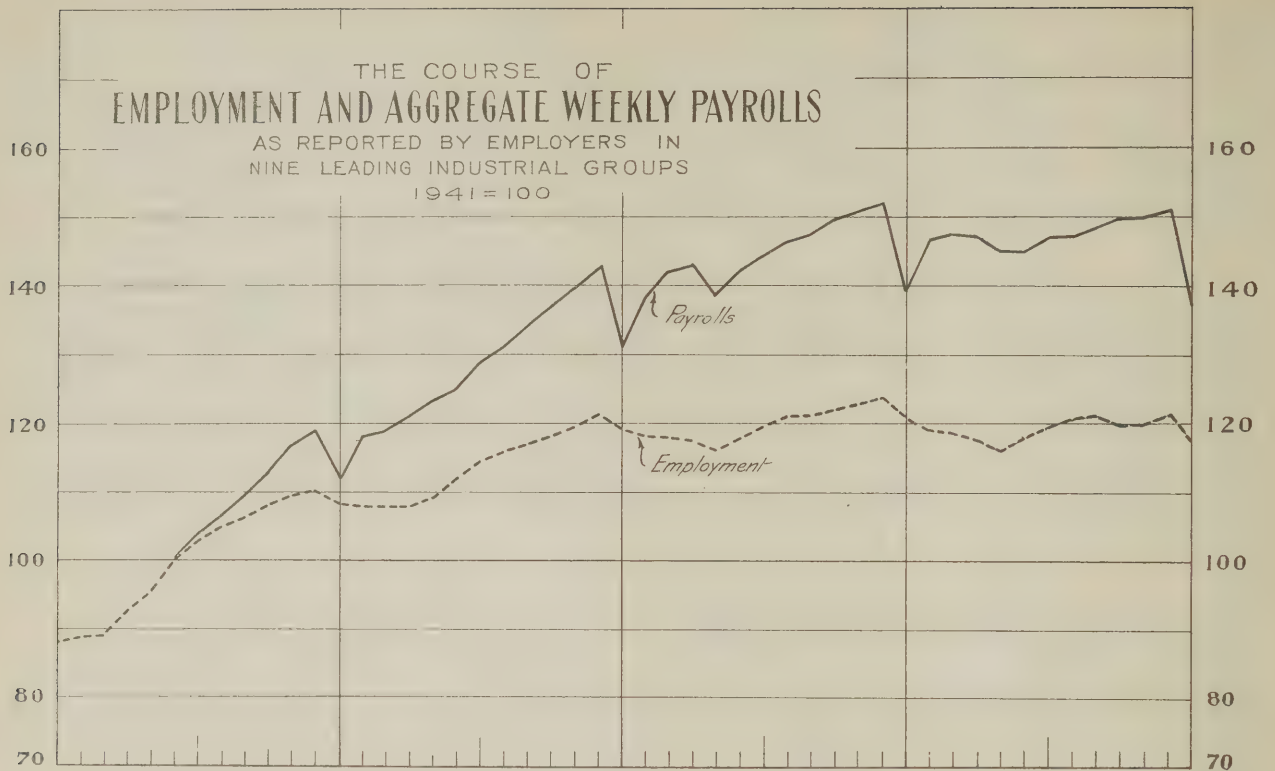
Heightened employment was recorded at the beginning of January in tobacco factories, but the trend in the remaining manufacturing divisions was seasonally downward. The greatest curtailment was in iron and steel<sup>products</sup>, vegetable food and textile plants, from which 13,691, 6,417 and 5,504 persons were released, respectively. Large losses were also reported in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal divisions, while those in leather, rubber, clay, glass and stone, and miscellaneous manufactured products were on a smaller scale. Employment in central electric stations was also quieter.

Payrolls in Manufacturing. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1 was 147.1, as compared with 168.0 at the beginning of December, and 156.5 at Jan. 1, 1944. There was thus a decrease of six p.c. in the reported payrolls during the twelve months, which was accompanied by that of 6.1 p.c. in the index number of employment. The average earnings per employee, however, were very slightly higher at the date under review than at Jan. 1, 1944.

Logging. There were further important additions to the working forces of logging camps. The expansion was at variance with the downward movement usually indicated at Jan. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 578 employers with a staff of 93,718, as compared with 90,095 at Dec. 1. The index of employment, at 313.0, was higher by 20.1 p.c. than that of 260.7 at Jan. 1 in 1944, since when the indicated payrolls have gained by 32.6 p.c. The latest weekly aggregate was \$2,532,420, considerably exceeding the Dec. 1 figure of \$2,255,908. The per capita earnings rose from \$25.04 at Dec. 1, 1944, to \$27.06 at the date under review, as compared with \$24.08 at Jan. 1, 1944. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8).

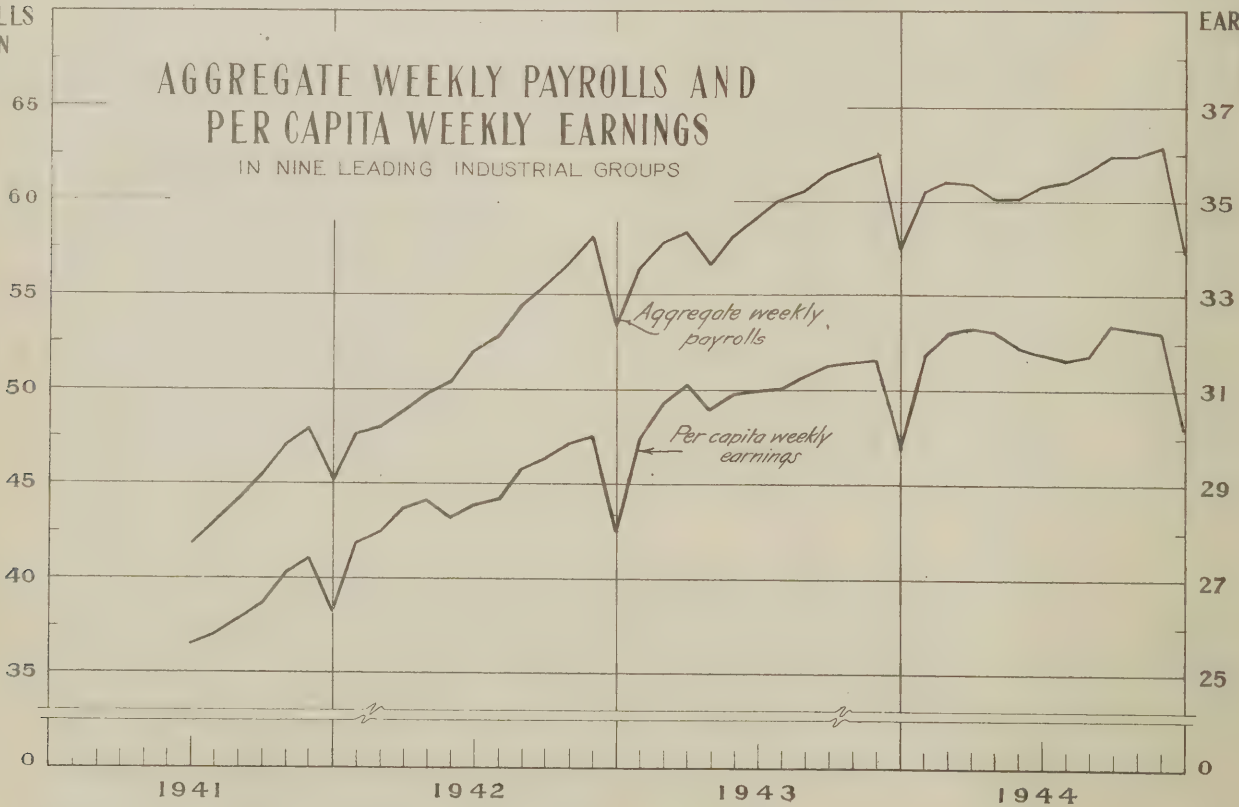
Mining. All branches of this group showed curtailment. The general decline was seasonal in character, but was greater than average in extent. The largest losses took place in coal-mining. Returns were received from 489 operators with a combined working force of 68,869 persons, a reduction of 2,386 from their Dec. 1 staffs. The latest index in the mining group stood at 146.4, as compared with 151.5 in the month before, and 156.1 at Jan. 1, 1944. The falling-off of 6.2 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 4.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,400,856, this was \$434,658 less than the sum distributed by the same employers in the preceding period of observation. Suspension of work and absenteeism during the holiday season were chiefly responsible for the reduced earnings. The per capita figure declined from \$39.79 at Dec. 1, to \$34.86 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$34.14 at Jan. 1, 1944.

Chart 2



PAYROLLS  
MILLION  
\$

EARNINGS  
\$





Communications.— Employment in communications was rather brisker at the beginning of January, when a personnel of 29,682 was indicated by the co-operating employers, whose employees at Dec. 1 had numbered 29,640. The payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$925,998, as compared with \$919,967 in the preceding report. The average earnings per worker advanced from \$31.04 at Dec. 1, to \$31.20 at the first of January, as compared with \$30.86 at Jan. 1, 1944. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 110.7, several points higher than that of 105.1 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index in the 12 months was 5.3 p.c.

Transportation.— Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 629 co-operating firms and branches having a staff of 157,616, as compared with 160,159 in their last return. The local transportation division reported a slight gain, but there were declines in steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring. The general loss was much smaller than the average in the experience of past years. The index of employment was 122.3; this was slightly lower than that of 124.2 in the preceding month, but 4.1 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1944, figure of 117.5.

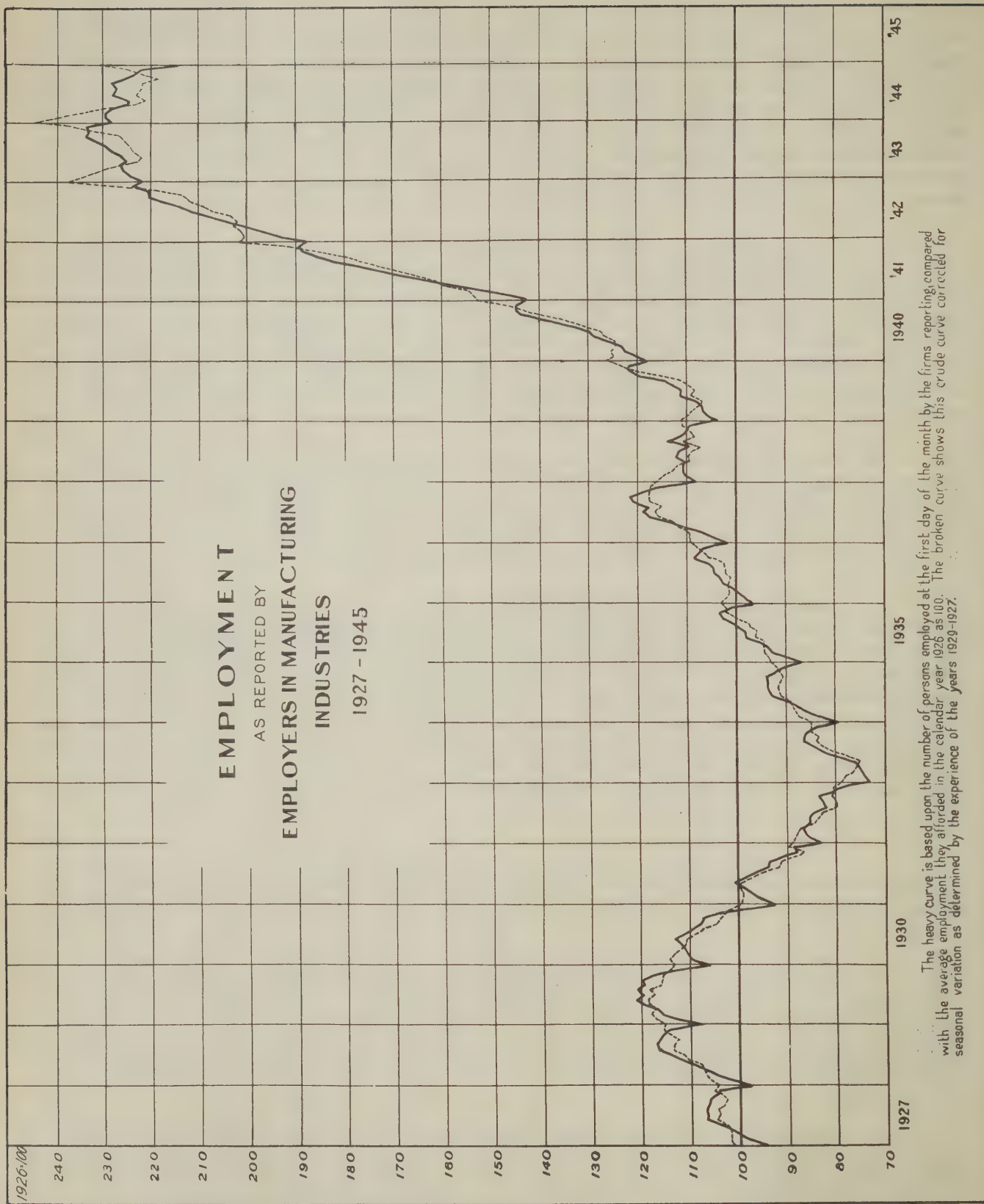
The indicated salaries and wages aggregated \$6,110,017, averaging \$38.77 per employee. At Dec. 1, 1944, the sum of \$6,186,558 had been disbursed by the same employers, a per capita figure of \$38.63. The average at Jan. 1, 1944, had been \$35.79, and that in 1943, \$36.10. The index of payrolls according to the latest survey was 12.3 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.— There were substantial losses in construction at the first of January, when the percentage decline was decidedly below the normal indicated in the years since 1920. The greatest reduction was in work on the highways, although building was also slacker; railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, afforded more employment. The 1,596 contractors furnishing information had a personnel of 125,264, 14,434 fewer than at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers totalled \$3,612,564, as compared with \$4,158,032 in their last report. The average earnings per employee declined from \$29.76 at Dec. 1, to \$28.84 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1944, figure had been \$28.70.

The latest index of employment in construction was 98.2; this was 7.2 p.c. below that of 105.8 at the same date of 1944. The accompanying loss in the payroll index was 6.6 p.c.

Services.— The trend in services continued seasonally downward, according to data received from 726 establishments, whose working forces totalled 46,702, as compared with 47,541 at the beginning of December. There were declines in laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in hotels and restaurants. The contraction was somewhat greater than average for the time of year. The payrolls reported at Jan. 1 aggregated \$904,785, compared with \$942,091 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, employment has shown an increase of 3.5 p.c., while the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 4.9 p.c. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1 were \$19.37, and those at Dec. 1 were \$19.82; the Jan. 1, 1944, figure had been \$18.94. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 65 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of January.





Trade. Seasonal activity on a considerable scale was indicated in trade at Jan. 1, when the general expansion was somewhat less-than-normal, based on the experience of past years. Statistics were tabulated from 2,689 retailers and wholesalers employing a personnel of 197,562 men and women, as compared with 196,097 at the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$5,025,700, as compared with \$5,007,030 at Dec. 1. This gain was, proportionately, slightly less than that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita earnings showed a falling-off, standing at \$25.44, as compared with \$25.53 in the preceding report; the Jan. 1, 1944, figure had been \$25.30.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 180.8, 5.1 p.c. higher than that of 172.0 at the opening of 1944, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 5.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions. Data were received from 900 financial institutions, with a combined staff of 66,430, as against 66,485 at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$2,159,153, as compared with \$2,155,397 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita figure was \$32.50, as compared with \$32.42 in the last report, and \$32.02 at Jan. 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 128.4, was higher by 2.2 p.c. than at Jan. 1, 1944, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 3.7 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was downward in all provinces except New Brunswick, where there was a considerable gain. The greatest contractions took place in Quebec and Ontario. In all provinces, the reported payrolls were substantially smaller than at Dec. 1, due to loss of working time over the holidays, to increased absenteeism and to other seasonal factors, as well as to the very general curtailment in industrial employment. The average earnings per employee were also lower except in Saskatchewan. Except in Ontario, they were higher than at Jan. 1 in any earlier year for which data are available; in Ontario, the latest per capita figure was some cents lower than it had been 12 months earlier.

Maritime Provinces. Pronounced reductions in employment were indicated in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 1,097 co-operating establishments released 7,149 persons from their staffs which aggregated 139,320. This decrease of 4.9 p.c., was rather smaller than that at Jan. 1 in 1943 or 1944, but exceeded the loss at the same date in any preceding year of the record. The payroll index also showed an important falling-off from Dec. 1, but, at 152.1, was fractionally above the Jan. 1, 1944, figure of 151.5. Employment in New Brunswick was more active at the date under review, but there was a large loss in Nova Scotia; the trend in Prince Edward Island was also downward.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was much quieter; most of the curtailment took place in iron and steel, lumber and vegetable food factories, but the tendency in the textile, animal food and some other divisions was also unfavourable. Increased activity, however, was indicated in logging and transportation, the improvement being seasonal. The remaining non-manufacturing industries reported reduced employment. The decreases in mining and construction were substantial, while those in services and trade were moderate.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,863,156, as compared with \$4,495,125 disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with absenteeism and seasonal contractions in employment, lowered the per capita earnings from \$30.69 at Dec. 1, to \$27.73 at Jan. 1, 1945. The average at the beginning of January twelve months earlier had been \$27.01, and that in 1943, \$24.81. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review was two p.c. lower than at Jan. 1, 1944, while that of payrolls was fractionally higher.

Quebec. The shrinkage in Quebec at Jan. 1 was on a scale approximating the average at the opening of the year in the period, 1921-1944. The number of workers laid off by the 3,939 firms furnishing statistics was 19,374, a loss of 3.3 p.c.; they employed 567,253 men and women at the date under review, when their payrolls aggregated \$16,474,957. As compared with \$17,974,124 at the beginning of December, this was a decline of 8.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee were also considerably smaller, at \$29.04, as compared with \$30.63 in the last report. The Jan. 1, 1944, figure had been \$28.14. The latest index of employment, at 191.1, was 5.1 p.c. lower than was the case a year earlier, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.1 p.c. in the same comparison.

The only main industrial divisions showing improvement at the beginning of January were communications, logging and retail trade, in which the gains were not particularly large. Manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance reported very marked curtailment, while the contraction in mining and services was on a much smaller scale. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest reductions were in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and textiles, but there were also large losses in lumber, chemical, pulp and paper and electrical apparatus plants. Declines on a smaller scale were indicated in leather, food, rubber and some other factories.

Ontario. Firms in Ontario reported a seasonal recession which exceeded that shown at the beginning of January in any earlier year of the war, but which was nevertheless below average according to pre-war standards. The persons in recorded employment aggregated 759,642; as compared with 775,337 at Dec. 1, there was a loss of 15,665 workers, or two p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$23,085,227, a falling-off of 10.1 p.c. from the payrolls distributed by the same firms at Dec. 1, when the per capita earnings stood at \$33.10, declining to \$30.39 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.73 at the beginning of January, 1944, and \$28.73 at Jan. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 184.2, was lower than that of 188.0 a month earlier, and was also below the Jan. 1, 1944, figure of 185.4. In the year, the index of payrolls has fallen by 1.5 p.c.

There was a substantial decline in employment in manufacturing as compared with Dec. 1. Iron and steel plants released over 6,500 persons. The losses in food and textile factories were also considerable, while smaller reductions were reported in the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. Tobacco and non-ferrous metal factories, on the other hand, showed improvement. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and retail trade afforded more employment during the pay period under observation, while mining, transportation, services and construction released employees. The losses in construction were largest.

Prairie Provinces. According to information furnished by 2,073 firms in the Prairie Area, employment at Jan. 1 was quieter than at the beginning of December, when they had a personnel of 209,108, as compared with 205,433



at the date under review. The decrease was smaller than that usually indicated at the opening of January, although it exceeded that at Jan. 1 in 1944 or 1943. All three provinces shared in the retrogressive movement at the date under review. Manufacturing showed curtailment, mainly in iron and steel, food and textiles, while the lumber and non-metallic mineral divisions reported reduced activity. There were fairly large gains in trade and logging, together with an insignificant increase in mining, in which the coal group showed improvement. Transportation, services and construction, on the other hand, reported decreases, those in the last-named being greatest.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Jan. 1, 1945, amounted to \$6,467,593, as compared with \$6,738,516 at the beginning of December. This was a decline of four p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$31.48, 75 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but \$1.09 higher than the Jan. 1, 1944, figure of \$30.39. In the twelve months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has decreased by 0.2 p.c., but the reported payrolls have risen by 3.1 p.c.

British Columbia.— The contraction in British Columbia was larger than at Jan. 1 in any other year since 1940, although the percentage loss was rather below-average according to pre-war experience. Statistics were received from 1,622 employers with a combined working force of 162,802 men and women; this was 8,068 fewer than at the beginning of December, a decline of 4.7 p.c., which was accompanied by a reduction of 10.4 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. These amounted to \$5,316,898 at the date under review. The per capita figure was \$32.66, as compared with \$34.71 at Dec. 1, and \$31.79 at Jan. 1, 1944. The index of payrolls since that date, however, has fallen by 6.8 p.c., while that of employment is 8.6 p.c. lower.

Mining was slightly more active than at Dec. 1, but employment declined in manufacturing, logging, transportation, services, construction and trade; except in manufacturing, the losses were moderate. Within the last-named, considerable reductions were noted in food, lumber and iron and steel plants.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Jan. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.— Employment in Halifax showed an important recession at Jan. 1, when manufacturing, (notably of iron and steel and lumber products), construction and trade reported reduced activity. Transportation, on the other hand, was seasonally brisker. A combined working force of 24,550 men and women was employed by the 209 co-operating establishments, who had had 25,723 employees at Dec. 1. This decline of 1,173 persons, or 4.6 p.c., was accompanied by a loss of 13 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which fell from \$795,394 in the preceding survey, to \$691,793 at the date under review. The per capita figure was also lower, at \$28.18, as compared with \$30.92 at the beginning of December.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1945, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 76 p.c., while the number of workers has gained by 46.5 p.c.

Saint John.— Seasonal activity in shipping operations resulted in a substantial advance in employment in Saint John at the beginning of January, when

data were tabulated from 158 firms with a staff of 15,027 men and women, exceeding by 1,047 the number they had employed at the first of December. Manufacturing was quieter, especially in lumber, food and iron and steel plants, and construction also released some employees, but, as already stated, transportation showed improvement.

The reported weekly salaries and wages were somewhat lower at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, the latest aggregate being \$410,722, and the average, \$27.33, as compared with a total of \$414,379 and a per capita figure of \$29.64 in the preceding survey. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record in the Dominion was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 43.6 p.c., while the gain in the reported payrolls has amounted to 84.5 p.c.

Montreal. - There was a further considerable decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 2,322 co-operating firms reported a staff of 274,007, 8,740 fewer than at Dec. 1. This was a falling-off of 3.1 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 12 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. These aggregated \$8,112,153. The per capita figure was \$29.61, as compared with \$32.59 in the last report, and \$29.52 at Jan. 1, 1944. The latest index of employment, at 177.1, was lower by 7.4 p.c. than at the same date in 1944, since when the index of payrolls has fallen 7.3 p.c.

Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, but transportation and services were also quieter. On the other hand, construction and trade afforded more employment. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest losses were in iron and steel and textiles. Lumber, food, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also showed reduced activity.

Quebec City. - The trend was seasonally downward in Quebec; statistics were received from 256 employers of 34,321 men and women. As compared with 35,803 at Dec. 1, there was a decline of 4.1 p.c. The payrolls were also substantially lower, showing a falling-off of ten p.c. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$932,333, an average of \$27.17 per person. The per capita at Dec. 1 was \$28.93, while that at Jan. 1, 1944, was \$25.00. Most of the reduction in employment at the date under review took place in chemical and iron and steel factories. Construction was also slacker. On the other hand, retail trade afforded more employment, and small gains were noted in transportation.

The index of employment at Jan. 1, stood at 237.5, as compared with 277.8 at the same date of last year. This decrease of 14.5 p.c. was accompanied by that of 7.4 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls in the 12 months.

Sherbrooke. - Employment in Sherbrooke was moderately lower at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 83 firms with 9,099 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 9,234 in their last return. The sums earned by these employees at the date under review amounted to \$218,271 as against \$247,694 at the beginning of December, when the average per worker had been \$26.82, decidedly higher than the latest average of \$23.99. From the institution of the Canadian monthly payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1945, the index of employment rose by 5.5 p.c., and there has been a gain of 20.9 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers. - Industrial activity decreased in Three Rivers at Jan. 1, there being a loss of 793 in the staffs of the 77 co-operating establishments; these totalled 10,073. The weekly payrolls distributed, at \$276,931, were also substantially reduced as compared with the Dec. 1 aggregate of \$323,219.



The per capita figures fell from \$29.75 at that date, to \$27.49 at the first of January. The reduction in employment took place largely in transportation, construction and manufacturing.

The increase in employment in this city from June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to Jan. 1, 1945, was 26.7 p.c., while the rise in the payrolls amounted to 36.7 p.c.

Toronto.- The percentage decline in Toronto at the beginning of January was somewhat below-normal. Most of the contraction took place in manufacturing, notably of textile, food, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel products. Construction and services were also quieter, while transportation was brisker; no general change was shown in trade. Information was furnished by 2,237 firms employing 249,883 workers, as compared with 256,469 in their last return. The reported payrolls aggregated \$7,427,481, a reduction of 11.1 p.c. from their Dec. 1 total. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$29.72, as compared with \$32.57 at Dec. 1, and \$30.72 at Jan. 1, 1944.

The latest index of employment was 192.9, as compared with 198.0 at the beginning of December; that at Jan. 1 of last year had also been 198.0. In the latter comparison, there was a decline of six p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa was at a higher level at Jan. 1 than had been the case at Dec. 1. The improvement took place largely in trade. Manufacturing was rather slacker, the greatest decline being in pulp and paper and paper-using plants. Construction and services also showed a reduction. The 268 employers whose data were tabulated had an aggregate working force of 23,164, and disbursed the sum of \$628,048 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with 22,916 employees and a payroll of \$647,488 at Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$27.11, as against \$28.25 in the preceding period of observation, and \$26.34 at Jan. 1, 1944. The index of employment, at 174.7, was higher than that of 165.7 at Jan. 1, 1944, while the payroll index was higher by 8.4 p.c.

Hamilton.- Information was received from 381 firms in Hamilton, whose employees numbered 59,033, a decline of 1,867 from their last report. This loss of 3.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 12.8 p.c. in the indicated weekly salaries and wages, which aggregated \$1,774,454; the sum of \$2,035,084 had been paid by the same employers at the beginning of December. The average pay envelope at Jan. 1, 1945, contained \$30.06, as compared with \$33.42 at Dec. 1, and \$30.95 at Jan. 1, 1944. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has fractionally fallen, while there has been a decline of 3.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel, rubber and textile products, released employees at the date under review. Transportation, services and trade were also quieter, while construction and maintenance showed somewhat greater activity.

Windsor.- Moderate reductions were recorded in Windsor, the largest being in iron and steel factories. Construction was also slacker, but trade afforded rather more employment. Statistics furnished by 232 establishments showed a personnel of 39,083 men and women, 727 fewer than at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays greatly lowered the reported weekly earnings, which were reduced from \$1,731,486 at Dec. 1, to \$1,418,268 at the date under review, or by 18.1 p.c. The per capita figures were \$43.49 at Dec. 1, and \$36.29 at Jan. 1, as against \$37.73 at Jan. 1, 1944. The index of employment between then and Jan. 1, 1945, declined by five p.c., while that of payrolls was lower by 8.1 p.c.

Fort-William - Port Arthur.- Activity in Fort William and Port Arthur was curtailed at Jan. 1, according to data from 110 employers whose working forces aggregated 15,474, as compared with 16,296 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages of these employers also showed a decline, from \$586,540 at Dec. 1, to \$555,123 at the date under review. The latest average of weekly earnings was \$35.87; that at the first of December had been \$35.99. Employment in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division, was quieter; transportation and construction also released employees, while trade was brisker.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur had advanced by 10.5 p.c., and the payrolls, by 48.0 p.c. up to Jan. 1, 1945.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- There was a moderate decline in Kitchener-Waterloo at Jan. 1, most of this taking place in manufacturing. Statistics were compiled from 165 establishments with a personnel of 15,662, as compared with 15,942 at the beginning of December. The weekly payrolls were also reduced, falling from \$474,612 at that date to \$430,356 at the date under review, when the per capita figure was \$27.48, as compared with \$29.77 at Dec. 1. The gain in recorded employment from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1945, was 7.8 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 30.9 p.c.

London.- Employment in London at the opening of the year showed a recession, the 241 reporting firms reducing their staffs by 565 men and women, to 20,933. The salaries and wages disbursed at Jan. 1 were also lower, aggregating \$574,779, as compared with \$630,992 at Dec. 1. Most of the contraction was in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel. Transportation was also slacker. The payroll disbursements were given at \$574,779, a considerable loss as compared with the Dec. 1 total of \$630,992 paid by the same firms. The average earnings per employee at Jan. 1 were \$27.46, and at Dec. 1, \$29.35. From the beginning of the payroll record in Canada at June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1945, the number of persons in recorded employment in London has risen by 17.7 p.c., and the indicated payrolls by 28.6 p.c.

Winnipeg.- The trend was downward in Winnipeg; 612 employers reported a combined working force of 63,166 persons, as compared with 63,787 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing and construction were quieter, but additions to staffs were indicated in trade. The observance of the holidays was largely responsible for lowering the payrolls by 5.5 p.c., to \$1,759,516 paid on or about Jan. 1, when the average earnings per employee were \$27.86, as compared with \$29.20 at Dec. 1, and \$27.45 at Jan. 1, 1944. The latest index number of employment was 149.8, being higher by 1.8 p.c. than at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the weekly payrolls have risen by 3.1 p.c.

Regina.- Little general change was noted in Regina. Manufacturing was rather quieter, while there was a small reduction in construction. The 151 firms furnishing information at the beginning of January had a personnel of 10,565, 42 fewer than at Dec. 1, when the payrolls, at \$287,371, had slightly exceeded the latest aggregate of \$286,124. The per capita figures showed little change, having been \$27.09 at Dec. 1 and \$27.08 at the date under review.

Between June 1, 1941, when the general record of payrolls was commenced, and the first of January, 1945, the index of employment in Regina rose by 17.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 38.6 p.c.



Saskatoon. There was a moderate decrease in industrial activity in Saskatoon at the first of January, when manufacturing, (notably of foods), and trade released some employees. An aggregate staff of 5,957 persons was employed by the 132 firms whose statistics were received, as compared with 6,007 at the beginning of December. The weekly salaries and wages had then totalled \$159,560, as compared with \$155,076 at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were also lower, at \$26.03 at the latter, as compared with \$26.30 in the preceding period of observation.

The increase in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1945, was 24.3 p.c., while there was a gain of 44.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls in the same comparison.

Calgary. Employment in Calgary showed a fairly small reduction at Jan. 1, most of which took place in manufacturing and services. Data were received from 246 establishments employing 17,490 men and women, 180 fewer than at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed were reported as being \$534,991 at Jan. 1 and \$546,940 at Dec. 1, when the average per worker had been \$30.95, as compared with \$30.59 at the date under review.

The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941 to Jan. 1, 1945, was 16.7 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 39.6 p.c.

Edmonton. A contraction in industrial activity was reported in Edmonton at the first of January, according to returns compiled from 213 firms employing 16,620 workers, as compared with 17,489 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, showed considerable curtailment, and there was a loss in construction, while trade was brisker. The payrolls also declined substantially, falling from \$506,044 at that date, to \$455,312 at Jan. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$27.40, as compared with \$28.93 at Dec. 1. The rise in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, when the statistics of payrolls in the Dominion were instituted, and Jan. 1, 1945, was 27.8 p.c., while that in the indicated salaries and wages was 45.6 p.c.

Vancouver. Important curtailment was noted in Vancouver; most of the loss in employment was in iron and steel factories. Other branches of manufacturing, however, were quieter. There were also reductions in transportation, construction and trade, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. The 698 co-operating firms reported a personnel of 80,302 men and women, as compared with 83,778 at the beginning of December. The index, at 222.9, was lower by 13 p.c. than at Jan. 1, 1944, while there was a falling-off of 10 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the reporting establishments aggregated \$2,505,272, as compared with \$2,794,052 in their last return. The latest per capita figure was \$31.20; this was \$2.15 less than at Dec. 1, but 12 cents more than the Jan. 1, 1944, average of \$30.08.

Victoria. Slight improvement was indicated in Victoria at Jan. 1, when the 164 employers furnishing data reported 14,120 men and women on their pay lists, as compared with 14,057 at Dec. 1. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages, however, seasonally declined, from \$464,198 at that date, to \$441,714 at the date under review, when the average earnings per employee were \$33.09, a few cents higher than the Dec. 1 average of \$33.05. The slight advance in employment at the date under review took place in construction and trade, while there was no general change in manufacturing and services released some employees.

From the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1945, employment in Victoria has increased by 69 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a gain of 110.8 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at Jan. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, were also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.



TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nov. Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	-	-	-	103.5	113.8	116.6	-	-	-	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	96.5	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.5	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	73.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	76.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	83.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.5	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	84.4	95.0	-	-	-	91.5	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.9	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.3	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	195.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	195.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	179.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	185.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.7	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1945.												
	100.0	7.6	.1	4.3	3.2	30.9	41.4	11.2	5.2	2.2	3.8	8.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.3	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.3	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	139.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.3	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	294.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1945.

14.9	1.9	13.6	1.3	3.2	2.1	3.4	4.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.3
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1945.

100.0	60.8	5.1	3.8	1.6	8.6	6.8	2.5	10.8
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	60.8	212.7	220.1	226.4	219.6	187.1	142.5	118.2
Animal products - edible	2.5	228.4	238.0	206.9	178.5	167.4	162.6	132.4
Fur and products	.2	131.9	134.8	121.6	121.7	118.6	112.9	106.0
Leather and products	1.5	135.5	136.8	135.1	137.5	140.0	116.3	120.9
Boots and shoes	.9	125.2	124.6	122.0	123.5	131.5	110.4	119.7
Lumber and products	3.4	115.2	120.7	113.4	108.3	107.3	90.0	77.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	91.1	96.3	87.1	90.2	93.6	77.7	62.4
Furniture	.6	126.8	129.2	110.6	108.0	116.0	106.2	87.9
Other lumber products	1.0	195.2	204.2	215.0	176.6	150.8	120.2	116.9
Musical instruments	.03	29.3	29.3	34.2	43.4	87.0	63.9	53.9
Plant products - edible	3.0	165.4	185.0	154.1	140.4	146.3	126.3	116.0
Pulp and paper products	4.6	135.8	138.4	133.0	126.0	132.7	116.7	110.2
Pulp and paper	2.0	119.9	122.6	117.7	114.5	121.8	107.2	97.5
Paper products	.9	208.1	214.1	211.6	184.8	187.9	144.9	137.8
Printing and publishing	1.7	132.3	133.7	127.1	120.5	128.1	119.2	116.9
Rubber products	1.2	174.1	179.2	141.3	128.2	138.9	116.9	109.8
Textile products	7.2	152.8	159.2	153.5	161.6	161.8	146.8	132.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	153.8	159.0	156.5	170.4	174.6	162.7	149.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	109.7	111.6	112.9	125.1	127.5	122.5	116.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	163.6	167.7	169.3	196.9	198.4	180.1	156.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	566.1	615.2	561.0	553.7	580.3	543.0	497.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	143.9	147.5	145.1	134.3	144.3	134.0	131.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	150.5	159.6	150.9	164.3	157.1	138.1	118.1
Other textile products	.9	171.4	177.0	165.1	170.3	165.4	145.7	120.7
Tobacco	.6	142.2	132.2	144.1	173.2	163.4	146.9	150.8
Beverages	.8	260.1	261.8	237.3	235.1	231.0	193.8	174.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	602.8	616.0	618.0	699.6	521.7	237.9	177.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	131.0	135.0	137.5	134.7	130.6	106.0	87.4
Electric light and power	1.0	143.0	144.2	137.5	136.5	142.1	142.5	134.5
Electrical apparatus	2.5	308.9	319.9	329.0	282.3	227.9	179.5	140.2
Iron and steel products	22.3	299.5	309.4	345.9	328.8	241.2	159.2	110.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	247.4	250.1	252.1	258.8	240.3	181.2	151.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	219.9	222.3	228.2	255.3	244.6	172.6	121.7
Agricultural implements	.6	130.7	132.4	129.6	129.8	110.9	88.4	63.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	9.6	277.9	285.4	312.9	272.4	213.5	143.7	103.3
Automobiles and parts	2.4	289.0	292.7	304.1	310.1	263.7	208.3	155.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.2	1323.6	1409.4	1567.5	1429.1	586.7	273.2	53.6
Heating appliances	.3	177.1	181.8	166.3	160.3	155.1	143.3	121.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	297.4	308.3	297.9	329.1	261.9	196.9	129.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	233.2	235.2	278.7	321.2	266.5	175.6	118.3
Other iron and steel products	3.8	324.8	340.5	409.5	451.3	300.6	176.4	117.1
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	382.2	399.9	489.9	465.2	350.2	217.8	165.2
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	208.2	208.0	212.6	198.8	183.8	174.7	163.4
Miscellaneous	1.1	352.2	359.8	364.3	380.8	253.6	161.7	146.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	5.1	313.0	300.9	260.7	249.6	258.6	276.1	237.8
<b>MINING</b>	3.8	146.4	151.5	156.1	162.4	177.8	167.6	164.7
Coal	1.4	91.2	97.4	98.1	93.6	101.1	96.3	94.0
Metallic ores	1.8	256.8	258.1	285.9	319.2	356.2	340.5	342.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	162.8	170.4	152.7	152.1	160.2	131.3	123.4
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	110.7	110.6	105.1	103.2	100.8	90.2	84.3
Telegraphs	.4	128.7	129.5	129.2	128.6	116.8	101.6	96.7
Telephones	1.2	105.8	105.4	98.5	96.3	96.4	87.1	81.2
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.6	122.3	124.2	117.5	107.8	101.1	88.7	84.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	192.7	189.5	178.8	162.7	147.0	136.7	128.3
Steam railways	4.8	107.7	108.0	105.4	97.6	92.5	80.2	75.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	97.3	111.2	93.5	84.4	82.1	65.5	67.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	6.8	98.2	109.5	105.8	132.1	124.7	83.0	68.8
Building	2.1	87.2	98.8	113.8	190.9	146.8	108.9	55.7
Highway	2.5	115.8	141.1	119.3	117.5	157.9	84.4	101.8
Railway	2.2	93.3	91.8	85.2	85.9	72.0	53.7	51.1
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	201.1	204.6	194.3	180.2	168.0	149.5	133.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	204.0	206.4	195.6	174.7	162.1	143.5	129.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	195.9	201.4	191.9	189.7	178.1	159.9	141.8
<b>TRADE</b>	10.8	180.8	179.5	172.0	169.8	172.4	160.8	149.9
Retail	8.2	192.9	190.6	184.8	185.1	185.8	172.1	160.1
Wholesale	2.6	150.7	151.9	139.1	129.5	136.7	131.3	122.7
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	180.4	185.7	185.7	183.7	165.8	134.2	116.2
<b>FINANCE</b>	-	128.4	128.5	125.6	123.3	121.3	112.4	113.6
Banks & trust companies	-	132.6	132.7	129.9	128.5	123.2	108.6	105.4
Brokerage and stock market	-	149.4	148.9	124.7	99.8	115.5	133.5	203.9
Insurance	-	121.4	121.6	119.9	117.6	119.1	116.1	119.3
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	-	177.9	182.9	182.8	180.7	163.6	133.1	116.1

1/ The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	- Manufacturing	40.6	201.1	212.3	209.3	189.5	163.1	128.5	112.9
	Lumber products	3.3	101.1	116.0	116.7	101.5	83.9	81.9	72.9
	Pulp and paper	3.8	188.0	190.7	200.7	184.1	177.2	170.4	159.5
	Textile products	2.9	109.0	112.6	106.7	115.9	121.0	110.6	101.7
	Iron and steel	21.4	330.6	345.0	353.4	323.5	242.3	152.5	123.2
	Other manufactures	9.2	159.9	171.7	149.0	132.9	137.8	123.4	114.4
	Logging	7.3	461.7	438.7	432.4	472.2	385.0	355.6	336.1
	Mining	10.2	93.6	106.5	100.6	99.4	115.0	111.1	111.5
	Communications	2.0	126.5	126.3	123.1	117.4	112.0	94.7	92.2
	Transportation	14.5	173.7	149.1	167.1	135.1	136.8	97.2	106.4
	Construction	13.8	203.5	253.9	221.1	259.5	365.7	127.2	93.9
	Services	1.9	290.4	296.5	292.4	274.0	255.8	208.5	173.1
	Trade	9.7	202.4	211.4	188.0	195.0	190.9	164.5	146.1
	- All Industries	100.0	182.5	191.8	186.3	180.0	183.9	130.0	118.9
Quebec	- Manufacturing	65.5	222.4	230.3	242.5	232.5	195.6	145.0	121.1
	Lumber products	2.5	126.8	137.4	118.1	117.5	113.3	89.3	85.1
	Pulp and paper	5.5	129.8	132.1	126.0	118.6	128.4	113.2	104.4
	Textile products	12.7	180.3	185.7	177.2	184.8	183.6	164.5	146.8
	Iron and steel	19.1	319.4	330.1	389.3	332.6	239.9	145.6	97.1
	Other manufactures	25.7	251.5	261.3	273.2	276.0	221.8	154.9	131.0
	Logging	8.0	484.7	460.2	427.8	384.8	423.3	476.7	395.2
	Mining	2.3	280.8	286.5	311.1	302.0	310.7	270.3	278.5
	Communications	1.3	106.7	105.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	82.2	75.9
	Transportation	6.5	101.8	114.9	100.4	95.0	89.6	82.4	74.2
	Construction	6.1	82.7	92.5	88.9	130.5	110.9	76.9	69.8
	Services	2.3	183.1	185.8	181.8	168.1	149.0	131.8	119.1
	Trade	8.0	189.1	186.1	189.4	184.1	182.0	160.5	155.5
	- All Industries	100.0	191.1	197.6	201.3	198.7	175.0	139.6	120.7
Ontario	- Manufacturing	68.9	206.7	212.9	214.2	213.8	189.0	145.8	120.2
	Lumber products	2.9	103.1	105.6	102.4	92.6	88.8	76.2	65.0
	Pulp and paper	4.9	135.0	138.0	132.1	125.1	131.8	114.5	110.4
	Textile products	6.7	125.9	133.2	131.2	138.7	141.2	130.7	120.0
	Iron and steel	27.3	290.4	299.6	312.9	322.7	258.0	180.2	122.5
	Other manufactures	27.1	223.3	228.5	224.7	217.4	196.9	151.9	135.3
	Logging	3.1	261.7	251.0	166.6	185.6	196.7	226.3	218.6
	Mining	2.7	211.5	214.3	217.9	257.7	282.4	284.0	276.8
	Communications	1.4	99.3	99.3	91.5	89.5	91.1	86.5	78.1
	Transportation	6.1	116.8	116.8	112.1	103.5	96.9	82.9	77.2
	Construction	5.2	99.8	103.6	100.5	117.8	118.8	88.6	69.2
	Services	2.4	224.2	229.1	217.4	203.1	198.0	173.5	156.0
	Trade	10.2	182.0	179.0	169.6	173.2	176.8	170.0	161.3
	- All Industries	100.0	184.2	188.0	185.4	187.5	172.7	141.1	120.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	- Manufacturing	36.9	189.3	193.0	197.6	182.8	160.9	123.4	108.9
	Lumber products	2.0	142.6	135.0	135.6	188.7	150.6	114.3	93.2
	Pulp and paper	2.1	106.5	109.8	101.6	99.1	105.9	100.4	102.7
	Textile products	2.2	212.6	225.5	199.4	222.1	201.1	174.2	138.4
	Iron and steel	12.0	142.1	146.2	178.9	163.3	128.4	92.7	82.0
	Other manufactures	18.6	279.2	284.0	264.0	241.2	215.8	161.0	142.3
	Logging	1.7	196.7	152.8	163.3	218.0	214.5	315.2	175.4
	Mining	6.7	153.3	152.9	158.0	148.5	157.5	137.3	131.6
	Communications	2.3	122.4	122.9	119.5	115.0	112.9	96.2	93.9
	Transportation	18.4	134.4	135.7	128.6	118.7	109.4	100.7	95.7
	Construction	10.2	82.8	95.1	92.1	89.6	82.1	68.7	58.1
	Services	3.6	185.1	188.4	173.4	157.9	142.8	129.9	116.0
	Trade	20.2	162.5	159.8	152.3	143.7	145.4	148.6	131.6
	- All Industries	100.0	149.2	151.9	149.5	140.6	131.4	116.2	103.3
<u>British Columbia</u>	- Manufacturing	53.8	244.5	259.4	281.9	263.2	180.2	138.6	103.4
	Lumber products	10.5	124.0	129.8	121.1	125.9	130.5	110.2	88.0
	Pulp and paper	4.6	165.8	166.7	161.3	158.2	157.0	129.0	115.4
	Textile products	.8	195.6	194.8	189.9	188.3	185.7	157.3	120.6
	Iron and steel	23.8	798.9	827.7	1115.4	1001.4	408.5	180.9	81.0
	Other manufactures	14.1	191.0	216.6	183.3	170.3	156.5	158.8	122.7
	Logging	6.7	145.1	157.2	151.7	109.6	108.7	63.0	55.0
	Mining	4.5	85.6	84.9	96.6	100.1	115.4	108.3	104.5
	Communications	2.3	136.9	136.9	139.9	138.2	122.3	113.4	110.5
	Transportation	10.1	124.2	125.4	112.8	107.6	94.9	89.3	88.9
	Construction	7.1	95.7	104.1	117.4	171.8	88.8	80.5	65.5
	Services	3.4	176.3	177.4	161.9	151.9	140.4	135.0	120.0
	Trade	12.1	187.8	194.1	179.3	173.7	188.4	153.5	144.0
	- All Industries	100.0	173.9	182.5	190.2	185.2	142.6	116.0	97.6
B. C.									

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1941	Jan.1 1940
<b>Montreal</b> - Manufacturing	73.9	211.3	219.1	236.8	219.4	182.0	136.7	113.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	148.2	148.4	139.6	145.0	153.7	136.1	131.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	147.4	148.7	141.5	132.3	131.9	116.4	115.5
Textiles	11.7	157.2	165.2	156.6	166.2	162.5	138.1	122.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.1	174.1	176.2	171.1	190.2	164.9	137.9	123.5
Iron and steel	28.4	311.5	324.5	379.9	322.3	232.1	144.5	96.8
Other manufactures	22.9	199.9	207.1	226.4	210.7	174.1	133.7	116.1
Communications	1.4	76.3	75.7	69.4	68.6	70.2	68.3	65.0
Transportation	3.7	83.5	109.5	80.5	80.1	81.3	89.3	81.3
Construction	4.1	68.0	59.3	55.3	71.5	74.9	55.9	64.3
Trade	13.3	183.5	180.8	184.2	177.7	173.3	154.6	151.2
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	177.1	182.8	191.2	180.5	156.4	122.8	108.0
<b>Quebec</b> - Manufacturing	73.1	298.9	316.9	374.0	321.1	236.3	154.2	112.2
Leather products	8.2	106.9	105.2	107.5	108.1	105.0	89.2	98.5
Other manufactures	64.9	386.2	413.2	490.4	414.5	294.1	182.3	118.3
Transportation	3.4	88.1	85.1	83.0	76.4	73.0	86.8	79.8
Construction	6.4	149.2	157.3	151.3	201.5	188.3	157.3	71.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	237.5	247.8	277.8	250.0	195.4	144.3	107.8
<b>Toronto</b> - Manufacturing	72.0	215.4	224.4	228.2	223.2	187.2	140.7	113.5
Plant products - edible	5.1	171.6	185.4	161.7	147.6	172.8	129.3	116.9
Printing and publishing	6.7	165.1	168.1	159.8	146.2	157.0	135.3	130.4
Textiles	7.4	112.5	118.0	115.0	121.9	120.1	108.5	95.7
Iron and steel	21.7	368.3	395.5	423.7	430.4	309.2	185.4	110.6
Other manufactures	31.1	223.2	227.0	231.8	221.5	178.8	139.6	117.7
Communications	4.3	78.1	77.1	73.3	72.8	72.5	72.9	67.1
Transportation	2.5	154.6	132.7	126.1	114.5	102.6	102.5	95.1
Construction	3.8	102.5	111.8	105.1	108.0	91.0	74.8	57.0
Trade	16.0	163.4	163.1	156.7	159.5	156.9	159.1	152.5
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	192.9	198.0	198.0	194.3	168.8	137.1	116.6
<b>Ottawa</b> - Manufacturing	50.2	173.5	175.1	169.5	166.5	156.5	130.7	102.5
Lumber products	2.2	44.7	42.9	47.7	45.8	46.9	55.8	47.0
Pulp and paper	13.3	127.8	130.7	134.9	125.0	129.7	106.0	102.0
Other manufactures	34.7	253.5	255.2	236.2	238.2	213.6	176.1	123.6
Construction	7.9	120.5	121.4	108.5	137.9	242.2	102.0	96.3
Trade	24.6	229.7	211.9	201.7	199.4	192.6	171.8	154.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	174.7	172.8	165.7	164.9	169.9	130.6	109.6
<b>Hamilton</b> - Manufacturing	83.7	185.9	192.2	190.5	203.7	185.3	139.8	116.2
Textiles	10.8	99.1	102.7	104.1	103.5	108.5	107.5	99.7
Electrical apparatus	11.7	214.0	214.5	206.5	198.4	180.4	142.0	123.2
Iron and steel	41.9	242.0	248.3	260.8	300.9	255.1	165.8	123.0
Other manufactures	19.3	170.3	181.6	158.5	153.9	154.8	130.8	118.2
Construction	3.1	110.5	100.0	77.0	122.3	113.2	94.8	57.4
Trade	8.7	176.2	177.9	159.6	163.2	175.6	154.9	136.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	179.8	185.5	180.0	192.6	178.4	137.1	114.3
<b>Windsor</b> - Manufacturing	88.0	318.2	325.2	340.2	358.5	279.4	218.3	165.7
Iron and steel	73.2	343.5	350.8	376.5	400.9	306.0	231.6	165.8
Other manufactures	14.8	233.0	239.1	218.1	215.7	190.3	173.8	165.4
Construction	2.2	93.3	97.1	85.5	98.8	101.4	57.1	41.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	284.2	289.5	299.2	312.7	249.1	193.6	149.7
<b>Winnipeg</b> - Manufacturing	58.1	181.7	184.9	186.6	171.5	157.3	114.8	101.2
Animal products - edible	9.9	325.6	329.5	266.5	225.1	195.2	167.5	138.1
Printing and publishing	3.9	106.5	110.8	103.7	98.3	106.5	103.2	106.5
Textiles	6.0	218.0	228.7	204.2	228.8	206.7	177.0	140.5
Iron and steel	20.0	142.9	144.9	171.9	138.9	117.7	90.8	77.5
Other manufactures	18.3	214.7	216.4	213.4	219.0	214.1	122.2	114.5
Transportation	5.9	94.0	93.4	85.0	78.6	76.5	82.7	78.3
Construction	1.9	43.4	53.9	42.8	85.2	44.3	96.8	26.1
Trade	28.1	142.0	138.8	131.5	126.0	126.5	142.2	114.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	149.3	151.3	147.2	140.0	130.4	117.5	97.8
<b>Vancouver</b> - Manufacturing	59.9	363.8	381.1	462.8	424.3	235.8	154.2	116.0
Lumber products	7.2	127.7	135.7	120.6	112.9	129.9	117.3	87.7
Other manufactures	52.7	486.5	508.6	643.0	581.9	286.8	171.9	129.3
Communications	3.3	124.8	124.8	121.4	118.7	115.4	113.6	109.2
Transportation	9.3	114.2	116.2	94.2	92.6	80.2	93.2	95.7
Construction	4.1	83.7	90.9	102.9	135.3	80.9	57.3	48.7
Services	4.9	175.7	175.3	162.9	151.8	136.2	134.6	123.7
Trade	18.5	187.0	196.7	183.0	173.1	190.2	155.9	147.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	222.9	232.6	256.3	242.3	166.6	128.8	111.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Jan. 1, 1945, Dec. 1, 1944, and Jan. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Jan. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Jan. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,115,037	33,695,491	30.22	126.6	131.0	134.8	147.1	168.0	156.6
Animal products - edible	46,377	1,307,617	28.19	132.1	137.7	119.7	146.8	167.1	136.8
Fur and products	3,102	92,950	29.96	106.7	109.1	98.4	121.7	130.0	108.1
Leather and products	28,140	619,371	22.01	98.9	99.9	98.6	116.2	129.8	111.7
Boots and shoes	17,261	361,838	20.96	95.6	95.1	93.1	114.1	128.6	107.4
Lumber and its products	62,447	1,591,584	25.49	95.3	99.8	93.8	114.3	133.1	113.3
Rough and dressed lumber	32,379	857,814	26.49	78.7	83.2	75.3	98.7	114.3	94.9
Furniture	11,800	290,760	24.64	113.3	115.6	98.7	116.3	131.4	109.0
Other lumber products	18,268	443,010	24.25	131.4	137.5	144.8	162.0	194.1	171.6
Plant products - edible	54,191	1,368,416	25.25	123.6	138.3	115.2	136.8	156.4	127.2
Pulp and paper products	84,978	2,643,713	31.11	105.8	107.9	103.7	112.2	123.8	108.3
Pulp and paper	36,488	1,235,508	33.86	99.5	101.7	97.7	108.5	121.4	104.0
Paper products	16,291	393,163	24.13	124.4	128.0	126.4	121.6	140.1	123.8
Printing and publishing	32,199	1,015,042	31.52	105.7	106.8	101.5	113.6	121.1	108.4
Rubber products	21,983	664,942	30.25	129.3	133.1	105.0	163.3	180.4	130.8
Textile products	132,945	2,858,408	21.50	95.9	99.9	96.3	107.8	125.1	106.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,025	1,064,663	22.17	90.5	93.6	92.1	106.0	123.2	105.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,193	490,437	22.10	87.2	88.7	87.7	99.8	112.2	99.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	11,826	257,504	21.77	87.8	90.0	90.9	106.5	124.4	108.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,682	237,802	22.26	96.7	105.1	95.8	115.1	144.0	114.4
Hosiery and knit goods	21,828	433,096	19.84	100.6	103.1	101.5	109.9	122.9	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings	46,688	997,026	21.36	96.7	102.6	97.0	107.8	126.3	107.8
Other textile products	16,404	363,623	22.17	103.3	106.6	99.5	110.8	130.3	108.0
Tobacco	11,729	236,322	20.15	132.9	123.6	134.7	148.4	171.6	145.9
Beverages	14,262	477,495	33.48	126.5	127.3	115.4	142.9	148.9	134.6
Chemicals	76,899	2,406,929	31.30	171.0	174.8	175.3	199.1	213.5	199.4
Clay, glass and stone products	15,032	435,659	28.98	98.3	99.8	103.2	116.2	130.3	122.8
Electric light and power	18,208	370,095	36.80	95.4	96.2	91.7	108.9	110.5	103.9
Electrical apparatus	45,368	1,588,767	30.61	145.0	150.1	154.4	162.7	187.4	173.6
Iron and steel products	408,974	13,991,801	34.21	150.5	155.5	173.8	171.6	201.4	195.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,915	1,135,630	33.48	117.1	118.4	119.4	123.8	139.9	127.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,759	761,688	32.06	97.6	98.7	101.3	106.3	123.2	114.0
Agricultural implements	10,674	332,449	31.15	121.1	122.7	120.1	146.7	163.8	146.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	176,724	6,267,933	35.47	154.6	158.7	174.0	172.2	197.9	192.9
Automobiles and parts	43,249	1,559,628	36.06	112.7	114.1	118.6	107.8	133.6	120.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	57,869	2,073,237	35.83	314.7	335.1	372.7	374.5	461.8	437.4
Heating appliances	5,666	169,706	29.95	111.8	114.8	105.0	126.5	142.3	118.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,076	743,305	35.27	131.5	136.3	131.7	150.1	178.7	149.5
Foundry and machine shop products	10,140	317,883	31.35	100.4	101.2	120.0	140.7	170.4	146.5
Other iron and steel products	69,151	2,189,970	31.67	151.2	158.5	190.6	176.1	214.0	225.3
Non-ferrous metal products	54,095	1,798,966	33.26	131.5	137.6	168.6	154.7	171.5	196.7
Non-metallic mineral products	15,804	595,557	37.68	115.9	115.7	118.3	130.9	136.1	135.4
Miscellaneous	20,503	546,999	26.68	160.7	164.1	166.4	195.6	237.1	227.4
<b>LOGGING</b>	93,718	2,532,420	27.02	197.7	190.1	164.7	268.4	239.1	202.4
<b>MINING</b>	68,869	2,400,856	34.86	82.6	85.5	88.1	91.5	108.0	95.6
Coal	25,134	796,627	31.70	99.7	106.4	107.2	124.1	168.5	126.4
Metallic ores	32,859	1,266,302	38.54	69.0	69.4	76.8	73.8	79.9	81.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,876	337,927	31.07	101.1	105.8	94.8	126.5	143.3	109.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	29,682	925,998	31.20	113.9	113.8	108.1	131.3	130.4	123.1
Telegraphs	7,382	224,861	30.46	111.4	112.1	111.9	134.6	135.0	126.8
Telephones	22,300	701,137	31.44	114.8	114.3	106.8	130.3	129.0	121.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	157,616	6,110,017	38.77	123.8	125.7	118.4	149.6	151.4	133.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	48,081	1,583,810	32.94	131.5	129.4	122.0	148.9	149.9	139.6
Steam railways	87,922	3,872,302	44.04	125.4	125.7	122.3	156.3	152.6	135.5
Shipping and stevedoring	21,613	653,905	30.26	102.5	117.2	98.5	120.0	149.1	110.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	125,264	3,612,584	28.84	70.6	78.8	75.8	89.2	102.7	95.6
Building	38,342	1,173,077	30.60	61.8	70.2	80.7	65.5	82.2	91.5
Highway	45,784	1,240,054	27.08	64.2	78.3	66.2	88.7	106.7	88.2
Railway	41,138	1,199,453	29.16	92.9	91.4	84.4	139.6	138.8	116.1
<b>SERVICES</b>	48,702	904,785	19.37	117.7	119.7	113.7	139.4	145.2	132.9
Hotels and restaurants	30,166	579,086	19.20	124.7	126.2	119.6	158.4	159.2	150.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,546	325,699	19.68	108.7	109.7	104.5	114.8	127.0	110.1
<b>TRADE</b>	197,562	5,025,700	25.44	115.3	114.5	109.7	125.6	125.2	118.8
Retail	150,416	3,478,843	23.13	117.2	115.8	112.3	126.6	125.6	129.9
Wholesale	47,146	1,546,857	32.81	110.6	111.5	102.1	123.4	124.5	113.9
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,834,450	55,207,831	30.10	119.1	121.6	121.5	138.1	152.1	140.4
<b>FINANCE</b>	66,430	2,159,153	32.50	110.6	110.7	108.2	124.7	124.5	120.3
Banks and trust companies	38,475	1,121,473	29.15	119.1	119.2	116.7	133.0	132.7	123.5
Brokerage and stock market	1,850	65,276	35.28	121.2	120.8	101.1	140.1	140.8	116.6
Insurance	26,105	972,404	37.25	99.3	99.4	98.0	115.5	115.3	117.2
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,900,880	57,366,984	30.18	117.9	121.2	120.9	137.6	151.0	139.5

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1945, December 1, 1944, and January 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944
Maritime	Manufacturing	56,556	1,630,444	28.83	132.1	139.5	137.5	165.2	198.4	172.0
Provinces	Lumber products	4,663	100,717	21.60	90.3	103.6	104.2	110.6	149.7	132.1
	Pulp and paper	5,227	155,545	29.76	100.5	101.9	107.3	114.0	128.5	116.3
	Iron and steel	29,633	993,617	33.31	180.6	188.4	193.0	220.7	267.0	233.6
	Logging	10,212	243,357	23.83	177.7	168.9	166.4	272.6	257.0	253.9
	Mining	14,165	383,153	27.05	78.7	88.6	84.6	93.1	152.3	87.0
	Transportation	20,156	693,273	34.40	203.9	176.0	196.1	240.6	211.8	216.4
	Construction	19,235	489,423	25.44	80.5	100.4	87.4	107.2	137.7	119.6
	Trade	13,479	304,275	22.57	120.0	125.3	111.4	133.1	140.7	125.0
Maritimes	- All Industries	139,320	3,863,156	27.73	119.8	125.9	122.2	152.1	177.0	151.6
Quebec	Manufacturing	371,825	10,813,297	29.08	127.9	132.4	139.4	155.5	176.9	167.5
	Lumber products	14,408	330,949	22.97	88.1	95.5	82.1	122.3	146.1	116.3
	Pulp and paper	31,064	960,773	30.93	104.3	106.2	101.3	112.3	124.8	105.7
	Textile products	71,977	1,530,693	21.27	100.4	103.4	98.7	114.7	129.9	108.9
	Chemicals	41,359	1,306,143	31.58	190.1	195.4	191.4	228.0	240.7	222.8
	Iron and steel	108,594	3,732,236	34.37	186.1	171.7	202.4	193.0	228.1	228.7
	Logging	45,395	1,188,135	26.17	212.6	201.8	187.5	405.8	301.7	281.0
	Mining	12,944	430,173	33.23	95.3	97.2	105.6	102.6	112.6	108.7
	Communications	7,506	254,025	33.84	116.6	115.7	108.2	126.5	124.6	118.0
	Transportation	36,644	1,438,511	39.26	106.0	119.7	104.6	133.2	145.3	118.4
	Construction	34,355	928,110	27.02	68.3	76.4	73.4	84.0	96.7	89.4
	Services	12,964	253,948	19.59	123.3	125.1	122.4	148.4	156.6	146.6
	Trade	45,620	1,168,758	25.62	114.5	112.7	114.7	122.8	122.2	119.2
Quebec	- All Industries	567,253	16,474,957	29.04	121.5	125.6	128.0	147.4	160.8	150.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	523,373	16,066,663	30.68	120.5	124.1	124.8	134.9	155.1	142.2
	Lumber products	22,368	543,370	24.29	103.1	105.6	102.4	118.2	134.6	119.9
	Plant products - edible	27,897	692,183	24.81	121.3	134.4	114.5	129.0	146.4	122.4
	Pulp and paper	36,958	1,131,931	30.63	107.4	109.8	105.1	110.0	121.9	109.5
	Textile products	51,052	1,139,790	22.33	89.4	94.5	93.1	99.3	118.9	103.7
	Chemicals	29,140	898,469	30.83	146.1	148.2	153.0	164.1	179.7	169.8
	Electrical apparatus	30,291	927,756	30.63	139.2	142.9	139.6	152.9	172.2	154.6
	Iron and steel	207,169	7,025,793	33.91	130.5	134.6	140.6	143.6	170.3	157.3
	Non-ferrous metals	31,072	1,009,672	32.49	126.6	126.2	139.5	152.4	165.7	168.8
	Logging	23,723	612,789	25.83	236.2	226.5	150.4	337.9	316.4	198.6
	Mining	20,743	773,328	37.28	67.4	68.3	69.4	73.6	78.7	77.4
	Communications	10,830	349,404	32.26	110.5	110.5	101.8	130.4	129.2	122.4
	Transportation	46,428	1,797,167	38.71	123.3	123.3	117.6	141.7	144.6	129.7
	Construction	39,087	1,187,454	30.38	68.0	70.6	67.8	82.6	89.5	79.6
	Services	18,126	345,857	19.08	114.6	117.1	111.1	133.4	139.6	128.1
	Trade	77,332	1,962,565	25.38	110.2	108.4	102.7	119.5	118.1	113.1
Ontario	- All Industries	759,642	23,085,227	30.39	114.2	116.6	114.5	128.0	142.2	130.0
Prairie	Manufacturing	75,751	2,290,711	30.24	136.0	138.6	142.0	157.5	169.4	160.8
Provinces	Animal products - edible	16,081	432,354	26.89	181.9	183.5	158.2	188.3	215.3	166.0
	Lumber products	3,995	105,301	26.36	101.1	94.3	96.2	122.9	123.8	112.4
	Plant products - edible	6,464	175,927	27.22	145.8	157.0	148.3	157.3	165.3	152.0
	Textile products	4,613	86,181	18.68	108.0	114.5	101.3	110.7	131.6	102.5
	Iron and steel	24,662	855,570	35.10	128.4	132.1	161.6	166.2	176.8	195.1
	Mining	13,681	529,504	38.70	126.1	125.7	130.0	145.7	161.6	148.1
	Communications	4,696	136,773	29.13	110.8	111.2	108.1	125.0	125.1	115.4
	Transportation	37,888	1,570,344	41.45	121.6	122.8	116.4	149.8	147.8	128.9
	Construction	21,030	648,529	30.84	63.3	72.7	70.4	89.0	102.2	100.6
	Services	7,454	143,702	19.28	113.8	115.8	106.6	132.5	132.9	119.9
	Trade	41,521	1,078,723	25.98	123.3	121.2	115.6	133.6	131.0	123.5
Prairies	- All Industries	205,433	6,467,593	31.48	116.3	118.4	116.5	139.6	145.3	135.3
British	Manufacturing	87,533	2,904,376	33.18	154.3	163.7	177.9	180.8	205.9	201.8
Columbia	Animal products - edible	5,585	169,616	30.37	117.5	132.6	120.7	135.8	167.7	144.5
	Lumber products	17,013	511,247	30.05	92.3	96.6	90.1	105.2	123.0	102.3
	Plant products - edible	5,304	139,421	26.29	139.5	196.7	116.9	167.6	234.4	144.7
	Pulp and paper	7,479	261,054	34.90	111.6	112.2	108.5	122.1	128.8	110.9
	Iron and steel	38,716	1,374,585	35.50	325.2	336.9	454.0	387.6	438.6	494.8
	Non-ferrous metals	3,371	127,845	37.92	102.1	99.6	107.9	110.2	106.7	112.1
	Logging	10,976	418,832	38.16	119.5	129.5	125.0	115.7	142.3	118.7
	Mining	7,336	284,698	38.81	72.7	72.1	82.1	81.4	85.3	91.2
	Transportation	16,500	610,723	37.01	122.4	123.5	111.1	152.1	155.4	135.1
	Construction	11,557	359,048	31.07	91.2	99.2	111.9	111.5	133.0	140.3
	Services	5,486	116,953	21.32	123.3	124.1	113.2	146.4	153.8	136.5
	Trade	19,610	511,379	26.08	118.3	122.2	112.9	138.2	141.6	129.1
B. C.	- All Industries	162,802	5,316,898	32.66	128.9	135.3	141.0	148.9	166.1	159.7



Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at January 1, 1945, December 1, 1944, and January 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Jan. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Jan. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944	Jan.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Jan.1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	202,514	6,122,793	30.23	132.5	137.4	148.5	156.8	181.9	175.7
Plant products - edible	8,658	233,629	26.98	102.9	103.1	96.9	125.8	131.6	116.1
Pulp and paper	9,841	291,234	29.59	119.3	120.3	114.5	126.0	135.7	119.2
Textiles	32,152	699,027	21.74	98.9	104.0	98.6	109.5	127.9	107.9
Tobacco	6,543	146,549	22.40	112.7	114.8	112.3	145.2	173.3	135.1
Iron and steel	77,815	2,706,534	34.78	169.3	176.4	206.6	192.1	232.2	232.5
Communications	3,740	148,992	39.84	117.4	116.5	106.8	126.1	123.7	118.9
Transportation	10,209	344,012	33.70	82.6	108.3	79.6	99.3	137.3	93.9
Construction	11,100	333,196	30.02	101.2	88.2	82.3	117.3	111.0	99.4
Services	9,904	200,161	20.21	125.6	127.6	120.8	149.9	160.4	146.4
Trade	36,426	959,078	26.33	117.4	115.7	117.9	123.6	123.4	120.5
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	274,007	8,112,153	29.61	125.5	129.6	135.5	145.8	165.6	157.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	25,074	719,103	28.68	158.9	168.5	198.8	212.8	241.3	237.0
Chemicals	7,690	237,426	30.87	177.2	202.3	242.4	307.9	360.3	399.6
Iron and steel	7,126	247,839	34.78	281.8	297.4	460.5	333.2	390.7	382.3
Transportation	1,174	36,303	30.92	127.7	123.5	120.3	151.3	148.6	142.2
Construction	2,181	55,150	25.29	94.4	99.6	95.8	133.5	151.9	132.2
Services	1,440	24,141	16.76	131.4	133.1	119.9	159.4	161.7	138.5
Trade	4,119	87,259	21.18	127.0	123.2	115.0	134.0	134.0	130.6
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	34,321	932,333	27.17	144.9	151.2	169.5	189.6	210.7	204.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	179,900	5,462,234	30.36	132.4	137.9	140.3	147.4	171.9	161.9
Plant products - edible	12,667	303,994	24.00	115.2	124.4	108.5	115.9	124.7	108.4
Pulp and paper	16,781	512,090	30.52	110.4	112.4	106.9	114.2	124.1	112.2
Textiles	18,527	464,134	25.05	93.8	98.3	95.8	110.0	124.8	112.5
Chemicals	13,985	411,594	29.43	179.3	183.5	189.5	201.5	219.3	210.5
Electrical apparatus	14,121	425,615	30.14	150.7	157.5	156.8	163.4	187.5	164.6
Iron and steel	54,288	1,799,764	33.15	158.3	170.0	182.2	179.4	226.8	213.6
Communications	3,272	129,928	39.71	110.2	108.7	103.4	127.1	123.7	120.8
Transportation	10,839	339,484	31.32	148.8	127.7	121.4	154.8	146.9	141.2
Construction	6,244	211,664	33.90	75.6	82.5	77.6	81.8	93.5	81.7
Services	9,448	189,762	20.08	118.0	120.1	116.0	135.0	142.9	129.6
Trade	40,076	1,090,136	27.20	110.9	110.7	106.4	118.9	118.7	116.1
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	249,883	7,427,481	29.72	125.8	129.2	129.2	139.0	156.3	147.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,627	360,759	31.03	115.7	116.8	113.1	144.4	151.6	132.5
Pulp and paper	3,085	96,128	31.16	109.8	112.3	115.9	119.4	132.1	119.8
Iron and steel	3,884	135,674	34.93	116.1	116.6	93.5	180.2	184.0	137.4
Construction	1,839	51,195	27.84	78.8	75.2	67.2	88.9	95.4	80.4
Services	2,194	36,628	16.69	122.7	126.0	121.7	149.4	157.6	145.8
Trade	5,699	120,655	21.17	133.2	122.9	117.0	135.2	130.5	128.4
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	23,164	628,048	27.11	116.0	114.7	110.0	136.1	140.3	125.6
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	49,401	1,516,442	30.70	112.3	116.1	115.0	122.5	142.7	129.0
Textiles	6,381	133,561	20.93	92.2	95.5	96.8	96.4	116.3	102.7
Electrical apparatus	6,882	222,750	32.37	132.2	132.5	127.5	161.6	161.8	150.5
Iron and steel	24,747	841,122	33.99	113.5	116.5	122.3	121.4	142.0	136.0
Construction	1,815	56,184	30.96	72.3	65.4	50.4	84.0	84.8	63.2
Trade	5,158	126,041	24.44	116.1	117.2	105.1	121.6	126.0	113.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	59,033	1,774,454	30.06	111.1	114.6	111.2	121.3	139.1	125.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	34,396	1,274,396	37.05	123.0	125.8	131.6	115.7	144.1	128.4
Iron and steel	28,621	1,076,465	37.61	121.7	124.3	133.4	112.4	143.9	128.6
Construction	870	30,329	34.86	136.6	142.2	125.2	161.0	183.6	140.1
Trade	2,046	52,248	25.54	134.2	129.3	119.1	126.2	120.6	115.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	39,083	1,418,268	36.29	123.6	125.9	130.1	118.6	144.7	129.0
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	36,679	1,050,373	28.64	135.2	137.6	138.8	153.4	167.8	154.5
Animal products - edible	6,226	172,453	27.70	168.3	170.3	137.7	179.4	212.8	153.9
Textiles	3,769	68,521	18.18	108.5	113.8	101.6	105.8	124.9	100.1
Chemicals	3,014	83,605	27.74	528.4	521.2	500.3	561.0	640.7	550.0
Iron and steel	12,657	422,775	33.40	128.5	130.3	154.6	159.8	169.6	178.1
Communications	1,283	37,372	29.13	102.0	102.4	104.4	108.1	110.4	101.0
Transportation	3,721	124,033	33.33	129.7	128.8	117.2	147.0	144.2	129.4
Construction	1,222	38,313	31.35	28.1	34.8	27.7	29.1	38.6	28.1
Services	2,507	44,013	17.56	126.2	126.9	112.0	139.4	143.7	123.5
Trade	17,744	465,193	26.22	127.2	124.4	117.8	137.5	134.8	126.7
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	63,166	1,759,516	27.86	122.6	123.8	120.5	134.7	142.5	130.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	48,071	1,577,345	32.81	196.2	205.6	249.8	229.3	264.1	277.5
Lumber products	5,771	167,535	29.03	97.3	103.4	91.9	103.8	126.5	95.7
Iron and steel	28,899	1,003,742	34.73	350.0	367.1	522.2	409.0	475.2	546.6
Communications	2,669	77,258	28.95	114.8	114.6	111.7	135.4	135.4	122.7
Transportation	7,479	256,709	34.32	136.4	138.8	112.5	151.1	157.4	131.3
Construction	3,256	105,950	32.54	105.7	114.8	129.9	121.8	146.2	151.3
Services	3,937	85,519	21.72	128.2	128.0	118.9	150.9	156.3	143.4
Trade	14,884	402,239	27.02	116.6	122.6	114.1	139.3	144.6	132.4
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	80,302	2,505,272	31.20	157.1	163.9	180.6	185.9	207.4	208.0

Table 10 . - Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at January 1 and December 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Jan. 1, 1945, Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Jan. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Jan. 1 Dec. 1		Employment			Payrolls		
			1945	1944	Jan. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1944
<b>Halifax</b>										
Manufacturing	10,562	337,756	31.98	37.03	152.8	161.4	155.0	204.3	249.2	238.7
Plant products - edible	959	22,990	23.97	21.86	72.2	70.3	71.1	105.1	94.0	94.3
Iron and steel	6,710	229,614	34.22	42.52	235.1	247.5	235.2	295.0	365.9	362.6
Transportation	4,666	116,984	25.07	28.69	404.6	337.7	288.5	392.7	375.0	270.2
Construction	2,156	62,885	29.17	30.89	98.4	127.8	127.9	95.1	130.8	133.9
Services	1,069	18,483	17.29	17.02	98.2	101.7	101.6	111.9	114.1	111.6
Trade	4,344	105,192	24.22	22.77	117.1	135.2	123.4	132.7	145.1	135.4
- All Industries	24,550	691,793	29.18	30.32	146.5	153.5	144.6	176.0	202.4	187.9
<b>Saint John</b>										
Manufacturing	6,535	189,376	28.98	32.63	129.5	142.2	136.5	173.0	213.9	205.5
Iron and steel	2,535	88,659	34.97	41.94	169.2	181.0	179.9	240.7	308.7	311.0
Trade	2,544	60,714	23.87	24.20	94.0	94.6	91.2	113.0	115.2	113.9
- All Industries	15,027	410,722	27.33	29.64	143.6	153.6	133.6	184.5	186.1	186.4
<b>Sherbrooke</b>										
Manufacturing	7,609	183,443	24.11	27.49	106.3	109.2	107.5	122.9	142.6	133.8
Textiles	4,130	95,305	23.08	23.68	97.2	97.8	98.0	121.9	125.9	113.5
Iron and steel	2,355	61,794	26.24	35.16	118.0	121.5	118.1	118.6	163.6	155.7
- All Industries	9,099	218,271	23.99	26.82	105.5	107.2	106.1	120.9	137.1	129.9
<b>Three Rivers</b>										
Manufacturing	8,292	233,435	28.15	30.66	137.6	122.2	122.1	142.1	167.0	145.1
Pulp and paper	2,507	86,347	34.44	38.70	97.9	101.6	107.2	104.1	121.4	123.8
Textiles	2,173	37,839	17.41	18.74	93.4	91.8	85.2	93.7	101.3	98.2
- All Industries	10,073	276,931	27.49	29.75	126.7	127.2	125.2	136.7	159.6	151.9
<b>Kitchener</b>										
Manufacturing	13,119	353,546	26.95	29.59	112.0	114.5	112.8	133.1	149.5	149.0
Animal products - edible	1,298	35,802	26.04	30.77	120.4	120.7	117.2	128.0	151.6	162.7
Leather products	1,515	44,640	29.47	30.69	91.1	91.6	91.3	110.5	105.0	122.7
Lumber products	1,193	33,740	28.28	29.71	102.1	103.2	102.7	129.7	137.7	139.4
Rubber products	4,537	125,990	27.75	30.13	136.6	129.8	134.3	158.5	174.8	170.9
Textiles	1,424	25,365	17.60	23.24	82.5	89.4	88.1	82.2	117.6	115.4
Iron and steel	1,030	29,671	28.81	33.88	139.6	139.7	137.6	145.1	172.0	170.4
- All Industries	15,662	430,356	27.48	29.77	102.7	109.7	107.6	130.9	144.4	143.5
<b>London</b>										
Manufacturing	14,169	379,181	26.76	29.27	122.6	127.3	124.4	131.1	143.6	146.3
Plant products - edible	2,237	47,612	21.28	22.52	140.8	136.9	118.4	136.7	140.7	139.2
Pulp and paper	1,581	40,266	25.46	29.41	100.9	106.3	105.9	97.0	118.0	118.0
Textiles	1,289	26,383	20.47	20.78	78.1	79.1	77.6	85.0	86.3	84.8
Iron and steel	4,372	129,166	29.54	34.15	151.7	160.8	160.5	161.9	166.8	191.5
Trade	2,572	66,599	25.89	26.52	105.8	103.9	100.3	112.3	113.2	107.5
- All Industries	20,933	574,779	27.46	29.35	117.7	121.0	118.7	128.6	141.1	139.0
<b>Ft. William</b>										
Manufacturing	11,351	437,048	38.60	37.96	125.9	129.8	137.3	181.0	184.1	211.4
Pulp and paper	1,932	66,489	36.29	36.81	116.6	118.0	118.0	115.0	118.0	115.3
Iron and steel	8,652	340,233	39.32	38.60	128.1	133.2	142.6	205.1	209.3	249.3
Transportation	1,678	59,935	35.72	38.33	119.9	156.3	158.6	103.6	144.9	140.5
Trade	1,415	32,277	22.81	23.18	105.7	101.1	94.7	112.2	109.1	105.7
- All Industries	15,474	555,123	35.37	35.99	110.5	116.4	120.9	148.0	165.4	173.2
<b>Regina</b>										
Manufacturing	2,866	92,661	32.33	33.91	131.6	133.4	126.5	143.8	152.8	143.3
Animal products - edible	751	22,430	29.87	29.91	191.2	191.5	191.0	201.6	202.2	200.3
Iron and steel	816	28,311	34.69	40.66	117.9	106.7	88.6	142.6	151.2	123.6
Trade	4,578	107,018	23.38	22.80	134.8	134.6	124.4	142.2	138.5	132.1
- All Industries	10,565	286,124	27.08	27.09	117.5	119.0	113.0	138.6	139.2	133.9
<b>Saskatoon</b>										
Manufacturing	2,006	56,461	28.15	30.09	164.7	171.8	165.6	173.0	192.9	179.3
Animal products - edible	993	23,273	26.06	29.01	246.0	264.5	247.7	243.0	290.8	258.9
Trade	2,427	60,103	24.76	23.82	113.5	115.1	106.3	132.8	129.2	123.3
- All Industries	5,957	155,076	26.03	26.30	124.3	126.7	121.4	144.5	148.7	142.9
<b>Calgary</b>										
Manufacturing	7,800	259,029	33.21	34.10	144.6	147.9	144.4	172.5	181.3	171.0
Animal products - edible	1,552	44,300	28.54	31.74	169.4	177.4	164.5	171.0	200.2	182.9
Plant products - edible	848	23,505	27.72	28.47	116.9	122.5	120.7	133.1	143.4	140.2
Iron and steel	2,895	109,327	37.89	38.63	160.1	160.6	159.8	219.3	224.1	202.0
Construction	687	21,981	32.00	33.35	40.5	41.0	42.8	61.6	64.9	64.5
Trade	5,593	152,918	27.34	27.23	112.3	111.1	106.6	124.9	123.0	119.5
- All Industries	17,490	534,991	30.69	30.95	116.7	117.9	114.9	139.6	142.7	137.3
<b>Edmonton</b>										
Manufacturing	6,985	199,342	28.54	30.91	143.1	158.2	145.8	166.0	198.8	188.9
Animal products - edible	3,678	100,997	27.46	30.00	190.8	191.4	158.0	200.1	219.3	180.5
Iron and steel	810	28,922	35.58	36.24	115.4	199.0	218.0	173.4	304.7	367.2
Construction	897	28,164	31.40	35.76	92.3	116.4	135.0	109.0	156.6	186.3
Trade	5,161	127,512	24.71	25.08	142.5	138.0	133.1	149.1	146.7	142.0
- All Industries	16,620	455,312	27.40	28.93	127.8	134.5	130.5	145.6	161.8	152.5
<b>Victoria</b>										
Manufacturing	8,827	310,520	35.18	37.43	232.7	233.3	232.5	282.2	301.0	299.7
Lumber products	1,180	36,301	30.76	33.51	115.1	123.2	124.6	131.3	153.2	154.4
Iron and steel	5,984	225,690	37.72	40.05	452.9	447.6	442.8	557.5	585.0	563.0
Transportation	830	26,935	32.33	32.10	152.4	151.7	155.1	156.0	154.2	156.9
Trade	2,373	51,125	21.54	21.88	115.8	113.5	104.7	118.3	117.8	116.2
- All Industries	14,120	441,714	31.28	33.02	169.0	168.3	167.2	210.8	221.6	215.7









72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**FEBRUARY, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
April 9, 1945

72-002

Price \$1 a year





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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1945.

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Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was continued important curtailment in general industrial activity at the beginning of February, repeating the situation indicated at midwinter in six of the last seven years. Previously, employment had usually, though not invariably, shown partial recovery at Feb. 1 from the year-end lay-offs. The 15,074 firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the date under review, reported a combined working force of 1,820,842, as compared with 1,835,294 at Jan. 1. This decline of 14,452 persons, or 0.8 p.c., lowered the index number of employment (1926=100), from 180.4 at Jan. 1, to 178.9 at the date under review, when it was 2.3 p.c. below the Feb. 1, 1944, figure of 183.2. Since the recession was contrary to the usual movement at Feb. 1 in the experience of the period, 1929-37, used in calculating the factors of seasonal variation, the seasonally-adjusted index was also reduced, falling from 187.4 at Jan. 1, to 185.9 at the date under review.

The resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the interruptions due to the year-end holidays brought about a substantial increase in the weekly payrolls reported at the beginning of February. These aggregated \$58,545,624, as compared with \$55,233,907 at Jan. 1. The gain was six p.c. The per capita earnings, which had declined from \$32.19 at Dec. 1 to \$30.10 at Jan. 1, rose to \$32.15 at the latest date. The increase of \$2.05 in the weekly earnings at Feb. 1 as compared with Jan. 1 approximated that of \$2.07 indicated in the same comparison in 1944, which had then brought the Feb. 1 average to \$31.76. In 1943, the mean at that date was \$29.96.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of February, when the gain of 12,001 persons, or 1.1 p.c., was below the average at midwinter in the years since 1920, although it exceeded the advance at Feb. 1,

Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1945, January 1, 1945 and February 1, 1944, With Comparative Figures for Feb. 1, 1944 and Feb. 1, 1945, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of								
			Feb. 1 1945			Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls					
			Feb. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944	
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces.														
Prince Edward Island	137,613	4,320,844	31.40	27.73	29.95	118.0	119.8	116.2	109.8	170.0	152.1	160.0	134.5	
2,550	65,233	25.58	25.29	25.03	22.70	115.5	115.0	118.4	104.6	140.0	137.9	138.6	108.1	
80,240	2,688,084	33.50	28.28	31.61	27.29	114.6	111.9	113.1	109.7	170.7	140.5	159.7	134.2	
Nova Scotia	54,823	1,587,527	28.59	27.09	27.73	124.2	132.9	121.5	111.5	170.2	172.4	161.5	136.3	
New Brunswick	661,699	17,171,036	30.57	29.04	29.98	120.2	121.5	126.2	126.3	133.6	147.4	158.1	151.7	
Quebec	760,136	25,083,708	32.97	30.89	32.97	114.3	114.2	114.1	115.3	138.9	128.0	138.4	134.9	
Ontario	200,271	6,334,029	31.88	31.48	30.99	113.3	116.3	113.1	105.0	137.5	139.5	133.6	120.0	
Prairie Provinces	93,863	2,938,911	31.81	31.01	30.12	114.2	116.3	111.9	106.4	134.8	138.9	135.9	118.3	
Manitoba	86,533	1,190,395	30.89	30.64	29.67	105.8	110.8	101.6	95.6	129.7	134.8	130.5	110.7	
Saskatchewan	67,875	2,254,723	33.22	32.60	32.83	116.5	119.6	121.8	108.9	146.1	147.2	151.4	126.7	
Alberta	161,063	5,606,009	34.81	32.66	34.77	127.5	128.9	139.4	154.5	157.0	146.9	172.6	151.9	
British Columbia														
CANADA	1,820,842	58,545,624	32.15	30.10	31.76	117.2	118.1	119.8	118.5	146.4	138.1	148.1	139.5	
(b) Cities														
Montreal	274,222	8,809,363	32.12	29.61	31.47	125.6	125.5	135.3	129.3	158.2	145.8	167.0	154.4	
Quebec City	33,694	955,071	28.29	27.08	28.60	140.9	144.9	165.7	157.6	192.9	189.3	223.8	193.5	
Toronto	248,135	8,004,930	32.26	29.71	32.94	124.9	125.8	128.8	126.1	149.7	139.0	159.0	149.2	
Ottawa	22,229	631,862	28.43	27.11	27.17	111.4	116.0	107.1	106.0	136.3	136.1	126.4	126.4	
Hamilton	59,972	2,012,765	33.56	30.05	33.80	112.7	111.1	110.9	119.4	137.2	121.5	140.5	140.5	
Windsor	39,616	1,707,772	44.22	36.29	44.48	122.1	123.6	128.2	137.2	142.8	118.6	150.9	152.0	
Winnipeg	62,222	1,791,866	28.60	27.85	28.25	120.5	122.6	119.3	109.2	137.0	134.7	132.9	120.6	
Vancouver	80,469	2,736,644	34.01	31.22	34.17	157.1	157.1	179.0	169.1	201.8	185.5	235.5	186.0	
Halifax	25,885	886,550	32.96	28.18	-	155.0	146.5	-	-	217.9	176.0	-	-	
St. John	14,369	451,569	30.03	27.53	-	137.3	143.6	-	-	193.9	184.5	-	-	
Sharnbrook	9,142	236,025	25.82	23.99	-	106.0	105.5	-	-	130.7	120.9	-	-	
Three Rivers	9,826	283,059	28.81	27.48	-	123.5	126.7	-	-	139.5	136.7	-	-	
Kitchener-Waterloo	16,303	490,598	30.09	27.42	-	111.2	107.8	-	-	147.8	131.2	-	-	
London	21,305	628,105	29.48	27.52	-	119.8	117.7	-	-	140.3	128.6	-	-	
Port William-Port Arthur	15,548	580,469	36.05	35.87	-	111.0	110.5	-	-	149.4	148.0	-	-	
Regina	9,742	281,354	28.88	27.11	-	108.1	117.5	-	-	135.7	136.6	-	-	
Saskatoon	5,906	188,448	28.83	25.94	-	120.2	124.5	-	-	146.2	144.3	-	-	
Calgary	17,215	531,039	30.85	30.59	-	114.8	116.7	-	-	138.6	139.6	-	-	
Edmonton	16,234	488,665	28.87	27.40	-	124.8	127.8	-	-	149.8	145.6	-	-	
Victoria	13,690	474,958	34.19	31.28	-	166.3	169.0	-	-	226.7	210.8	-	-	
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,127,283	37,258,246	33.05	30.22	32.78	128.0	126.6	155.5	132.2	162.6	147.1	170.6	157.0	
Durable Goods 1/	589,577	21,479,935	36.43	32.77	35.86	138.3	137.6	156.6	151.3	179.8	160.9	200.2	180.8	
Non-Durable Goods	518,707	15,103,553	29.06	27.05	28.54	118.2	117.1	116.3	115.2	145.9	135.5	150.2	132.6	
Electric Light and Power	18,004	674,758	37.48	36.80	37.67	94.3	95.4	90.5	90.1	109.7	108.9	105.5	102.1	
Lumber	95,797	2,557,050	25.13	27.02	24.94	197.3	197.7	171.7	147.7	249.4	268.4	218.5	160.8	
Mining	71,261	2,802,010	39.32	34.67	38.12	85.5	82.6	90.0	91.1	106.8	91.5	108.9	104.4	
Communications	29,545	929,734	31.43	31.20	30.64	113.4	113.9	108.1	106.1	131.7	131.3	122.2	115.1	
Transportation	152,327	5,938,858	36.89	35.77	35.99	119.6	123.8	118.1	106.4	145.3	149.6	130.1	121.4	
Construction and Maintenance	114,784	5,440,782	29.98	28.84	29.86	64.7	70.6	65.2	90.1	85.0	89.2	85.3	114.4	
Services	47,597	937,561	19.70	19.23	19.43	115.9	117.7	114.6	105.1	141.9	136.9	156.9	120.2	
Trade	184,248	982,582	26.50	25.52	26.17	108.0	115.5	102.0	95.2	122.0	125.6	114.1	105.0	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,820,842	58,545,624	32.15	30.10	31.76	117.2	118.1	119.8	118.5	146.4	138.1	146.1	139.5	
Finance	66,576	2,185,549	32.83	32.50	31.88	110.8	110.6	108.3	105.3	126.2	124.7	119.8	114.1	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,887,418	60,731,173	32.18	30.18	31.76	117.0	117.9	119.3	117.9	145.6	137.6	146.9	138.3	
1/ This classification comprises the following: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.														

# INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows: Dec. 1, 144.2; Jan. 1, 143.8 and Feb. 1, 147.1; at Feb. 1, 1944, the index was 142.7.



1944. The increase over Jan. 1 took place largely in the manufacture of non-durable goods, the largest being in textile factories. The trend was also favourable in the manufacture of durable goods, especially in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging showed a little general change; considerably greater activity was reported in mining, while cartailment largely seasonal in character, was indicated in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. The most pronounced losses were those of 5,342 persons in transportation, 10,458 in construction, and 12,642 in trade.

#### PAYROLLS.

The salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating employers totalled \$58,545,624, exceeding by \$3,311,717, or six p.c., the weekly payrolls reported on or about Jan. 1, when the disbursements had been affected by the observance of the year-end holidays. The per capita earnings advanced from \$30.10 at Jan. 1, to \$32.15 at the first of February, as compared with \$31.76 at Feb. 1, 1944, \$29.96 at Feb. 1, 1943, and \$27.65 at Feb. 1, 1942.

The latest survey shows that, including the statistics for financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,887,418, as compared with 1,901,724 at Jan. 1. The sums distributed in weekly salaries and wages among these persons amounted to \$60,731,173, while those employed at Jan. 1 had received \$57,393,068. The per capita figure for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$32.18, as compared with \$30.18 at the beginning of January, and \$31.76 at Feb. 1, 1944.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the larger cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1945, and Feb. 1, 1944. In the table on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls monthly from 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 17.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 46.4 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, amounted to 17 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 45.6 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the payrolls than in employment may again be stated:— (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption into the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a number of cases.

Mainly as a result of wartime conditions, the expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries, the index of employment in factories having risen by 28 p.c. from June 1, 1941, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 62.6 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 29.3 p.c., while the all-industries' average has gained by 27.3 p.c. The factors

**Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1911=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.**  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing						
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings			
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls				
		1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		1 9 4 3		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	114.3	\$26.32	130.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.8	126.0	28.39	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	118.6	143.0	30.72	116.5	129.9	28.58	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	28.41	118.1	144.1	31.14	119.7	133.9	28.94	133.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	116.5	139.6	30.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	29.20	118.5	143.4	30.95	122.6	137.2	28.73	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	141.7	29.16	134.8	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	121.6	147.5	31.06	126.4	143.2	29.08	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	121.8	148.7	31.30	128.3	148.5	29.72	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.8	137.8	29.51	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	30.15	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	29.81	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	30.70	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	124.6	153.4	31.81	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4	174.0	32.86
		1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5	
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.8	156.5	\$30.18	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.6	32.78	128.0	162.6	33.05
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27				134.8	172.2	33.23			
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37				134.2	171.7	33.28			
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26				132.9	168.1	32.92			
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80				132.8	166.7	32.64			
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72				134.4	167.7	32.44			
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63				133.9	166.8	32.38			
Sept. 1	121.6	149.6	31.69				134.6	168.6	32.55			
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36				133.2	169.2	33.02			
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29				131.7	168.1	33.20			
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19				131.0	168.0	33.35			

**Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.**

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent of which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the eight largest cities and the leading industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1945, and Feb. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

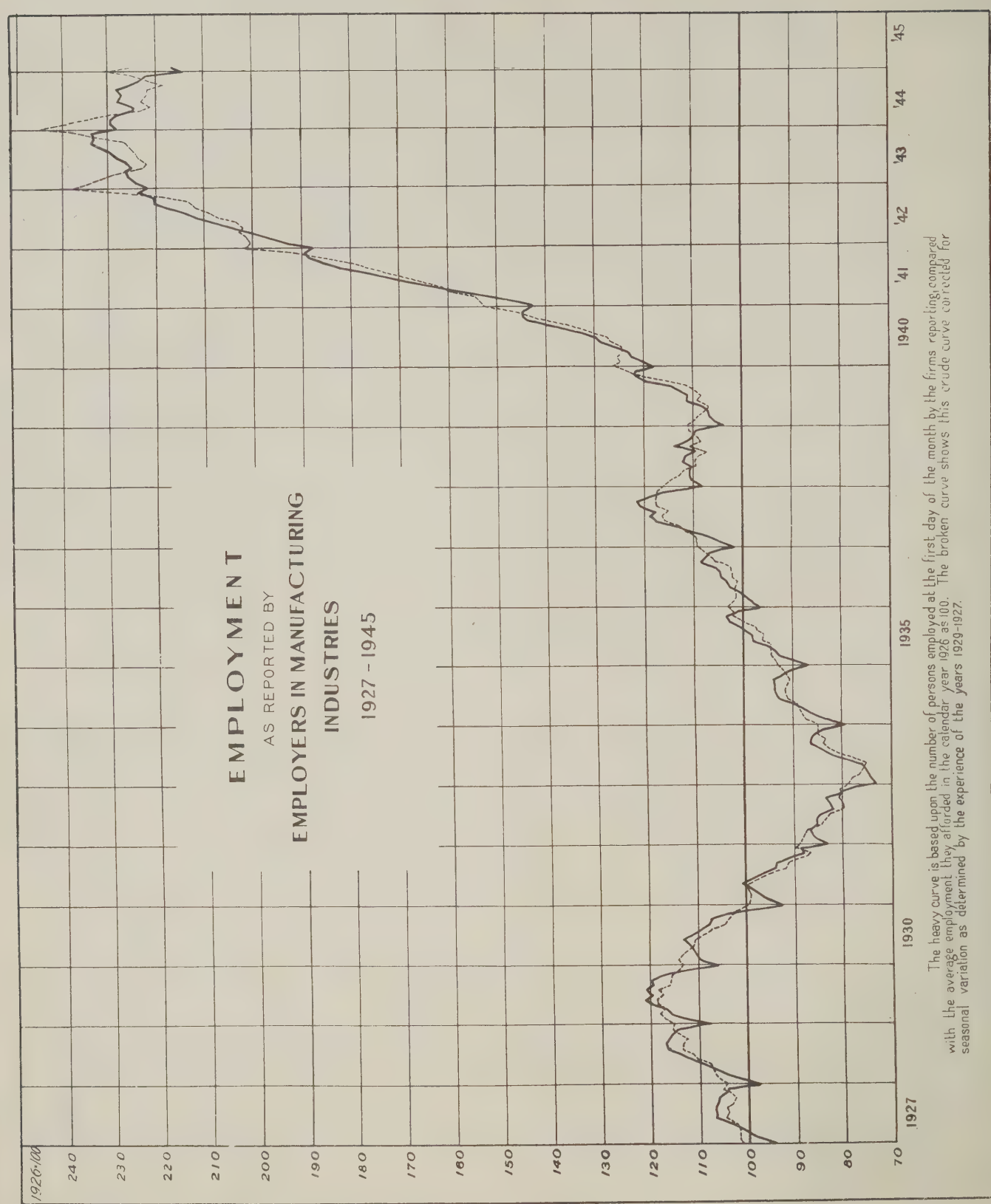
##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing resumed its upward movement at the beginning of February, when the increase was larger than that noted at Feb. 1, 1944, although it was decidedly below the average at that date in earlier winters of the record. It was also substantially smaller than the decline which had been indicated at the first of January of the present year. Most of the improvement at the date under review took place in the production of non-durable goods, but there was also an advance in plants manufacturing heavy manufactured goods, reversing the generally retrogressive trend indicated in the durable goods division during the preceding six months.

The leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions reported greater activity at the beginning of February. The largest expansion was in textiles, in which the gain of nearly 6,000 workers was above-normal for midwinter, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The increases in the remaining industries above-enumerated were on a much smaller scale. On the other hand, there were contractions in animal food, beverage and electrical apparatus factories; the largest loss, of over 1,100 persons, took place in meat and fish packing plants and dairies.

The 8,279 manufacturing establishments furnishing data at the beginning of February reported a combined working force of 1,127,283 men and women, an increase of 12,001, or 1.1 p.c., over their staffs at Jan. 1. The index, at 215.0, was a few points above the Jan. 1 figure of 212.7, but was otherwise the lowest since Aug. 1, 1942. As compared with the index of 227.3 at Feb. 1, 1944, there was a loss of

Chart 3





5.4 p.c. Since the latest gain was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of February, there was a decline in the seasonally-adjusted index which fell from 226.9, at Jan. 1, to 223.1 at the date under review.

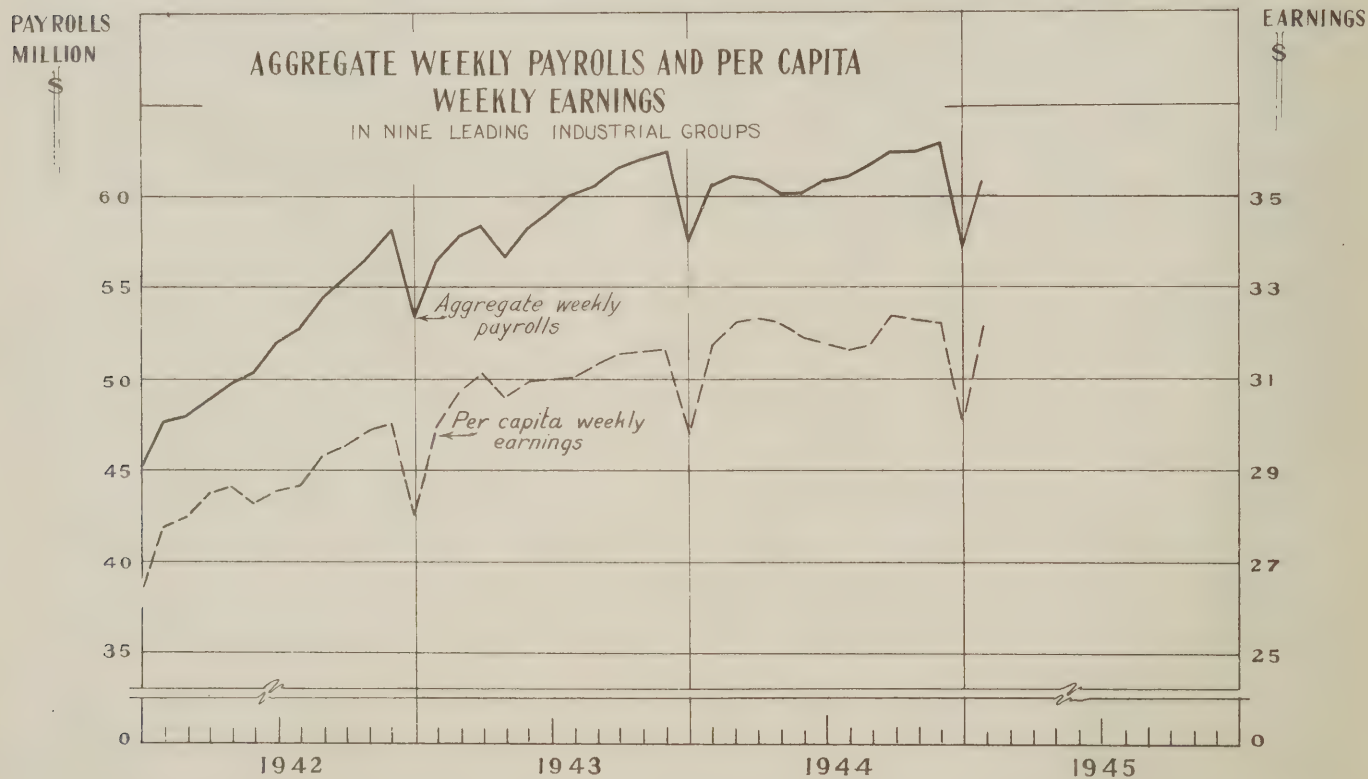
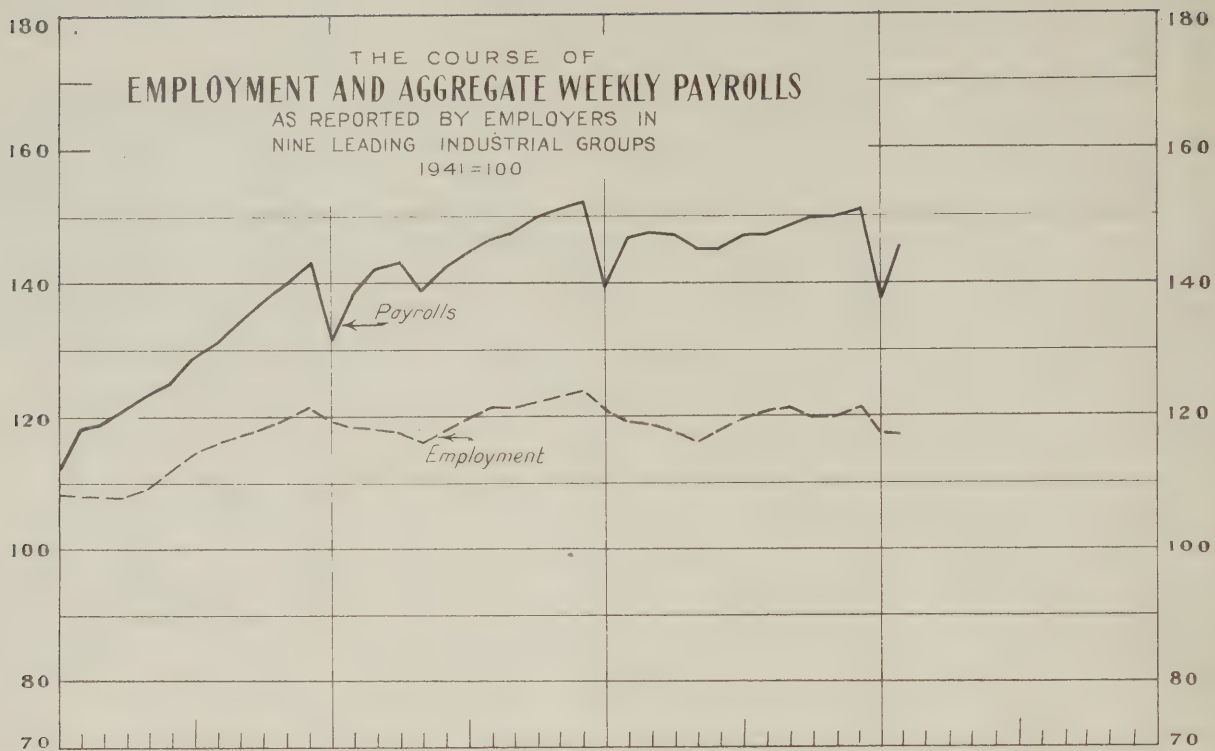
An important advance was recorded in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Feb. 1; these aggregated \$37,253,246, exceeding by 10.6 p.c. the sum of \$33,701,219 reported by the same firms at Jan. 1. This gain was due mainly to the resumption of normal operations following the year-end holidays, reflected in the preceding survey. The per capita earnings, which had declined from \$33.35 at Dec. 1, to \$30.22 at Jan. 1, rose to \$33.05 at Feb. 1, 1945, as compared with \$32.78 at the same date in 1944, and \$30.65 paid at Feb. 1, 1943. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Feb. 1, 1945, was 162.6, as compared with 147.1 at the beginning of January, and 170.6 at Feb. 1, 1944. The latest index was the lowest since May 1, 1943, except for those at Jan. 1 in 1945 and 1944.

Logging.— Little change on the whole was noted in logging at Feb. 1, when the 587 co-operating employers had a personnel of 93,797 persons, as compared with 93,827 at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 312.3, was higher than at any other Feb. 1 of the record; as compared with 271.8 at Feb. 1, 1944, there was a gain of 14.9 p.c., which was accompanied by a rise of 14.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same period. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,357,050, as compared with \$2,535,236 in the preceding report.

The per capita earnings declined from \$27.02 at Jan. 1, 1945, to \$25.13 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1944, average had been \$24.94 and that at the same date in 1943, \$20.54. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8).

Mining.— The trend was contra-seasonally upward in the mining division at Feb. 1, when the extraction of metallic ores and of coal afforded more employment than at Jan. 1. Other non-metallic minerals, however, showed slightly reduced activity in this comparison. Data were tabulated from 491 operators, with a combined working force of 71,261 persons, as compared with 68,893 at Jan. 1. The index in the mining group as a whole advanced from 146.4 in the preceding report, to 151.5 at the beginning of February, when it was a few points below that of 159.5 at Feb. 1, 1944. The index of payrolls showed a loss of 2.3 p.c. in the 12 months. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,802,010, as compared with \$2,402,437 in the preceding period of observation. Resumption of work following the holidays was largely responsible for the higher employment and earnings. The per capita figure rose from \$34.87 at Jan. 1, to \$39.32 at Feb. 1, when it was also greater than that of \$38.12 at Feb. 1, 1944.

Communications.— There was a moderate falling-off in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when a staff of 29,545 was reported by the co-operating companies, whose employees at Jan. 1 had numbered 29,632. The loss was seasonal. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$928,734, as compared with \$925,998 in the preceding return. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$31.20 at Jan. 1, to \$31.43 at the first of February, as compared with \$30.64 at Feb. 1, 1944, when the index of employment, at 105.1, was several points lower than that of 110.2 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 7.8 p.c.





Transportation.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 632 employers with 152,-327 persons on their staffs, 5,342 fewer than in their last report. The loss exceeded the decline ordinarily indicated at the time of year, being also greater than that at Feb. 1, 1944. There was a falling-off in all branches of the group, the largest being in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 118.2, was 3.5 p.c. higher than that of 114.2 at Feb. 1, 1944.

The reported transportation employees were paid the sum of \$5,938,859 at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding. At Jan. 1, their payrolls had totalled \$6,112,573; the per capita figure was then \$38.77, slightly lower than that of \$38.99 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1944, the average had been \$35.99. The latest index of payrolls was 11.7 p.c. higher than that at the beginning of February of last year.

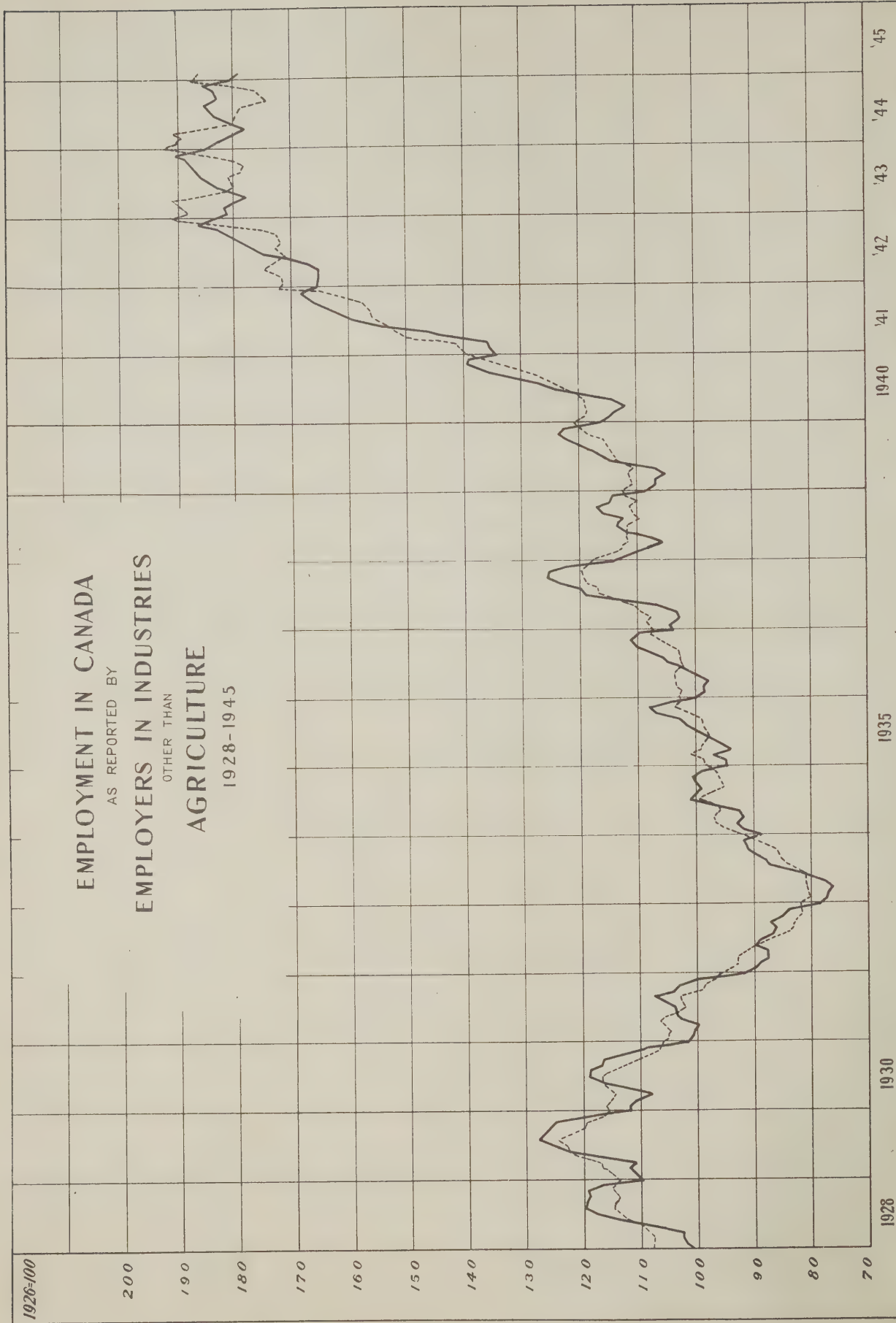
Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in building and highway construction and maintenance at the date under review, when railroad maintenance afforded more employment. The 1,586 contractors from whom data were received had a working force of 114,784 persons, as compared with 125,242 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$3,440,782, as compared with \$3,611,821 in the preceding period of observation. The average earnings rose from \$28.84 at Jan. 1, to \$29.98 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$28.65 at the same date in 1944. At 89.9, the latest index of employment showed little change from that of 90.9 at Feb. 1 of last winter, since when there has been a fractional decline in the payroll index.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, while there was a falling-off in hotels and restaurants; 733 employers in the service division reported a reduction of 212 workers, bringing their staffs to 47,597 at the beginning of February. The decrease was seasonal. The persons in recorded employment were paid the sum of \$937,561 in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$919,515 at Jan. 1. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 7.2 p.c. in employment, accompanying that of 3.7 p.c. in payrolls. The per capita figures were \$19.23 at Jan. 1, and \$19.70 at Feb. 1, 1945, as compared with \$19.43 at Feb. 1, 1944. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 65 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Marked curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys. Data were compiled from 2,702 merchandising establishments with a staff of 184,248 persons, 12,642 fewer than at the beginning of January. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,882,382, as compared with \$5,025,108 at Jan. 1. The loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees, so that the average earnings increased, rising from \$25.52 in the last report, to \$26.50 at the date under review, as compared with \$26.17 at the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 169.4; this was 5.9 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1944, figure of 159.9. The employment of larger numbers of part-time workers was partly responsible for the increase. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 6.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 900 co-operating financial institutions and branches had a personnel of 66,576, as against 66,430 at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages reported amounted to \$2,135,549, as compared with \$2,159,161 paid by the same



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



establishments on or about Jan. 1. The weekly earnings averaged \$32.83, as compared with \$32.50 in the last report, and \$31.88 at Feb. 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 128.6, as compared with 125.7 at Feb. 1, 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 5.3 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity increased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario at the beginning of February, but there were declines in the remaining provinces, those in New Brunswick and Quebec being largest. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the aggregate weekly payrolls were higher than at Jan. 1, indicating general recovery from the loss in working time due to the observance of the year-end holidays; in New Brunswick and the three Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, there were further reductions in the reported salaries and wages. These, however, were relatively smaller than those in the number of employees, so that in all nine provinces the average earnings per person in recorded employment were higher at the date under review than in the preceding period of observation. They were also generally higher than at Feb. 1 in the earlier years for which data are available.

Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Area showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1. The loss was somewhat below average in extent, being also considerably smaller than that indicated at Feb. 1, 1944. The trend was upward in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, while in New Brunswick there was a substantial decrease. Data were received from 1,103 firms employing 137,613 men and women, a number which was less by 1,840, or 1.3 p.c., than at Jan. 1. The latest index, at 179.9, was 1.6 p.c. higher than that of 177.1 at the beginning of February of last year.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an important rise in the payrolls distributed. These aggregated \$4,320,844, as compared with \$3,866,379 at Jan. 1. The average per employee was \$31.40, a sum higher by \$3.67 than that of \$27.73 indicated in the last report, when loss of working time during the year-end holidays had greatly affected the earnings. The Feb. 1, 1944, per capita was \$29.95. The latest payroll index was 6.3 p.c. higher than at that date.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed important recovery. Lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper and chemical factories afforded rather more employment, and there were large gains in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the trends were mixed. Additions to the working forces were reported in logging and coal mining, those in the latter being on a large scale. On the other hand, transportation and trade showed moderate curtailment, and construction was decidedly slacker, some 4,900 employees having been released in that industry.

Quebec.— There was a contra-seasonal falling-off in Quebec at Feb. 1; this repeated the loss indicated at the same date in 1944, but the decline then was larger. The 3,947 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 561,699 men and women at the date under review, as compared with 567,454 at Jan. 1. This reduction of 5,755 workers, or one p.c., was accompanied by a rise of \$689,472, or 4.2 p.c., in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed. These amounted to \$17,171,036, an average of \$30.57 per employee. The per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1945, had been \$29.04, the falling-off then noted from the Dec. 1 figure of \$30.63 having been due to loss of working time during the year-end holidays. The average at Feb. 1 in 1944, was \$29.98, and that in 1943, \$28.33. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 2.8 p.c. below that at Feb. 1 a year ago, while the index of employment was lower by 4.7 p.c.

Manufacturing showed moderately heightened activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, and there were slight advances in mining and services. On the other hand, curtailment was noted in logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade. These declines were mainly seasonal in character, the greatest being those of some 3,300 workers in trade and 2,800 in logging. Within the manufacturing group, there were additions to the working forces in lumber, leather, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants, but the gains were partly offset by losses in beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products.

Ontario. The trend of employment in Ontario was slightly upward, although the increase was substantially smaller than usual at the beginning of February in the years since 1920. The 6,319 establishments co-operating had a combined working force of 760,196, as compared with 759,331 in their last return. The latest aggregate of weekly salaries and wages was considerably higher, standing at \$25,063,706, as compared with \$23,092,619 at the beginning of January; the average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$30.39, while the latest figure was \$32.97, coinciding with that at Feb. 1, 1944. At the same date in 1943, the average was \$31.54. The index of employment in Ontario was fractionally lower than it had been a year earlier, standing at 184.3, as compared with 184.8 at Feb. 1, 1944. The index of payrolls showed a gain of 0.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

The recovery in employment in factories at the date under review was decidedly smaller than the recession which had been indicated at the opening of January. Further reductions were recorded at Feb. 1 in vegetable food, beverage and iron and steel products, while the tendency was favourable in most other branches of manufacturing. The greatest gain, of 3,037 persons, took place in textiles, the increases in the remaining divisions generally being moderate. Logging and mining also showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade; from the last named, some 5,000 workers were released, in a seasonal movement; the reduction in transportation was also pronounced.

Prairie Provinces. In accordance with the usual trend at midwinter in the years since 1920, employment in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February; the 2,084 co-operating firms reported 200,271 employees, as compared with 205,704 at Jan. 1. The number of persons released was 5,433, or 2.6 p.c., which approximated the average loss at Feb. 1 in earlier years, although it was less than that noted at midwinter in 1944 or 1943. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement, which took place largely in construction and trade; 2,913 and 2,642 persons were released by the employers furnishing data in these industries, respectively. There were smaller losses in transportation, communications, and manufacturing. Within the last-named, food and iron and steel factories showed a falling-off, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and some other plants. Logging and mining were also more active; the gain in the former was fairly large.

The salaries and wages distributed by the employers whose statistics were tabulated at Feb. 1, 1945, amounted to \$6,384,029, as compared with \$6,475,070 at the beginning of January. This decline of 1.4 p.c. was relatively much smaller than that in the personnel, with the result that the average earnings per employee advanced, rising from \$31.48 in the last report, to \$31.88 at Feb. 1; at the same date in 1944, the figure had been \$30.99. In the 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown little general change, while the index of payrolls has risen by 2.8 p.c.



British Columbia.- The contraction recorded in British Columbia at Feb. 1 was contra-seasonal in character, but repeats the movement at the same dates in 1944, 1945 and 1942. The 1,620 establishments furnishing data dismissed 1,789 workers, reducing their staffs by 1.1 p.c. to 161,063 at the date under review. These persons were paid \$5,606,009 in weekly payrolls, a sum which was higher by 5.4 p.c. than that of \$5,318,275 indicated at Jan. 1. The latest weekly per capita figure was \$34.81, as compared with \$32.66 at Jan. 1, and \$34.77 at Feb. 1, 1944. The index of payrolls since that date had fallen by nine p.c., and that of employment by 8.5 p.c.

Manufacturing showed moderately heightened activity, mainly in the iron and steel and lumber divisions, while food-processing was quieter. Construction, transportation, logging and trade, on the other hand, released employees; the losses were not particularly large. The changes in mining, communications and services, on the whole, were slight.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Jan. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was a pronounced recovery in employment in Halifax at Feb. 1, when the increase exceeded the decline indicated at Jan. 1. The gain took place largely in manufacturing and transportation; within the former, iron and steel plants reported the greatest improvement. Statistics were compiled from 208 firms employing a staff of 25,985, as compared with 24,550 a month earlier. Accompanying this expansion was an advance of \$164,557, or 23.8 p.c., in the weekly payrolls, which stood at \$856,350 at the date under review. The latest per capita figure, at \$32.96, was considerably higher than that of \$28.18 at Jan. 1, when loss of working time during the holiday season had seriously affected the average earnings; the mean at Dec. 1 had been \$30.92.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 117.9 p.c., while the number of workers has increased by 55 p.c.

Saint John.- Manufacturing in Saint John afforded more employment, the largest additions to the staffs being in iron and steel and vegetable food factories. On the other hand, there was important curtailment in transportation at Feb. 1. The other industrial divisions showed little general change. An aggregate working force of 14,369 men and women was indicated by the 158 firms furnishing data, who had reported 15,027 employees at Jan. 1. However, the salaries and wages distributed rose from \$410,722 at that date, to \$431,569 at the date under review, when the average earnings per worker amounted to \$30.03, as compared with \$27.33 at Jan. 1, and \$29.64 at Dec. 1.

In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record in the Dominion was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 37.3 p.c., while the increase in the reported payrolls has amounted to 93.9 p.c.

Montreal.- There was slight improvement in the situation in Montreal at Feb. 1, but this was not equal to that usually indicated at the time of year. Information was received from 2,325 firms employing 274,222 men and women, as compared with 274,114 in their last report. This small gain was accompanied by a rise of 8.5 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which aggregated \$8,809,363. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$32.12 at the date

under review, as compared with \$29.61 at Jan. 1, 1945, \$31.47 at Feb. 1, 1944, and \$29.85 at Feb. 1, 1943. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 5.3 p.c., and that of employment, by 7.2 p.c.

Minor increases in staff were reported in construction and services at the beginning of February, while there were large gains in manufacturing, in which the advances in textiles and non-ferrous metals were most pronounced. Moderate improvement was also noted in iron and steel, vegetable food and tobacco factories. Electrical apparatus works, however, were quieter. There were also losses in shipping and retail trade, those in the latter being substantial.

Quebec City.— Further curtailment was indicated in Quebec; most of this took place in manufacturing, (notably of chemical and iron and steel products), and in retail trade, in which the decreases were seasonal in character. The 256 establishments co-operating in the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 33,694 persons, 838 fewer than at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 2.4 p.c., which was, however, accompanied by an increase of 1.9 p.c. in the recorded payrolls; in the last report, the latter had shown a pronounced falling-off, due to the observance of the holidays. The aggregate at Feb. 1 was \$953,071. The per capita earnings rose from \$27.08 at Jan. 1, to \$28.29 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.60 at Feb. 1, 1944. The latest index of employment was lower by 14.9 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the reduction in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 15.7 p.c.

Sherbrooke.— There was a small gain in employment in Sherbrooke at Feb. 1, when a combined working force of 9,142 persons was reported by the 83 firms furnishing data, who had employed 9,099 men and women at Jan. 1. The aggregate salaries and wages disbursed to those in recorded employment were stated as \$218,271 at Jan. 1 and \$236,025 at Feb. 1. The average per employee rose from \$23.99 at the former, to \$25.82 at the date under review. From the institution of the Canadian monthly payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, the index of employment rose by six p.c., and there has been a gain of 30.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.— Continued recessions in employment were noted in Three Rivers, the 78 employers whose returns were received reducing their staffs by 271 persons to 9,826 at the beginning of February. The salaries and wages disbursed, however, showed an increase, due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the year-end holidays. The latest reported total was \$283,059, or \$28.81 per employee, as compared with an aggregate of \$277,510, and a per capita figure of \$27.48 at the beginning of January. Manufacturing afforded rather more employment, but transportation, construction and trade showed curtailment, mainly of a seasonal character.

The increase in employment in this city from June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to Feb. 1, 1945, was 23.3 p.c., while the rise in the payrolls amounted to 39.5 p.c.

Toronto.— In this city, employment showed a further seasonal recession of about average proportions. The reduction took place mainly in trade, while manufacturing showed considerable improvement; the greatest gains in the latter were in textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and rubber plants. On the other hand, iron and steel released substantial numbers of workers. Statistics were tabulated from 2,244 employers, whose working forces included 248,135 men and women; as compared with 250,298 at Jan. 1, this was a decrease of 0.9 p.c. Indicating the resumption of more normal operations following the holidays, the reported payrolls rose by 7.6 p.c. to \$8,004,930 at the date under review. The per capita figure was \$32.26, as



compared with \$29.71 in the last report, \$32.57 at Dec. 1, and \$32.94 at Feb. 1, 1944.

The latest index of employment was 191.4, as compared with 192.9 at the beginning of January, and 197.5 at Feb. 1 of last year, since when there has been a decline of 3.1 p.c. in employment, and of 5.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.— The tendency was downward in Ottawa at Feb. 1, there being a slackening in manufacturing, construction and trade, the last-named showing a considerable falling-off. On the whole, there was a reduction of 0.34 in the personnel of the 268 firms furnishing information, whose staffs aggregated 22,229 at Feb. 1. In spite of this loss of four p.c. in the number of employees as compared with Jan. 1, there was a gain of 0.6 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$631,862, compared with \$628,005 in the preceding period of observation. The weekly pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment contained \$28.43, as compared with the per capita figure of \$27.11 at Jan. 1, \$28.25 at Dec. 1, and \$27.17 at Feb. 1, 1944. The latest index of employment, at 167.7, was four p.c. higher than that at the same date of last year, since when there has been a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the payroll index.

Hamilton.— Employment in Hamilton showed expansion at the beginning of February, when the 384 co-operating establishments employed 59,972 men and women, as compared with 59,219 at Jan. 1; the salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$2,012,765, as against \$1,779,517 in the last report. There was accordingly an increase of 1.3 p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 13.1 p.c. in the payrolls as compared with Jan. 1. The per capita earnings advanced from \$30.05 at Jan. 1, to \$33.56 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.80 at Feb. 1, 1944. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 1.6 p.c., and there has been an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

There was considerable expansion in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in textile and iron and steel plants. Trade, however, was seasonally quieter, and there was also a falling-off in services and construction.

Windsor.— Employment in Windsor again showed a contraction, most of which took place in manufacturing, construction and trade. Data were compiled from 231 firms with a combined working force of 33,616 persons, as compared with 39,083 at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 1.2 p.c. The reported payrolls, on the other hand, showed a rise of 20.4 p.c., bringing the latest weekly total to \$1,707,772. The per capita earnings, at \$44.22, were higher by \$7.93 than at Jan. 1, when they had been lowered by the observance of the holidays; the latest figure was also greater than that of \$43.49 at Dec. 1, although it was a few cents below the average of \$44.48 at Feb. 1, 1944. The index of employment in the year has declined by 5.5 p.c., and that of payrolls by 5.4 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.— Improvement in employment was noted in Fort William and Port Arthur at Feb. 1, when the 110 co-operating establishments reported a personnel of 15,548, - 74 more than they had employed at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages earned by these workers showed a relatively larger advance, rising from \$555,123 at Jan. 1, to \$560,469 at the date under review; when the average per employee was \$36.05. The per capita figure a month earlier had been \$35.87, and that at the first of December, \$35.99. Manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division, showed greater activity, but trade and transportation were slacker. Other industries showed little change, on the whole.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has advanced by 11 p.c., while the salaries and wages have risen by 49.4 p.c.

Kitchener-Waterloo.-- Industrial activity advanced in Kitchener-Waterloo at Feb. 1, mainly in rubber and textile plants, although there was fairly general improvement in manufacturing. Apart from a seasonal decrease in trade, the changes in the remaining industries were small. A combined working force of 10,303 men and women was reported by the 167 firms furnishing information, who had 15,680 employees at the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages also increased, having been given as \$435,507 at Jan. 1, and \$490,596 at the beginning of February. The latest average earnings were \$30.09, as compared with \$27.42 a month earlier, and \$29.77 at Dec. 1. The gain in recorded employment from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, was 11.2 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 47.8 p.c.

London.-- The trend of employment in London at Feb. 1, was favourable, there being a considerable advance in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products. Electrical apparatus plants, however, were quieter. Data were tabulated from 242 employers with a personnel of 21,305, exceeding by 372, or 1.8 p.c., the number employed at Jan. 1. The aggregate payrolls disbursed rose by nine p.c., from \$576,084 at that date, to \$628,105 at the beginning of February, when the per capita figure was \$29.48; that at Jan. 1 had been \$27.52, while the Dec. 1 average had been \$29.35.

From the beginning of the current record of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, the index of employment in London has risen by 19.8 p.c. and the indicated salaries and wages, by 40.3 p.c.

Winnipeg.-- The seasonal shrinkage in employment in Winnipeg was rather larger than usual at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, also exceeding that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was a small decline in manufacturing, curtailment being shown in the iron and steel and animal food divisions. Textile factories, however, were brisker. There was a substantial reduction in trade, following unusual activity at the holiday season; the movement in the remaining non-manufacturing industries was also downward. Six hundred and fourteen establishments reported a personnel of 62,222, and paid the sum of \$1,791,866 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 63,247, and the payrolls had aggregated \$1,761,549. The latest per capita earnings were \$28.80, compared with \$27.85 at Jan. 1, 1945, and \$28.25 at Feb. 1, 1944. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has risen by one p.c., and that of payrolls, by 3.1 p.c.

Regina.-- A considerable decline took place in Regina, most of which was reported in trade, following the greatly heightened activity at the holiday season. Manufacturing showed moderate improvement, while transportation was quieter. The 153 employers whose statistics were tabulated at the first of February reported a working force of 9,742 men and women, as compared with 10,590 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were given as \$281,354, a sum rather lower than that of \$287,091 reported in the preceding return. The average earnings per employee, however, rose from \$27.11 at Jan. 1, to \$28.88 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Dec. 1 had been \$27.09.

Between June 1, 1941, when the general index record of payrolls was commenced, and the first of February, 1945, the index of employment in Regina rose by 8.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 35.7 p.c.



Saskatoon.-- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further recession at Feb. 1, mainly in trade. The 133 firms making returns employed 5,906 men and women, 126 fewer than at Jan. 1. The sum of \$158,448 was paid to those in recorded employment at the date under review, as compared with \$156,447 in the preceding return, when the average earnings per employee had been \$25.94, as compared with \$26.83 at the date under review. The Dec. 1 per capita figure had been \$26.30.

The increase in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, was 20.2 p.c., while there was a gain of 46.2 p.c. in the indicated payrolls in the same comparison.

Calgary.-- The trend of employment in Calgary was again unfavourable, 275 persons having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the 246 establishments whose returns were received, and who reported 17,215 employees at the beginning of February. The weekly salaries and wages paid amounted to \$531,039, as compared with \$534,991 at Jan. 1, when the average per employee had been \$30.59, rising to \$30.85 at the date under review. The decline in employment at the latter date took place largely in transportation, construction and trade, no general change being indicated in manufacturing.

The increase in employment in this city from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, was 14.8 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 38.6 p.c.

Edmonton.-- There was a further reduction in industrial activity in Edmonton at the first of February, when 386 workers were released by 213 co-operating employers, bringing their staffs to 16,234. Manufacturing, construction and trade showed the largest losses. On the other hand, the payrolls disbursed were higher, rising from \$455,312 at Jan. 1, to \$468,665 at the date under review. The latest average per employee was \$28.87, as compared with \$27.40 in the preceding month, and \$28.93 at Dec. 1, 1944. From June 1, 1941, when the statistics of payrolls in the Dominion were instituted, to Feb. 1, 1945, recorded employment in Edmonton has advanced by 24.8 p.c., while there has been a gain of 49.8 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

Vancouver.-- Little general change in employment was shown in Vancouver at the beginning of February; manufacturing (mainly of lumber and iron and steel products) was brisker, but transportation and trade released employees. The fluctuations in the remaining industries were slight. The 700 establishments whose returns were received had a combined staff of 80,469 persons, 87 fewer than at the beginning of January. The index of employment, at 222.9, was lower by 12.2 p.c. than that at Feb. 1, 1944, while the index of weekly payrolls showed a loss of 13.6 p.c. during the year. The latest weekly aggregate was \$2,736,644, as compared with \$2,514,710 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings rose from \$31.22 at Jan. 1, to \$34.01 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.17 at the beginning of February of last year.

Victoria.-- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted in Victoria at Feb. 1, the staffs of 164 co-operating establishments having declined from 14,120 at Jan. 1, to 13,890 at the date under review. The reported payrolls, however, showed an increase, due to a return to more normal operations following the year-end holiday season; the latest weekly aggregate was \$474,958, as compared with \$441,714 at Jan. 1. The average per employee rose from \$31.28 at that date, to \$34.19 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$33.02 at Dec. 1.

From the beginning of the general payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1945, employment in Victoria has increased by 66.3 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a gain of 126.7 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at Feb. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, were also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.



TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	-	-	-	105.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	93.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	95.2
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	92.0	109.6	100.0
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	135.2	130.5	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.3
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	176.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.3
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	188.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.7	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1945.

100.0    7.6    .2    4.4    3.0    30.8    41.8    11.0    5.2    2.1    3.7    8.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas; to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	116.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.9	91.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	92.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Feb. 1, 1940	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.9	110.3
Feb. 1, 1941	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	195.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.2	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	173.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	166.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	269.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.9	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1945.

15.1      1.9      13.6      1.2      3.3      2.1      3.4      4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight," as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Jan. 1, 1942	145.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	119.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.3
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	223.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.5	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	169.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.9	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	148.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
	128.4	154.0	165.6	105.7	77.9	86.1	77.9	142.0	117.5
	100.0	61.9	5.2	3.9	1.6	8.4	6.3	2.6	10.1
			236.8	150.9	111.4	123.3	111.4	204.1	167.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1945.

Notes:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	61.9	215.0	212.7	227.3	222.1	191.2	147.4	120.5
Animal products - edible	2.5	222.9	228.4	210.5	172.8	162.5	159.7	132.5
Fur and products	.2	130.7	131.9	120.9	124.4	112.7	112.2	102.4
Leather and products	1.6	139.7	135.5	138.6	142.5	141.0	122.5	125.8
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.0	125.2	124.3	127.5	132.6	119.3	125.0
Lumber products	3.5	117.3	115.2	113.6	107.5	107.4	92.8	80.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	93.2	91.1	86.6	88.7	93.9	81.6	66.3
Furniture	.7	128.6	126.8	111.5	107.8	114.7	105.2	89.2
Other lumber products	1.0	197.9	195.2	217.4	178.0	151.0	122.1	117.6
Musical instruments	.03	29.2	29.3	34.4	45.7	85.4	72.2	84.6
Plant products - edible	3.0	165.4	165.4	155.7	137.6	143.5	122.7	116.0
Pulp and paper products	4.7	137.1	135.8	132.8	125.9	133.0	117.5	111.4
Pulp and paper	2.0	121.7	119.9	117.0	113.6	121.8	107.5	99.5
Paper products	.9	210.1	208.1	211.2	185.7	189.7	149.2	138.9
Printing and publishing	1.8	132.7	132.3	127.5	121.3	128.2	119.6	118.6
Rubber products	1.3	181.3	174.1	149.5	127.9	131.9	121.8	108.6
Textile products	7.5	159.7	152.8	157.7	165.3	165.6	150.5	135.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	160.0	163.8	159.0	170.8	176.1	163.5	153.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	111.5	109.7	114.0	125.0	129.3	123.7	118.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	169.3	163.6	171.7	197.5	201.4	177.0	163.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	622.8	566.1	578.4	558.8	577.3	552.6	502.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	148.8	143.9	147.5	138.8	145.6	136.8	135.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	158.1	150.5	157.5	170.7	164.5	145.0	124.6
Other textile products	1.0	180.9	171.4	170.5	174.6	170.2	150.1	122.7
Tobacco	.7	152.3	142.2	153.1	174.8	185.0	169.8	164.0
Beverages	.8	252.3	260.1	233.4	223.8	218.7	186.7	166.7
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	609.2	602.8	621.6	695.8	554.5	261.8	180.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.4	131.0	137.8	133.7	129.4	106.5	84.7
Electric light and power	1.0	141.4	143.0	135.4	135.1	139.8	141.9	132.2
Electrical apparatus	2.5	306.9	308.9	327.4	284.0	236.8	182.2	139.4
Iron and steel products	22.5	300.6	299.5	345.5	335.7	249.7	170.4	113.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	250.1	247.4	248.2	255.0	242.2	199.6	153.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	223.4	219.9	226.7	256.7	246.8	183.8	124.8
Agricultural implements	.6	132.8	130.7	133.7	132.8	113.1	90.6	68.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	9.5	274.1	277.9	315.2	277.5	218.0	154.2	107.6
Automobiles and parts	2.4	289.8	289.0	302.9	317.7	266.9	224.1	155.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.2	1343.3	1323.6	1546.4	1497.2	646.8	304.7	57.5
Heating appliances	.3	180.6	177.1	168.7	162.4	158.6	148.5	123.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	304.3	297.4	297.2	329.2	270.6	204.3	132.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	239.3	233.2	281.2	332.0	270.4	190.4	118.1
Other iron and steel products	3.9	331.4	324.8	405.5	463.4	321.8	190.7	121.4
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	384.7	382.2	475.9	477.3	354.7	229.1	164.0
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	212.3	208.2	212.6	202.5	189.5	172.9	158.4
Miscellaneous	1.0	356.0	352.2	368.2	388.7	277.6	166.3	148.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	5.2	312.3	313.0	271.8	233.8	277.2	265.8	227.2
<b>MINING</b>	3.9	151.5	146.4	159.5	161.4	176.8	169.1	168.4
Coal	1.5	97.2	91.2	101.7	93.5	101.0	96.2	94.7
Metallic ores	1.8	262.9	256.8	291.4	317.7	356.4	349.6	354.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	162.2	162.8	151.0	149.0	153.4	124.0	123.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	110.2	110.7	105.1	103.1	100.2	89.6	82.7
Telegraphs	.4	127.4	128.7	129.5	129.6	117.3	99.9	93.3
Telephones	1.2	105.5	105.8	98.4	95.8	95.6	86.8	79.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.4	118.2	122.3	114.2	105.5	98.2	89.4	83.3
Street railways and cartage	2.6	186.7	192.7	178.1	164.9	144.9	135.7	128.2
Steam railways	4.8	107.2	107.7	104.2	97.4	90.5	81.2	76.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	81.6	97.3	79.3	69.4	75.3	66.4	60.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	6.3	89.9	98.2	90.9	125.7	118.1	82.5	58.1
Building	2.0	83.3	87.2	100.0	180.3	145.2	108.3	48.4
Highway	2.0	89.9	115.8	87.2	98.1	131.9	77.6	72.0
Railway	2.3	96.5	93.3	85.0	95.8	78.3	59.4	55.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.6	198.0	201.1	195.9	179.6	167.0	148.6	131.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	197.7	204.0	195.3	174.2	161.4	141.8	127.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	198.4	195.9	197.0	188.9	176.9	160.5	138.7
<b>TRADE</b>	10.1	169.4	180.8	159.9	149.3	156.8	147.0	136.4
Retail	7.5	177.3	192.9	168.1	156.9	165.2	153.1	141.9
Wholesale	2.6	150.1	150.7	138.9	129.3	134.4	130.9	121.9
<b>FIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	178.9	180.4	183.2	181.2	165.4	135.2	114.4
<b>FINANCE</b>	-	128.6	128.4	125.7	122.3	121.5	112.8	113.6
Banks and trust companies	-	133.0	132.6	129.8	126.7	122.9	109.3	105.4
Brokerage and stock market	-	151.9	149.4	129.9	103.0	115.8	130.4	203.5
Insurance	-	121.5	121.4	119.7	117.4	119.8	116.3	118.9
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	-	176.5	177.9	180.4	178.3	163.2	134.0	114.4

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	- Manufacturing	42.8	209.1	201.1	209.4	189.3	167.2	131.3	115.6
	Lumber products	3.7	109.2	101.1	116.0	98.1	86.4	88.6	79.5
	Pulp and paper	3.9	193.7	188.0	192.9	176.7	182.6	160.6	155.4
	Textile products	3.0	113.3	109.0	106.2	117.3	122.8	109.8	103.7
	Iron and steel	22.5	342.4	330.6	350.5	322.0	253.0	159.8	132.5
	Other manufactures	9.7	166.3	159.9	156.4	137.5	136.6	124.9	110.4
	Logging	7.6	454.1	448.0	484.9	428.1	405.3	372.5	364.5
	Mining	11.4	103.9	93.6	104.9	97.8	112.8	112.0	111.9
	Communications	2.0	124.3	126.5	121.7	118.7	111.1	94.4	91.3
	Transportation	14.5	171.6	173.7	158.6	126.1	137.5	122.5	103.8
	Construction	10.4	151.3	203.5	153.3	205.1	326.1	132.4	87.1
	Services	2.0	292.9	290.4	295.8	273.3	257.1	207.9	173.6
	Trade	9.3	193.1	202.4	171.2	163.7	168.1	150.8	132.3
	- All Industries	100.0	179.9	182.5	177.1	167.4	178.8	135.2	118.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	66.7	224.2	222.4	243.0	237.1	199.2	149.6	123.0
	Lumber products	2.6	128.3	126.8	120.1	114.4	113.8	94.7	86.4
	Pulp and paper	5.6	131.2	129.8	126.1	119.0	128.2	113.8	105.1
	Textile products	13.2	186.3	180.3	182.9	189.2	186.7	169.7	151.1
	Iron and steel	19.4	320.6	319.4	386.7	348.9	290.0	160.4	101.8
	Other manufactures	25.9	250.8	251.5	271.9	277.1	200.1	154.7	130.3
	Logging	7.6	455.1	484.7	412.5	349.7	440.8	412.1	347.6
	Mining	2.3	283.6	280.8	314.7	307.6	309.2	271.8	287.1
	Communications	1.4	107.8	106.7	99.7	98.4	96.4	82.8	75.7
	Transportation	6.3	98.4	101.8	97.5	93.2	87.7	79.2	72.1
	Construction	5.8	78.7	82.7	76.9	130.8	113.5	75.7	45.7
	Services	2.3	183.8	183.1	182.7	168.7	148.8	128.8	114.6
	Trade	7.6	175.5	189.1	176.4	164.9	169.6	156.2	144.7
	- All Industries	100.0	189.1	191.1	198.5	198.7	176.7	139.4	116.0
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	69.7	209.3	206.7	215.8	216.6	193.9	151.8	122.9
	Lumber products	2.9	103.0	103.1	100.8	93.7	88.5	76.2	65.1
	Pulp and paper	4.9	136.2	135.0	132.1	125.3	132.1	116.4	112.7
	Textile products	7.1	133.4	125.9	134.3	141.7	145.6	133.3	124.2
	Iron and steel	27.2	289.6	290.4	314.3	328.1	268.8	190.7	125.4
	Other manufactures	27.6	227.2	223.3	226.9	218.9	198.1	168.7	137.7
	Logging	3.4	285.8	261.7	198.7	190.9	209.3	227.0	199.1
	Mining	2.6	217.8	211.5	223.9	253.0	282.8	291.7	286.6
	Communications	1.4	98.3	99.3	93.2	89.5	91.5	85.8	77.4
	Transportation	5.7	109.0	116.8	106.6	99.7	91.6	82.2	76.7
	Construction	5.1	99.0	99.8	91.5	117.8	112.7	87.9	65.7
	Services	2.5	212.7	224.2	218.4	201.5	196.8	175.5	155.5
	Trade	9.4	170.8	182.0	158.0	151.2	160.0	154.6	141.9
	- All Industries	100.0	184.3	184.2	184.8	186.6	173.3	143.4	120.2
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	- Manufacturing	37.8	189.1	189.3	197.2	182.0	161.1	126.2	109.8
	Lumber products	2.2	157.1	142.6	139.7	127.2	140.5	127.7	99.7
	Pulp and paper	2.1	107.2	106.5	102.7	101.3	108.2	99.5	103.0
	Textile products	2.5	227.5	212.6	206.0	230.6	211.0	179.6	150.5
	Iron and steel	12.2	141.2	142.1	178.2	164.8	131.7	98.5	84.8
	Other manufactures	18.8	274.3	279.2	260.9	232.8	211.8	158.5	137.9
	Logging	2.0	234.6	196.7	204.1	231.4	246.2	330.4	202.2
	Mining	6.9	154.2	153.3	157.5	147.8	156.9	134.8	131.8
	Communications	2.3	121.1	122.4	117.3	114.8	109.7	96.4	87.8
	Transportation	18.7	132.6	134.4	127.0	117.2	106.6	98.3	94.3
	Construction	9.1	71.3	82.8	78.0	77.2	73.0	66.9	54.0
	Services	3.7	185.5	185.1	175.6	156.6	142.1	129.0	115.5
	Trade	19.5	152.2	162.5	141.9	126.3	130.8	126.6	121.0
	- All Industries	100.0	145.3	149.2	145.1	134.7	126.8	112.2	100.8
<u>British Columbia</u>	- Manufacturing	54.6	245.7	244.5	282.2	260.0	186.0	140.4	106.2
	Lumber products	10.7	125.6	124.0	122.4	122.8	131.9	111.7	94.9
	Pulp and paper	4.6	165.2	165.8	161.5	155.0	156.0	133.3	117.7
	Textile products	0.8	200.8	195.6	208.0	192.0	189.8	163.0	129.7
	Iron and steel	24.6	816.1	798.9	1105.1	999.0	458.0	201.3	81.7
	Other manufactures	13.9	185.8	191.0	184.5	166.1	152.9	153.6	121.1
	Logging	6.6	142.0	145.1	139.5	92.3	92.8	89.2	80.0
	Mining	4.6	95.9	85.8	98.8	101.2	114.8	110.5	107.9
	Communications	2.4	136.9	136.9	135.4	139.7	122.1	109.2	107.6
	Transportation	10.1	122.2	124.2	115.0	112.9	93.3	88.2	80.0
	Construction	6.8	90.5	95.7	114.4	172.6	81.6	80.7	61.2
	Services	3.4	176.5	178.3	165.3	150.9	137.4	131.7	118.2
	Trade	11.5	177.1	187.8	166.4	155.0	173.2	146.0	138.8
	- All Industries	100.0	172.0	173.9	188.0	181.4	140.5	118.0	100.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>211.3</b>	<b>237.2</b>	<b>225.2</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>116.2</b>
Plant products - edible	3.2	150.1	148.2	144.7	143.1	150.6	131.8	124.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	148.5	147.4	141.6	134.7	133.1	116.6	115.7
Textiles	12.3	164.2	157.2	164.5	170.5	166.5	146.1	129.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.1	174.9	174.1	172.3	183.9	160.6	137.6	122.5
Iron and steel	28.5	313.2	311.5	379.0	339.5	248.8	156.4	101.8
Other manufacture	23.3	203.3	199.9	222.2	213.0	165.8	136.6	116.3
Communications	1.4	76.8	76.3	69.2	68.3	67.1	69.8	65.2
Transportation	3.5	77.4	83.5	76.2	76.4	80.2	84.3	76.1
Construction	4.1	68.6	68.0	69.4	77.9	66.2	60.7	44.8
Trade	12.4	170.8	183.5	170.1	159.3	161.4	152.6	140.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	177.2	177.1	190.9	182.4	155.2	126.0	106.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>292.4</b>	<b>298.9</b>	<b>367.9</b>	<b>349.7</b>	<b>244.1</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>115.3</b>
Leather products	8.6	109.9	106.9	109.8	111.2	109.0	97.7	102.2
Other manufactures	65.4	373.4	386.2	480.6	454.2	303.7	184.4	121.3
Transportation	3.4	85.1	88.1	75.8	77.8	69.1	85.8	88.5
Construction	6.4	147.7	149.2	150.9	154.3	145.4	160.3	55.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	231.0	237.5	271.6	258.6	195.4	144.1	107.1
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>217.0</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>227.5</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>115.4</b>
Plant products - edible	5.1	172.5	171.6	162.3	145.6	163.3	129.1	122.8
Printing and publishing	6.8	165.8	165.1	159.8	145.9	156.6	139.1	134.3
Textiles	7.8	117.8	112.5	118.6	126.9	127.1	110.9	100.4
Iron and steel	21.2	356.7	368.3	429.8	440.4	325.4	195.4	111.4
Other manufactures	32.2	229.1	223.2	233.0	225.4	187.0	141.5	117.3
Communications	1.3	78.9	78.1	73.8	71.1	72.5	73.1	66.4
Transportation	3.8	134.3	154.6	126.0	115.8	102.4	104.3	95.0
Construction	2.5	102.0	102.5	104.6	106.8	88.0	69.6	52.6
Trade	15.2	158.2	163.4	145.7	140.5	146.5	143.7	132.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	191.4	192.9	197.5	193.3	171.0	136.5	113.9
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>169.7</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>102.2</b>
Lumber products	2.2	44.2	44.7	43.5	44.5	48.9	56.3	49.7
Pulp and paper	14.1	129.6	127.8	136.9	127.1	127.6	112.9	102.2
Other manufactures	34.9	244.2	253.5	233.5	240.4	209.3	174.9	121.9
Construction	7.8	114.2	120.5	104.4	152.2	302.2	137.5	107.8
Trade	22.4	200.8	229.7	185.9	175.1	170.5	157.8	145.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	167.7	174.7	161.3	162.6	170.8	132.7	109.2
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>192.5</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>120.1</b>
Textiles	11.1	103.2	99.1	104.8	104.5	113.4	107.7	100.3
Electrical apparatus	11.3	210.7	214.0	211.6	197.3	203.4	146.8	122.0
Iron and steel	42.6	249.7	242.0	260.7	307.6	263.1	173.7	130.1
Other manufactures	19.8	176.9	170.3	159.9	154.7	155.5	137.5	123.0
Construction	2.9	105.6	110.5	147.3	123.1	103.7	94.4	50.1
Trade	7.7	159.3	176.2	145.9	144.0	145.8	142.2	131.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	182.4	179.8	179.6	193.3	181.2	140.6	116.6
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>316.8</b>	<b>318.2</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>229.5</b>	<b>165.4</b>
Iron and steel	73.4	340.3	343.5	375.3	408.5	313.2	246.9	166.5
Other manufactures	15.3	237.7	233.0	218.8	211.5	186.1	171.5	161.5
Construction	1.7	71.9	93.3	69.4	96.2	96.9	46.6	38.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	260.8	284.2	297.0	315.4	251.6	201.2	148.6
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>181.3</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>187.9</b>	<b>170.5</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>104.0</b>
Animal products - edible	9.7	316.5	325.6	273.0	203.1	185.8	161.5	130.9
Printing and publishing	4.0	108.7	106.5	105.8	103.0	111.7	104.4	109.9
Textiles	6.5	232.5	218.0	210.2	237.0	215.6	184.6	155.6
Iron and steel	19.9	139.6	142.9	173.4	141.9	122.5	97.9	79.9
Other manufactures	18.7	216.2	214.7	209.7	213.1	210.8	122.1	116.8
Transportation	6.0	94.5	94.0	84.3	78.0	74.1	82.3	77.7
Construction	1.9	42.6	43.4	38.9	66.2	45.6	112.1	24.9
Trade	27.1	134.7	142.0	125.1	109.9	112.0	107.0	104.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	147.3	149.8	145.8	133.4	126.6	110.1	95.8
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>369.8</b>	<b>363.8</b>	<b>463.2</b>	<b>418.4</b>	<b>253.4</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>118.8</b>
Lumber products	7.7	135.4	127.7	122.6	110.3	135.2	118.9	95.1
Other manufactures	53.3	493.4	486.5	642.1	574.4	310.3	178.5	129.9
Communications	3.3	124.8	124.8	121.4	121.1	113.1	108.6	106.8
Transportation	9.1	111.8	114.2	99.0	105.2	80.1	92.0	96.8
Construction	4.0	83.4	83.7	98.7	150.5	79.7	60.6	41.6
Services	4.9	174.5	175.7	167.5	150.4	134.0	133.0	122.4
Trade	17.7	178.3	187.0	168.0	154.8	176.3	148.3	143.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	222.9	222.9	254.0	239.9	169.5	128.8	110.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, 1945. Jan. 1, 1945 and Feb. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Feb. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944
MANUFACTURING	1,127,283	37,258,246	33.05	128.0	126.6	135.3	162.6	147.1	170.6
Animal products - edible	45,243	1,372,004	30.33	128.9	132.1	121.7	164.0	146.8	145.4
Fur and products	3,116	94,311	30.27	105.7	106.7	97.8	121.8	122.5	107.2
Leather and products	29,028	697,671	24.03	102.0	98.9	101.2	130.9	116.2	123.8
Boots and shoes	17,647	411,252	23.30	97.7	95.6	94.9	129.7	114.1	119.4
Lumber and its products	63,630	1,798,976	28.27	97.0	95.3	94.0	129.1	114.3	123.3
Rough and dressed lumber	33,146	964,639	29.10	80.6	78.7	74.8	110.9	98.7	102.7
Furniture	11,963	322,775	26.98	114.9	113.3	99.6	129.1	116.3	116.5
Other lumber products	18,521	511,561	27.62	133.3	131.4	146.4	187.0	162.0	190.6
Plant products - edible	54,221	1,410,743	26.02	123.6	123.6	116.4	140.9	136.8	132.7
Pulp and paper products	85,783	2,854,002	33.27	106.9	105.8	103.6	121.1	112.2	115.2
Pulp and paper	37,034	1,343,508	36.28	101.0	99.5	97.1	118.0	108.5	113.1
Paper products	16,448	437,078	26.57	125.6	124.4	126.2	135.2	121.6	131.8
Printing and publishing	32,301	1,073,416	33.23	106.0	105.7	101.8	120.0	113.5	112.0
Rubber products	22,887	762,988	33.34	134.7	129.3	111.1	187.4	163.3	151.6
Textile products	138,897	3,318,559	23.89	100.2	95.9	98.9	125.1	107.8	119.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,955	1,235,789	24.74	94.2	90.5	93.6	123.0	106.0	119.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,543	545,877	24.21	88.6	87.2	90.6	111.1	99.8	112.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,238	304,911	24.92	90.9	87.8	92.2	126.1	106.5	122.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,753	297,820	25.34	106.4	96.7	98.8	144.1	115.1	131.7
Hosiery and knit goods	22,577	482,247	21.36	104.1	100.6	103.1	122.4	109.9	115.0
Garments and personal furnishings	49,050	1,164,309	23.74	101.6	96.7	101.2	125.8	107.8	121.1
Other textile products	17,315	436,214	25.19	109.0	103.3	102.7	132.9	110.8	122.6
Tobacco	12,569	307,799	24.49	142.3	132.9	143.1	193.3	148.4	183.0
Beverages	13,836	476,348	34.43	122.7	126.5	113.5	142.6	142.9	131.7
Chemicals	77,728	2,550,597	32.81	172.8	171.0	176.3	210.9	199.1	214.7
Clay, glass and stone products	15,305	473,339	30.93	100.1	98.3	103.4	126.3	116.2	128.7
Electric light and power	18,004	674,758	37.48	94.3	95.4	90.3	109.7	108.9	105.5
Electrical apparatus	45,065	1,518,939	33.70	144.0	145.0	153.6	178.0	162.7	185.1
Iron and steel products	410,491	15,778,544	38.44	151.1	150.5	173.6	193.6	171.6	218.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,282	1,269,693	37.04	118.4	117.1	117.5	138.5	123.8	135.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,908	869,546	36.37	99.2	97.6	100.7	121.9	106.0	121.1
Agricultural implements	10,980	359,391	32.73	123.1	121.1	123.9	156.0	146.7	162.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	174,177	6,956,319	39.94	152.4	154.6	175.3	191.2	172.2	216.3
Automobiles and parts	43,357	1,928,025	44.47	113.0	112.7	118.1	133.3	107.8	140.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58,731	2,337,541	39.80	319.4	314.7	367.7	422.3	374.5	492.4
Heating appliances	5,778	181,066	31.34	114.0	111.8	106.5	134.9	126.5	132.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,516	856,140	39.79	134.5	131.5	131.4	174.4	150.5	163.2
Foundry and machine shop products	10,409	390,540	37.52	103.0	100.4	121.1	172.9	140.7	169.8
Other iron and steel products	70,710	2,558,308	36.18	154.3	151.2	188.8	205.5	176.1	256.4
Non-ferrous metal products	54,389	1,891,075	34.77	132.4	131.5	163.8	162.7	154.7	200.1
Non-metallic mineral products	16,183	631,445	39.02	118.1	115.9	118.3	137.4	130.6	134.1
Miscellaneous	20,907	646,149	30.91	162.7	160.7	168.2	229.3	194.9	238.1
LOGGING	93,797	2,357,050	25.13	197.3	197.7	171.7	249.4	268.4	218.5
MINING	71,261	2,802,010	39.32	85.5	82.6	90.0	106.8	91.5	108.9
Coal	26,785	1,075,255	40.14	106.2	98.7	111.1	167.6	124.1	162.1
Metallic ores	33,638	1,373,983	40.85	70.7	69.0	78.3	80.7	74.4	87.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,838	352,769	32.55	100.7	101.1	93.8	132.1	127.1	116.0
COMMUNICATIONS	29,545	928,734	31.43	113.4	113.9	108.1	131.7	131.3	122.2
Telegraphs	7,313	226,292	30.94	110.3	111.4	112.1	135.4	134.6	124.4
Telephones	22,232	702,442	31.60	114.4	114.8	106.7	130.5	130.3	121.5
TRANSPORTATION	152,327	5,938,859	38.99	119.6	123.8	115.1	145.3	149.6	130.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	46,646	1,573,561	33.73	127.4	131.5	121.6	147.7	148.9	140.6
Steam railways	87,559	3,783,194	42.98	124.8	125.4	120.9	161.9	166.3	132.0
Shipping and stevedoring	18,122	602,104	33.23	86.0	102.5	83.6	110.5	120.0	101.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	114,784	3,440,782	29.98	64.7	70.6	65.2	85.0	89.2	85.3
Building	36,650	1,241,641	33.88	59.0	61.8	71.1	69.3	65.5	85.7
Highway	35,575	1,014,559	28.52	49.9	64.2	48.4	72.6	88.7	69.8
Railway	42,559	1,184,582	27.83	96.1	92.9	84.2	137.9	139.6	110.3
SERVICES	47,597	937,561	19.70	115.9	117.7	114.6	141.9	139.1	136.9
Hotels and restaurants	30,842	588,154	19.07	120.8	124.7	119.4	155.9	157.4	150.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,755	349,407	20.85	108.1	106.7	107.3	123.2	114.8	119.9
TRADE	184,248	4,882,382	26.50	108.0	115.3	102.0	122.0	125.6	114.1
Retail	136,887	3,323,546	24.28	107.7	117.2	102.1	121.5	126.6	114.1
Wholesale	47,361	1,558,836	32.91	110.2	110.6	102.0	123.3	123.4	114.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,820,842	58,545,824	32.15	117.2	118.1	119.8	146.4	138.1	149.1
FINANCE	66,576	2,185,549	32.83	110.8	110.6	108.3	126.2	124.7	119.8
Banks and trust companies	38,580	1,141,402	29.59	119.5	119.1	116.6	135.4	133.0	124.0
Brokerage and stock market	1,881	74,069	39.36	123.2	121.2	105.4	159.0	140.1	124.0
Insurance	26,115	970,078	37.15	99.3	99.3	97.9	115.2	115.5	115.3
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,887,418	60,731,173	32.18	117.0	117.9	119.3	145.6	137.6	146.9

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, 1945, Jan. 1, 1945 and Feb. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Feb. 1, 1945	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944
Maritime	Manufacturing	58,859	1,914,194	32.52	137.4	132.1	137.6	193.9	165.2	189.2
Provinces	Lumber products	5,068	129,993	25.65	97.5	90.3	103.6	142.1	110.6	152.9
	Pulp and paper	5,386	172,505	32.03	103.5	100.5	103.1	126.4	114.0	121.8
	Iron and steel	30,901	1,189,899	38.51	187.0	180.6	191.4	264.2	220.7	257.2
	Logging	10,463	233,860	22.35	174.8	172.4	186.6	257.8	271.3	287.8
	Mining	15,718	613,283	39.02	87.4	78.7	88.2	149.0	93.1	128.6
	Transportation	19,921	727,868	36.54	201.4	203.9	186.2	252.6	240.6	211.4
	Construction	14,297	404,374	28.28	59.8	80.5	60.6	86.5	107.2	91.2
	Trade	12,864	307,324	23.89	114.5	120.0	101.5	134.4	133.1	119.1
Maritimes	- All Industries	137,613	4,320,344	31.40	118.0	119.8	116.2	170.0	152.1	160.0
Quebec	Manufacturing	374,836	11,788,659	31.45	128.9	127.9	139.7	169.5	155.5	180.7
	Lumber products	14,575	365,423	25.07	89.2	88.1	83.5	135.0	122.3	125.8
	Pulp and paper	31,390	1,037,306	33.05	105.5	104.3	101.4	121.2	112.3	114.8
	Textile products	74,379	1,750,379	23.53	103.7	100.4	101.8	131.1	114.7	122.8
	Chemicals	41,337	1,362,527	32.96	190.0	190.1	191.7	237.9	228.0	237.7
	Iron and steel	109,032	4,173,216	38.28	166.7	166.1	201.1	215.8	193.0	250.5
	Logging	42,620	942,721	22.12	199.6	212.6	180.9	322.0	405.8	290.8
	Mining	13,069	459,965	35.20	96.2	95.3	106.8	109.8	102.6	120.6
	Communications	7,579	254,210	33.54	117.8	116.6	109.0	126.6	126.5	119.0
	Transportation	35,402	1,399,355	39.55	102.5	106.0	101.6	129.6	133.2	116.4
	Construction	32,668	925,396	28.33	65.0	68.3	63.5	83.8	84.0	77.6
	Services	13,052	261,662	20.05	123.8	123.3	123.0	152.6	148.4	145.3
	Trade	42,473	1,139,068	26.82	106.3	114.5	106.8	119.2	122.8	116.7
Quebec	- All Industries	561,699	17,171,036	30.57	120.2	121.5	126.2	153.6	147.4	158.1
Ontario	Manufacturing	529,950	17,976,581	33.92	122.0	120.5	125.8	151.0	134.9	156.0
	Lumber products	22,350	599,430	26.82	103.0	103.1	100.8	130.4	118.2	126.9
	Plant products - edible	27,622	709,871	25.70	119.9	121.3	115.5	132.1	129.0	128.6
	Pulp and paper	37,279	1,240,757	33.28	108.4	107.4	105.1	120.5	110.0	114.5
	Textile products	54,087	1,347,356	24.91	94.7	89.4	95.3	117.4	99.3	116.1
	Chemicals	29,777	965,455	32.42	149.4	146.1	155.3	176.4	164.1	186.1
	Electrical apparatus	30,643	1,032,963	33.71	140.9	139.2	140.0	170.3	152.9	165.1
	Iron and steel	206,503	7,970,265	38.60	130.1	130.5	141.2	163.0	143.6	173.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	31,839	1,098,489	34.50	130.0	126.6	138.9	165.9	152.4	176.3
	Logging	25,902	668,067	25.79	257.9	236.2	179.3	368.4	337.9	239.2
	Mining	21,356	848,091	39.71	69.4	67.4	71.3	78.5	71.6	81.2
	Communications	10,722	351,695	32.80	109.3	110.5	103.7	131.3	130.4	121.5
	Transportation	43,336	1,755,194	40.50	115.1	123.3	111.9	158.5	141.7	124.9
	Construction	32,773	1,207,133	31.13	67.4	68.0	61.7	83.9	82.6	77.6
	Services	18,852	364,541	19.34	108.7	114.6	111.6	134.9	133.4	132.3
	Trade	71,305	1,892,404	26.54	103.5	110.2	95.7	115.9	119.5	107.2
Ontario	- All Industries	760,196	25,063,706	32.97	114.3	114.2	114.1	138.9	128.0	138.8
Prairie	Manufacturing	75,674	2,367,830	31.29	135.8	136.0	141.7	162.8	157.5	165.0
Provinces	Animal products - edible	15,408	460,447	29.88	174.3	181.9	160.7	200.6	188.3	182.9
	Lumber products	4,401	120,889	27.47	111.4	101.1	99.1	141.1	122.9	120.0
	Plant products - edible	6,338	171,634	27.08	142.9	145.8	133.1	153.4	157.3	140.9
	Textile products	4,936	104,651	21.20	115.5	108.0	104.6	134.4	110.7	114.1
	Iron and steel	24,506	855,797	34.92	127.6	128.4	161.0	164.3	166.4	195.2
	Mining	13,759	582,300	42.32	126.8	126.1	129.5	160.2	145.7	164.5
	Communications	4,646	135,070	29.07	109.6	110.8	106.2	123.4	125.0	114.4
	Transportation	37,437	1,472,710	39.34	120.0	121.6	114.9	140.4	149.8	124.6
	Construction	18,117	545,047	30.08	54.5	63.3	59.6	74.8	89.0	82.3
	Services	7,471	145,173	19.43	114.0	113.8	107.9	133.9	132.5	123.7
	Trade	39,097	1,045,448	26.74	115.5	123.3	107.7	128.7	133.6	118.9
Prairies	- All Industries	200,271	6,384,029	31.88	113.3	116.3	113.1	137.5	139.5	133.8
British Columbia	Manufacturing	87,964	3,210,982	36.50	155.0	154.3	178.0	199.9	180.8	227.2
	Animal products - edible	5,156	165,290	32.06	108.5	117.5	125.1	132.4	135.8	153.6
	Lumber products	17,236	583,240	33.84	93.5	92.3	91.1	120.1	105.2	114.0
	Plant products - edible	5,156	142,416	27.62	135.6	139.5	113.8	171.2	167.6	146.7
	Pulp and paper	7,452	282,395	35.21	111.2	111.6	109.0	122.7	122.1	121.1
	Iron and steel	39,549	1,589,367	40.19	332.2	325.2	449.8	448.1	387.6	581.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,278	123,149	37.57	99.3	102.1	106.4	106.2	110.2	113.9
	Logging	10,742	421,951	39.28	117.0	119.5	114.9	116.6	115.7	117.0
	Mining	7,359	298,401	40.55	73.0	72.7	83.9	85.3	81.4	99.3
	Transportation	16,231	583,732	35.96	120.4	122.4	113.3	145.4	152.1	138.8
	Construction	10,929	358,832	32.63	86.3	91.2	109.1	111.4	111.5	144.3
	Services	5,527	123,085	22.27	123.4	123.3	115.6	153.4	146.4	143.8
	Trade	18,509	498,138	26.91	111.5	118.3	104.8	134.4	138.2	125.3
B.C.	- All Industries	161,083	5,606,009	34.81	127.5	128.9	139.4	157.0	148.9	172.6



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1945, January 1, 1945 and February 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Feb.1 1944
<b>Montreal</b>									
Manufacturing	205,774	6,838,521	33.23	134.6	132.5	146.7	175.1	158.8	188.9
Plant products - edible	8,771	240,013	27.35	104.2	102.9	100.5	129.0	125.6	122.1
Pulp and paper	9,918	310,324	31.29	120.1	119.3	114.6	134.3	126.0	125.2
Textiles	33,578	824,476	24.55	103.3	98.9	103.5	129.0	109.5	122.3
Tobacco	6,647	175,042	26.33	114.5	112.7	115.6	173.4	145.2	164.1
Iron and steel	78,259	3,090,984	39.50	170.2	169.3	206.0	219.3	192.1	254.0
Communications	3,762	149,436	39.72	118.2	117.4	106.5	126.4	126.1	121.4
Transportation	9,472	330,136	34.85	76.6	82.6	75.4	95.3	99.3	89.7
Construction	11,192	346,229	30.94	102.1	101.2	103.3	121.9	117.3	119.6
Services	9,981	207,047	20.74	126.5	125.6	123.8	155.1	149.9	152.2
Trade	33,966	935,047	27.53	109.3	117.4	108.8	120.2	123.6	117.5
Montreal - All Industries	274,222	9,809,363	32.12	125.6	125.5	135.3	158.2	145.8	167.0
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	24,921	737,960	29.61	155.4	158.9	195.6	216.8	212.1	272.9
Chemicals	7,321	240,863	32.90	168.7	177.2	238.8	312.3	307.9	403.7
Iron and steel	7,011	240,557	34.31	277.3	281.8	440.8	323.4	333.2	526.4
Transportation	1,133	35,192	31.06	123.3	127.7	109.9	146.7	151.3	133.2
Construction	2,160	60,599	28.06	93.5	94.4	95.5	146.7	133.5	134.1
Services	1,455	24,433	16.82	132.6	131.4	119.1	161.3	169.4	136.5
Trade	3,688	84,363	22.88	113.7	127.0	106.5	129.5	134.0	124.7
Quebec - All Industries	35,694	953,071	28.29	140.9	144.9	165.7	192.9	189.3	228.8
<b>Toronto</b>									
Manufacturing	181,383	6,047,473	33.34	133.4	132.4	141.6	163.1	147.4	178.1
Plant products - edible	12,730	313,218	24.60	115.8	115.2	108.9	119.5	115.9	112.9
Pulp and paper	16,852	555,793	32.98	110.9	110.4	106.9	124.0	114.2	116.3
Textiles	19,404	521,006	26.85	98.2	93.8	98.8	123.5	110.0	122.6
Chemicals	14,579	445,807	30.58	187.0	179.3	195.4	218.2	201.5	236.0
Electrical apparatus	14,413	484,687	33.63	153.8	150.7	156.4	186.0	163.4	173.6
Iron and steel	52,583	1,985,698	37.76	153.4	158.3	184.8	197.9	179.4	252.2
Communications	3,304	131,173	39.70	111.3	110.2	104.1	128.3	127.1	120.2
Transportation	9,411	324,917	34.53	129.3	148.8	121.3	146.1	154.8	137.7
Construction	6,212	220,620	35.52	75.3	75.6	77.2	85.2	81.8	85.8
Services	10,065	205,003	20.37	106.7	118.0	118.0	156.1	134.4	136.9
Trade	37,656	1,070,973	28.44	107.4	110.9	98.9	118.0	118.9	108.8
Toronto - All Industries	248,135	8,004,930	32.26	124.9	125.8	123.8	149.7	139.0	158.0
<b>Ottawa</b>									
Manufacturing	11,370	361,388	31.78	113.2	115.7	112.1	144.6	144.4	134.7
Pulp and paper	3,128	101,337	32.40	111.3	109.8	117.6	125.9	119.4	122.5
Iron and steel	3,629	128,175	35.32	108.4	116.1	92.5	170.2	180.2	140.9
Construction	1,742	52,015	29.86	70.8	78.8	64.7	90.4	88.9	82.6
Services	2,246	37,525	16.71	125.6	122.7	120.8	153.0	149.4	148.6
Trade	4,981	119,248	23.94	116.5	133.2	107.8	135.6	135.2	124.3
Ottawa - All Industries	22,229	631,862	28.43	111.4	116.0	107.1	156.9	136.1	126.4
<b>Hamilton</b>									
Manufacturing	50,877	1,751,212	34.42	115.5	112.3	115.7	141.0	122.5	142.4
Textiles	6,651	156,756	23.57	96.0	92.2	97.5	113.2	96.4	113.5
Electrical apparatus	6,777	243,324	35.90	130.1	132.2	130.7	176.5	161.6	172.1
Iron and steel	25,542	985,775	38.59	117.1	113.5	122.3	142.3	121.4	149.8
Construction	1,735	59,968	34.56	69.1	72.3	47.9	89.6	84.0	66.2
Trade	4,632	121,492	26.23	104.9	116.1	96.1	117.5	121.1	107.1
Hamilton - All Industries	59,972	2,012,765	33.56	112.7	111.1	110.9	137.2	121.3	136.4
<b>Windsor</b>									
Manufacturing	34,247	1,573,872	45.96	122.5	123.0	131.3	142.9	115.7	152.6
Iron and steel	28,354	1,339,354	47.24	120.5	121.7	132.9	139.9	112.4	155.3
Construction	670	24,494	36.56	105.3	136.6	101.6	130.1	161.0	121.1
Trade	1,934	48,459	25.06	126.8	134.2	112.8	117.0	126.2	110.0
Windsor - All Industries	38,616	1,707,772	44.22	122.1	123.6	129.2	142.8	118.6	150.9
<b>Winnipeg</b>									
Manufacturing	36,598	1,092,260	29.84	134.9	135.2	139.8	159.5	153.4	161.3
Animal products - edible	6,051	186,657	30.85	163.6	168.3	141.1	194.2	179.4	176.2
Textiles	4,020	83,298	20.72	116.7	108.5	104.6	128.6	105.8	108.0
Chemicals	3,038	96,693	31.83	532.6	529.4	497.7	648.8	561.0	592.1
Iron and steel	12,371	406,112	32.83	125.5	128.5	166.9	163.5	169.8	181.6
Communications	1,249	36,631	29.33	99.2	102.0	93.5	106.0	108.1	95.6
Transportation	3,781	128,225	33.56	130.3	129.7	116.3	148.7	147.0	130.1
Construction	1,200	40,124	33.44	27.5	28.1	25.1	30.5	29.1	26.4
Services	2,516	45,287	18.00	126.6	126.2	117.0	143.5	139.4	131.1
Trade	16,887	460,998	26.71	120.7	127.2	112.1	132.9	137.5	121.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	62,222	1,791,866	28.80	120.6	122.6	119.3	137.0	134.7	132.8
<b>Vancouver</b>									
Manufacturing	49,113	1,822,696	37.11	199.5	196.2	249.8	262.0	228.0	326.9
Lumber products	6,213	206,754	33.28	103.2	97.3	93.4	122.2	104.1	112.1
Iron and steel	29,662	1,189,254	40.09	359.1	350.0	516.9	484.5	409.0	664.1
Communications	2,669	77,258	28.95	114.8	114.8	111.7	135.4	135.4	122.7
Transportation	7,317	243,647	33.30	133.6	136.4	118.3	143.4	151.1	140.3
Construction	3,245	113,586	35.00	105.3	105.7	124.6	130.8	121.8	155.7
Services	3,910	87,639	22.41	127.4	128.2	122.3	164.6	160.9	151.1
Trade	14,209	391,566	27.56	111.8	116.6	104.7	135.4	139.3	127.6
Vancouver - All Industries	80,469	2,736,644	34.01	157.1	157.1	179.0	201.8	185.5	233.5

Table 10. - Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Feb. 1, Jan. 1, 1945 and Dec. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Employment			Payrolls				
				Feb. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Feb. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944		
Halifax	Manufacturing	11,146	425,796	38.20	31.98	161.3	162.8	161.4	257.5	204.3	249.8		
	Plant products - edible	937	20,864	22.27	23.97	70.5	72.2	70.8	95.4	105.1	94.0		
	Iron and steel	7,333	317,275	43.27	34.22	256.9	235.1	247.5	407.6	295.0	385.9		
	Transportation	5,638	185,576	32.92	25.07	498.9	404.6	337.7	623.0	392.7	375.0		
	Construction	2,120	71,267	33.62	29.17	96.7	98.4	127.8	107.8	95.1	130.8		
	Services	1,090	17,718	16.26	17.29	100.1	98.2	101.7	107.3	111.9	114.1		
	Trade	4,264	104,680	24.55	24.22	115.0	117.1	136.2	132.1	132.7	145.1		
Halifax	- All Industries	25,985	866,350	32.96	28.18	155.0	146.5	153.5	217.9	176.0	202.4		
Saint John	Manufacturing	7,132	258,614	33.22	28.98	142.3	129.5	142.2	218.0	173.0	213.9		
	Iron and steel	2,799	119,414	42.66	34.97	186.8	169.2	181.0	324.2	240.7	308.7		
	Trade	2,464	62,755	25.47	23.87	91.1	94.0	94.6	116.8	113.0	115.2		
Saint John	- All Industries	14,369	431,569	30.03	27.33	137.3	143.6	133.6	193.9	164.5	186.1		
Sherbrooke	Manufacturing	7,705	200,883	26.07	24.11	107.5	106.3	108.2	134.6	122.9	142.6		
	Textiles	4,187	95,402	22.79	23.08	98.5	97.2	97.8	122.0	121.9	125.9		
	Iron and steel	2,351	76,779	32.66	26.24	117.9	118.0	121.5	147.4	118.6	163.6		
Sherbrooke	- All Industries	9,142	236,025	25.82	23.99	106.0	105.5	107.2	130.7	120.9	137.1		
Three Rivers	Manufacturing	8,850	246,163	29.45	28.15	138.6	137.6	122.2	149.8	142.1	157.0		
	Pulp and paper	2,517	90,194	35.83	34.44	98.3	97.9	101.6	108.8	104.1	121.4		
	Textiles	2,224	41,575	18.69	17.41	95.5	93.4	91.8	103.0	93.7	101.3		
Three Rivers	- All Industries	9,826	283,059	28.81	27.48	123.3	126.7	127.2	139.6	136.7	159.6		
Kitchener	Manufacturing	13,850	413,818	29.88	26.89	117.9	112.3	114.5	154.0	133.5	149.5		
Waterloo	Animal products - edible	1,273	39,949	31.30	26.04	118.1	120.4	120.7	150.9	128.0	151.6		
	Leather products	1,544	47,421	30.71	29.47	92.9	91.1	91.6	126.9	119.5	125.0		
	Lumber products	1,438	42,053	29.24	27.56	114.0	102.1	103.2	144.1	133.3	137.7		
	Rubber products	4,828	150,109	31.09	27.75	145.3	136.6	138.8	189.0	158.5	174.8		
	Textiles	1,528	35,415	23.18	17.60	88.5	82.5	89.4	116.1	82.2	117.6		
Kitchener	Iron and steel	1,054	35,805	33.97	28.81	141.9	138.6	139.7	175.1	145.1	172.0		
Waterloo	- All Industries	16,303	490,596	30.09	27.42	111.2	107.6	109.7	147.8	131.2	144.4		
London	Manufacturing	14,656	428,988	29.27	26.76	126.0	122.6	122.3	148.3	131.1	148.6		
	Plant products - edible	2,292	49,357	21.53	21.28	144.2	140.8	136.9	141.7	136.7	140.7		
	Pulp and paper	1,599	47,510	29.71	25.46	102.1	100.9	106.3	114.5	97.0	118.0		
	Textiles	1,314	26,130	19.89	20.47	79.6	78.1	78.1	84.2	85.0	86.8		
	Iron and steel	4,727	162,711	34.42	29.54	164.0	151.7	160.8	204.0	161.9	196.8		
	Trade	2,544	66,678	26.21	25.89	104.6	105.8	103.9	112.4	112.3	113.2		
London	- All Industries	21,305	628,105	29.48	27.52	119.8	117.7	121.0	140.3	128.6	141.1		
Pt. William	Manufacturing	11,572	445,513	38.48	38.50	128.4	125.9	129.8	184.4	181.0	184.1		
Pt. Arthur	Pulp and paper	1,852	68,244	36.85	36.29	118.0	116.6	118.0	118.1	115.0	118.0		
	Iron and steel	8,841	348,237	39.39	39.70	130.9	128.1	133.2	209.9	207.1	209.3		
	Transportation	1,575	56,122	35.63	35.72	112.6	119.9	156.3	97.0	103.6	144.9		
Pt. William	Trade	1,348	32,237	23.91	22.81	100.7	105.7	101.1	112.1	112.2	109.1		
Pt. Arthur	- All Industries	15,548	560,469	36.05	35.87	111.0	110.5	116.4	149.4	143.0	156.4		
Regina	Manufacturing	2,949	100,488	34.08	32.33	135.4	131.6	133.4	156.9	143.8	152.8		
	Animal products - edible	657	19,196	29.22	29.87	134.3	131.2	131.5	172.6	201.6	202.2		
	Iron and steel	1,040	39,632	38.11	34.69	150.3	117.9	106.7	199.7	142.6	151.2		
	Trade	3,692	95,090	25.76	23.46	107.9	134.8	134.6	124.9	141.9	138.5		
Regina	- All Industries	9,742	281,354	28.88	27.11	108.7	117.5	118.0	135.7	136.6	139.2		
Saskatoon	Manufacturing	2,030	61,076	30.09	28.15	154.7	164.7	171.8	187.1	173.0	192.9		
	Animal products - edible	926	27,270	29.45	26.06	166.1	246.0	264.5	284.7	243.0	290.8		
	Trade	2,279	57,114	25.06	24.76	105.6	113.5	115.1	126.2	132.8	129.2		
Saskatoon	- All Industries	5,906	158,448	26.83	25.94	120.2	124.3	126.7	146.2	144.3	148.7		
Calgary	Manufacturing	7,731	259,489	33.56	33.31	142.3	144.6	147.9	172.9	172.5	181.3		
	Animal products - edible	1,498	45,733	30.53	28.54	168.5	169.4	177.4	177.5	172.0	200.2		
	Plant products - edible	797	23,738	29.78	27.72	104.8	116.9	122.5	134.4	133.1	143.4		
	Iron and steel	2,894	105,593	36.49	37.99	160.7	160.1	160.6	211.8	219.3	224.1		
	Construction	654	21,265	32.52	32.00	88.6	40.5	41.0	59.6	61.6	64.9		
	Trade	5,459	150,461	27.56	27.34	109.6	112.3	111.1	122.9	124.9	123.0		
Calgary	- All Industries	17,215	531,039	30.85	30.59	114.8	116.7	117.9	136.6	139.6	142.7		
Edmonton	Manufacturing	6,931	213,091	30.74	28.54	142.0	143.1	158.2	177.5	166.0	198.8		
	Animal products - edible	3,574	107,732	30.14	27.46	135.4	130.8	131.4	213.4	200.1	219.3		
	Iron and steel	769	29,308	38.11	35.58	109.5	115.4	199.0	176.4	173.4	304.7		
	Construction	804	27,669	34.41	31.40	82.7	92.3	116.4	107.0	109.0	156.6		
	Trade	4,940	127,830	25.88	24.71	139.4	142.5	136.0	149.5	149.1	146.7		
Edmonton	- All Industries	16,234	468,665	28.87	27.40	128.3	127.8	134.5	149.8	145.6	161.8		
Victoria	Manufacturing	8,959	346,875	38.70	35.15	135.5	133.7	133.3	181.0	162.2	181.0		
	Lumber products	1,187	39,782	33.51	30.76	115.8	115.1	123.2	143.9	131.5	153.2		
	Iron and steel	6,158	256,823	41.71	37.72	486.1	452.9	447.6	634.4	557.5	585.0		
	Transportation	802	25,170	31.38	32.33	147.3	152.4	151.7	146.4	156.0	154.2		
	Trade	2,140	49,672	23.30	21.54	108.4	113.6	113.5	115.4	118.3	117.8		
Victoria	- All Industries	13,890	474,958	34.19	31.28	136.5	136.0	136.3	226.7	210.8	221.6		









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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**MARCH, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
May 2, 1945

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1945.

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Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment in the Dominion as a whole showed a further contraction at Mar. 1, in a seasonal movement which was of somewhat greater-than-average proportions according to the experience of the period, 1921-1944; the loss, however, was smaller than that at Mar. 1 of last winter. The 15,129 establishments co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls reported a combined working force of 1,813,991 men and women. As compared with 1,821,965 at Feb. 1, there was a reduction of 7,974 persons, or 0.4 p.c. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review showed an advance, standing at \$59,528,406, as compared with the aggregate of \$58,581,035 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of February.

The moderate recession in industrial activity lowered the index of employment, on the 1926 base, from 178.9 at Feb. 1, to 178.2 at the date under review, as compared with 181.7 at Mar. 1 of last year. Since the falling-off was rather above normal for the beginning of March in earlier years, the seasonally-corrected figure was also lowered, falling from 185.9 at Feb. 1, to 185.7 at Mar. 1.

There was a contra-seasonal recession in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, repeating the experience at the beginning of March in 1944; these are the only two years in the record in which the trend at Mar. 1 has been downward. The loss was not on a large scale, some 3,300 persons having been laid-off since Feb. 1. Of these, nearly 2,700 were released by animal food factories, in which employment was seasonally inactive; however, the contraction was greater than usual. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade reported curtailment, also mainly of a seasonal character. The largest losses were in retail trade and highway construction, in which they approximated 3,500 and 2,300 workers, respectively. The former decrease was about normal in extent, while that in construction as a whole was not equal to the average reduction in preceding years. In communications and services, moderate increases in employment were noted at the date under review.

Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1945, February 1, 1945, and March 1, 1944, With Comparative Figures for March 1, 1944, and March 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls					
			Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944			
<b>(a) Provinces</b>														
Maritime Provinces	137,575	4,395,158	\$ 31.95	\$ 31.39	\$ 30.52	28.25	118.0	114.9	110.5	172.8	170.0	161.2	144.5	
Prince Edward Island	2,911	78,325	25.19	25.58	25.11	22.90	131.8	123.9	103.5	157.4	140.0	145.4	111.6	
New Brunswick	79,972	2,715,768	33.93	33.51	32.11	29.77	114.2	114.6	113.5	172.2	170.7	162.3	146.9	
Quebec	54,692	1,608,045	29.40	28.56	28.56	26.19	123.9	124.2	117.0	174.6	170.2	159.2	141.9	
Ontario	560,359	17,576,625	31.37	30.57	30.58	28.96	119.8	120.2	125.5	157.1	153.6	160.0	124.9	
Prairie Provinces	760,235	25,416,029	33.43	32.97	33.40	31.82	114.2	114.3	115.1	140.8	138.9	139.9	135.9	
Manitoba	194,693	6,393,346	32.84	31.87	31.39	30.14	110.1	113.3	105.5	137.6	137.5	132.9	122.1	
Saskatchewan	90,731	2,937,001	32.37	31.51	31.05	29.64	110.5	109.8	106.7	134.7	134.8	128.5	119.8	
Alberta	57,454	1,182,220	31.56	30.88	30.34	28.66	102.7	105.8	96.4	128.8	129.7	122.7	111.8	
British Columbia	66,508	2,274,125	34.20	33.21	32.39	31.52	114.0	116.5	109.7	147.1	145.8	145.2	131.7	
CANADA	1,815,991	57,447,268	32.82	32.15	32.27	30.72	116.7	117.2	118.8	148.8	146.4	149.1	143.0	
<b>(b) Cities</b>														
Montreal	275,478	8,940,563	32.69	32.14	31.89	30.56	125.2	125.6	134.9	180.5	158.2	168.6	159.8	
Quebec City	35,587	970,361	28.89	28.27	28.88	24.98	140.1	140.9	135.5	195.9	192.7	230.5	192.7	
Toronto	247,150	8,147,901	32.97	32.26	33.03	31.52	124.3	124.9	126.5	152.2	149.7	168.7	149.7	
Ottawa	21,849	627,088	28.70	28.45	27.82	26.64	109.4	111.4	108.8	135.9	136.9	128.8	126.5	
Hamilton	60,110	2,029,979	33.77	33.67	34.03	33.26	112.9	112.7	110.5	138.4	137.6	136.7	143.0	
Windsor	1,665,491	43,744,422	44.22	44.22	44.30	42.11	121.9	122.1	123.2	140.9	142.8	150.5	150.4	
Winnipeg	59,357	1,780,854	30.00	28.80	29.22	27.99	115.0	120.5	109.1	136.1	137.0	154.2	130.9	
Vancouver	80,504	2,789,241	34.65	34.01	34.32	34.07	157.2	157.1	168.7	205.7	201.8	232.1	223.0	
Halifax	25,980	835,635	32.20	32.96	-	-	155.0	155.0	-	212.9	217.9	-	-	
St. John	14,771	444,578	30.10	30.05	-	-	141.1	137.5	-	199.7	193.9	-	-	
Sherbrooke	9,217	250,075	27.13	25.82	-	-	106.9	106.0	-	138.5	130.7	-	-	
Three Rivers	300,032	300,032	30.62	28.77	-	-	122.7	123.5	-	147.7	139.5	-	-	
Kitchener-Waterloo	489,853	29,940,009	29.94	30.09	-	-	111.6	111.2	-	147.6	147.8	-	-	
London	21,103	624,588	29.60	29.48	-	-	118.6	118.8	-	139.5	140.3	-	-	
Port William-Port Arthur	15,286	546,008	35.72	36.05	-	-	109.2	111.0	-	145.6	149.4	-	-	
Regina	9,808	285,703	29.13	28.88	-	-	108.8	108.1	-	137.8	135.7	-	-	
Saskatoon	5,813	158,225	27.22	26.83	-	-	114.8	120.2	-	146.0	146.2	-	-	
Calgary	17,569	552,799	31.85	31.18	-	-	114.8	117.5	-	136.9	137.5	-	-	
Edmonton	15,476	450,714	29.12	28.87	-	-	119.0	124.8	-	144.1	149.8	-	-	
Victoria	14,084	484,765	34.49	34.19	-	-	168.6	166.5	-	251.4	226.7	-	-	
<b>(c) Industries</b>														
Manufacturing	1,124,103	37,734,281	33.57	33.06	33.23	31.49	127.6	128.0	134.8	185.0	164.7	172.2	162.1	
Durable Goods 1/	588,561	21,802,678	37.04	36.44	34.57	34.57	139.1	138.5	155.5	182.5	179.8	202.2	189.6	
Non-Durable Goods	517,564	15,252,570	29.47	29.06	28.65	27.55	118.7	119.2	116.2	147.5	145.9	141.5	135.8	
Electric Light and Power	17,978	679,213	37.78	37.48	37.81	35.75	94.2	94.5	89.4	110.4	109.7	106.9	100.4	
Logging	95,082	2,589,708	27.61	25.13	27.99	22.59	195.8	170.8	146.0	271.9	249.4	244.1	174.9	
Mining	70,879	2,885,678	40.01	39.89	37.96	36.84	95.0	86.5	91.5	108.0	107.1	107.7	107.7	
Communications	29,808	951,805	31.28	31.25	30.67	28.86	114.4	107.9	105.8	132.1	130.9	122.1	112.6	
Transportation	152,018	6,111,027	40.20	38.98	36.01	36.98	119.3	118.6	115.7	149.4	145.3	150.8	125.9	
Construction and Maintenance	115,874	3,494,839	30.69	29.98	30.77	29.67	64.2	64.7	61.1	86.5	85.0	82.6	114.5	
Services	48,852	984,520	20.16	19.70	19.38	18.52	116.4	115.9	105.3	146.5	142.1	157.5	120.5	
Trade	181,415	4,866,570	26.85	26.52	25.14	25.14	106.5	108.0	98.8	121.7	122.0	112.8	105.8	
FINANCE	1,815,991	59,528,406	32.82	32.15	32.27	30.72	116.7	117.2	118.8	148.8	146.4	149.1	143.0	
<b>(d) LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>														
Finance	66,655	2,190,365	32.86	32.85	31.82	31.25	110.9	110.8	106.4	105.7	126.4	126.2	114.6	
<b>(e) TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>														
1,880,646 61,748,771 32.82 32.16 32.26 30.74 116.5 117.0 118.4 118.1 147.9 145.6 147.9 141.8														
The non-durable group comprises the following- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.														

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

#### INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, a current index of average hourly earnings in eight establishments producing such machinery is currently prepared, based on the earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100. The three latest figures are as follows:- Jan. 1, 1945; Feb. 1, 1945; Mar. 1, 1945. The index was 145.1. Hereafter, these data will appear in the bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings now being published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, rather than in the bulletins on employment and payrolls.



### PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the weekly payrolls reported at Mar. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics aggregated \$59,528,406, as compared with \$58,581,035 distributed on or about Feb. 1. The gain amounted to \$947,371, or 1.6 p.c. The average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment reached a new high, standing at \$32.82, as compared with \$32.15 at Feb. 1. The previous maximum was the mean of \$32.37 at Apr. 1, 1944. At Mar. 1, 1944, the figure had been \$32.27, that at Mar. 1, 1943, was \$30.72, while in 1942 the per capita at Mar. 1 was \$27.92.

The latest survey shows that, when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the total number of persons in recorded employment was 1,880,646, as compared with 1,888,574 at Feb. 1. The salaries and wages paid in weekly payrolls to these employees were given as \$61,718,771, as compared with \$60,767,946 disbursed at Feb. 1. The per capita earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, were also \$32.82, as compared with \$32.18 at the beginning of February, and \$32.26 at Mar. 1, 1944.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the main industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1945, and Mar. 1, 1944, when available. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that during the period of observation, there has been a general increase of 16.7 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers have risen by 48.8 p.c.; including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1945, amounted to 16.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47.9 p.c. The explanation previously given for the greater rise in the salaries and wages than in employment may again be stated: (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption into the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up grading of employees as they gain experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage rates in a number of cases.

Chiefly as a result of wartime demand for manufactured commodities, the growth in employment and payrolls in factories in the period of observation has been greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 27.6 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls has advanced by 64.7 p.c.; these increases considerably exceed those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight and the nine leading industries. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again

**Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.**  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	120.1	131.7	\$27.82	111.4	114.3	130.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.8	126.0	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	118.6	143.0	30.72	116.5	129.9	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	118.1	144.1	31.14	118.7	133.9	132.7	164.3	31.81
May 1	109.5	123.9	116.5	139.5	30.59	120.4	137.0	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	118.5	143.4	30.93	122.5	137.2	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	141.7	134.8	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	121.6	147.5	31.06	126.4	143.2	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	121.9	148.7	31.30	128.3	148.5	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	124.5	153.4	31.61	132.0	159.7	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5		
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	118.1	139.1	\$30.10	134.8	156.5	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.9	148.1	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.5	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	116.7	149.8	32.82	134.8	172.2	127.6	164.7	33.57
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6				134.2	171.7			
May 1	116.5	146.2				132.9	168.1			
June 1	118.1	148.0				132.8	166.7			
July 1	120.0	148.1				134.4	167.7			
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4				133.9	166.8			
Sept. 1	121.8	149.6				134.6	168.6			
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0				133.2	169.2			
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0				131.7	168.1			
Dec. 1	121.5	152.1				131.0	168.0			

**Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.**

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime will also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1945, and Mar. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the payroll statistics. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll record, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

#### Manufacturing.

There was a contra-seasonal shrinkage in employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1, according to data received from 8,298 establishments with a combined working force of 1,124,103 men and women, as compared with 1,127,444 at Feb. 1, this was a decrease of 3,341 employees, or 0.3 p.c. Prior to Mar. 1, 1944, (when a slightly larger decline had been indicated), recorded employment had invariably shown an upward movement at that date, the average increase in the years, 1921-1944, approximating 1.8 p.c. The latest index, at 214.3, was lower by 5.4 p.c. than that at the beginning of March of last winter. Activity in manufacturing was also less than at Mar. 1, 1943, but was greater than in any preceding March of the record.

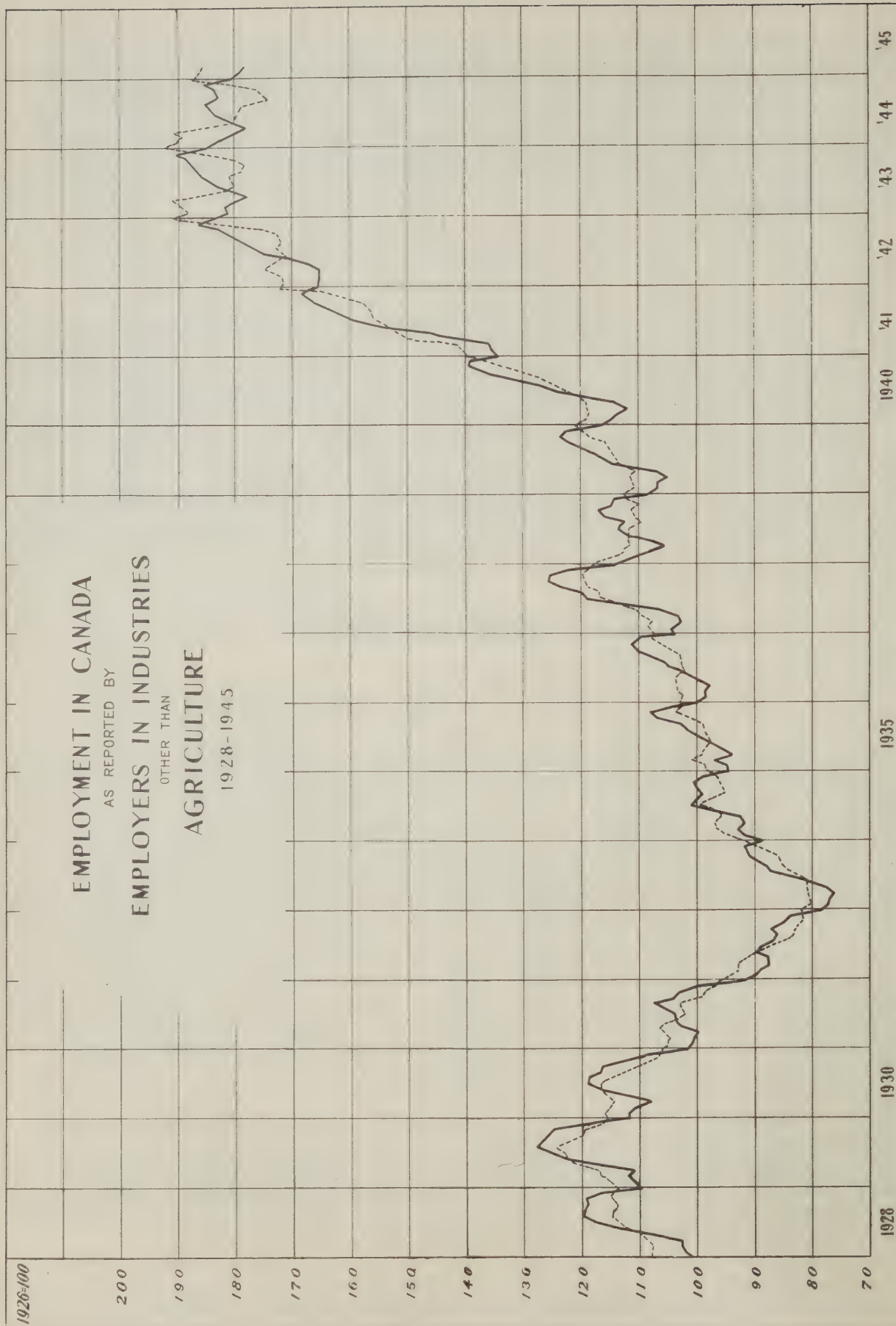
Curtailment was indicated in the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods' industries at the beginning of March, some 1,040 workers being laid off by the co-operating firms in the former group, and nearly 2,300 in the latter. In both cases, however, the decreases in staff were accompanied by the payment of higher sums in weekly salaries and wages.

The trend of employment was decidedly downward in animal food manufacturing; smaller though considerable losses took place in vegetable food and electrical apparatus plants, while iron and steel and chemical works also showed curtailment. On the other hand, improvement was noted in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, the greatest advances being in textiles.

Payrolls in Manufacturing. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed on or about Mar. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers amounted to \$37,734,261, a sum which was larger by 1.2 p.c. than that of \$37,268,982 reported by the same plants at

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1928-1945



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



Feb. 1. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$33.57, were the highest in the record, exceeding by 51 cents the average at Feb. 1, 1945, and by 34 cents that of \$33.23 at Mar. 1, 1944. In 1943, the March figure had been \$31.49, while in 1942, it was \$28.58. The latest index of payrolls, based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 164.7, as compared with 162.7 at Feb. 1, and 172.2 at the beginning of March in 1944. In the year, the payroll index has fallen by 4.4 p.c., while there has been a decline of 5.4 p.c. in recorded employment.

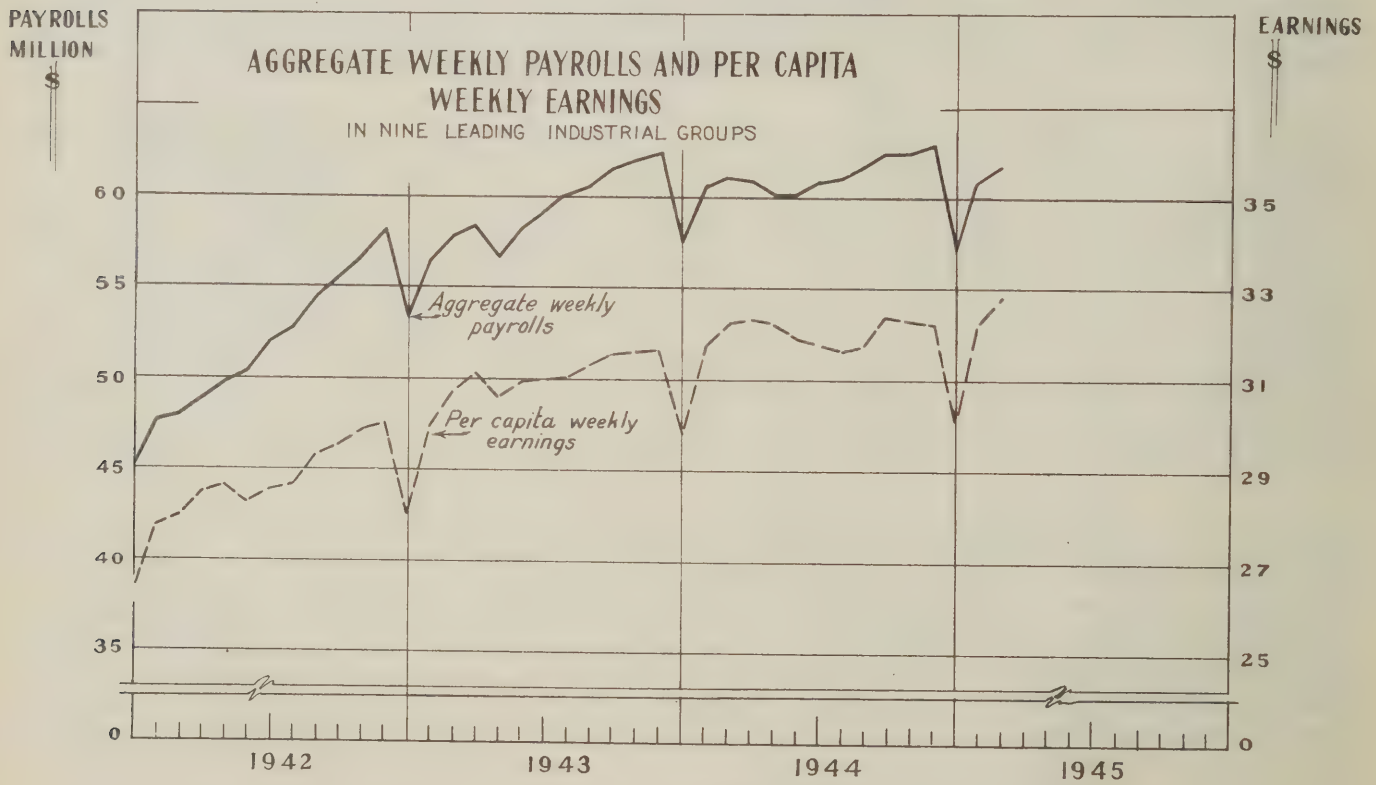
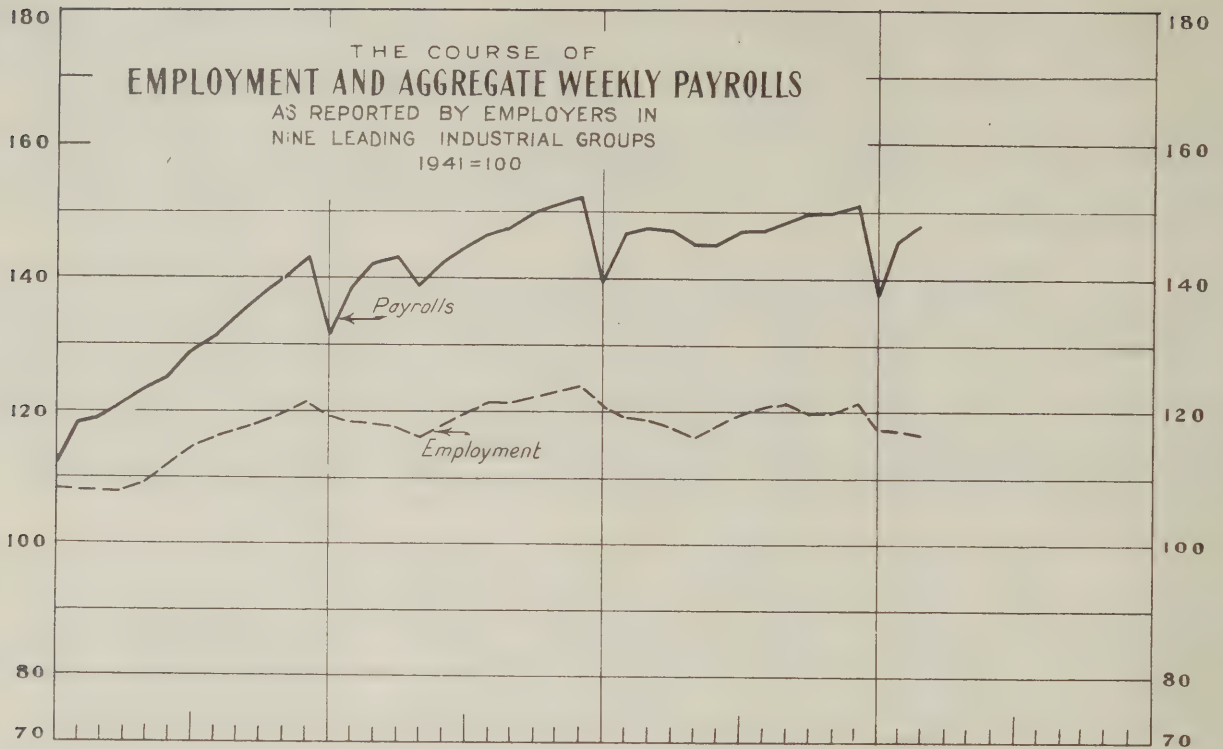
Logging.- Employment in logging was rather quieter at Mar. 1. The loss was seasonal, but was substantially below-average for the time of year. Information was furnished by 591 firms, with a staff of 93,062 persons at Mar. 1, as compared with 93,797 in their last monthly report. The index of employment, at 309.9, was 14.6 p.c. higher than that of 270.4 at the same date of last year, being also higher than in any earlier March in the record. The reported weekly salaries and wages, at \$2,569,708, were higher than at Feb. 1, 1945, or Mar. 1, 1944; in the latter comparison, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 11.4 p.c.

The per capita earnings rose from \$25.13 at Feb. 1, to \$27.61 at the date under review. The gain partly resulted from the payment of sums earned by the bushmen during the earlier part of the season. The Mar. 1, 1944, average had been somewhat higher, at \$27.99; the 1943 figure was \$22.59. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor affecting the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8.)

Mining.- Moderate seasonal curtailment was indicated in mining; the extraction of metallic ores and of coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded less employment than had been the case a month earlier. Statistics were received from 495 operators, with a personnel of 70,879, 520 fewer than at Feb. 1. The index in the mining group declined, from 151.5 in the preceding report, to 150.7 at the beginning of March, when it was 5.4 p.c. lower than that of 159.3 at the same date in 1944. The index of payrolls in the 12 months showed little general change, being 108.0 at Mar. 1, 1945, and 107.7 a year earlier. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,835,678, as compared with \$2,812,250 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure rose from \$39.39 at Feb. 1, to \$40.01 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$37.76 at Mar. 1, 1944.

Communications.- Activity in communications showed an increase at Mar. 1, according to data from 66 employers with a personnel of 29,808; at Feb. 1, they had reported 29,545 employees. The advance was contra-seasonal. The weekly payrolls at the date under review aggregated \$931,803, as compared with \$923,426 in the preceding report. The per capita earnings were practically unchanged, being \$31.25 at Feb. 1, and \$31.26 at the first of March, at the same date of last winter, the average was \$30.67. The latest index of employment was 111.2, six p.c. above that of 104.9 at Mar. 1, 1944, since when the payroll index has risen by 8.2 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment on a small scale was noted in employment in transportation at the beginning of March; returns were received from 636 employers of 152,018 workers, as compared with 152,498 in their last report. There were reductions in local transportation and shipping and stevedoring, while steam railway operation showed a slight gain. The index, at 117.9, was slightly higher than that of 114.8 at Mar. 1, 1944.





The persons in recorded employment in transportation at the date under review received the sum of \$6,111,027, in weekly salaries and wages; those reported by the same employers at Feb. 1 had been paid \$5,943,798. The per capita weekly earnings were \$40.20, as compared with \$38.98 at Feb. 1, and \$36.01 at Mar. 1, 1944. The latest index of payrolls was higher by 14.2 p.c. than that at the same date of last winter.

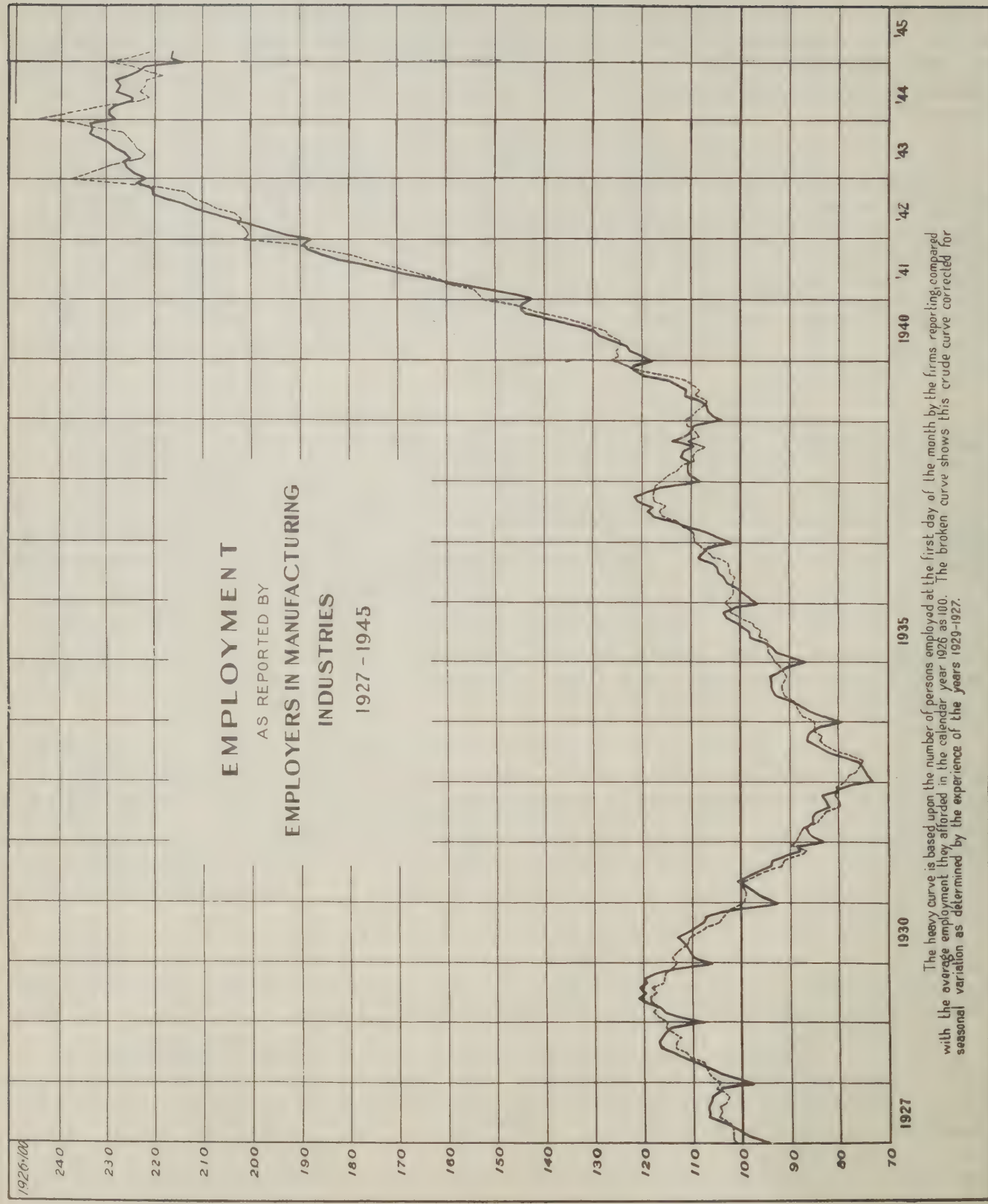
Construction and Maintenance.— Further, moderate curtailment was indicated in building and highway construction and maintenance, while work on the railways increased at the beginning of March. A combined staff of 113,874 was reported by the 1,584 co-operating contractors, who had employed 114,784 persons in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed were given as \$3,494,839, as compared with \$3,440,782 at Feb. 1. The earnings at the latest date averaged \$30.69, as compared with \$29.98 at the beginning of February, and \$30.77 at the first of March in 1944. The index of employment, at 89.2 at Mar. 1, 1945, was 4.6 p.c. above that of 85.3 at the same date a year ago, while the latest payroll index was higher by 4.5 p.c.

Services.— There was a small gain in the services division at the beginning of March, slight improvement in employment being shown in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The 736 establishments furnishing returns at Mar. 1 reported a personnel of 48,832, as compared with 48,479 at Feb. 1. The increase was rather greater than usual for the beginning of March. The salaries and wages paid the persons in recorded employment amounted to \$984,520, a sum higher by 3.1 p.c. than that reported at Feb. 1. As compared with Mar. 1, 1944, there were advances of 1.1 p.c. in employment, and 6.7 p.c. in payrolls. The latest average earnings were \$20.16, as compared with \$19.70 at Feb. 1, and \$19.38 at Mar. 1, 1944. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration, the former division constituted 65.6 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.— Further seasonal contractions in employment were indicated in trade at the beginning of March. The percentage loss approximated the average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 2,723 retail and wholesale houses employing 181,415 men and women, as compared with 184,019 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms amounted to \$4,866,570, as compared with \$4,879,522 at Feb. 1. The per capita earnings showed a moderate increase, standing at \$26.83 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$26.52 at the beginning of February, and \$26.45 at Mar. 1, 1944.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 167.0, a figure which was higher by 6.7 p.c. than that of 156.5 at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 7.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.— Returns were furnished by 902 financial institutions and branches, with a staff of 66,655, as compared with 66,609 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were reported at \$2,190,365, as compared with \$2,186,911 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The earnings per employee amounted to \$32.96, as compared with \$32.83 at Feb. 1, 1945, and \$31.92 at Mar. 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 128.7, was a few points higher than that of 125.8 at Mar. 1, 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 5.3 p.c.





TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at Mar. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls. The index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Moderate curtailment was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, where there were small gains in industrial activity at the first of March. The largest reductions were in the Prairie Area, those in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario being relatively slight. In all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater than at Feb. 1; also in all cases the general per capita earnings were higher than a month earlier. The provincial averages also exceeded those indicated at the beginning of March of last year.

Maritime Provinces.— Industrial employment in the Maritimes showed little general change, there being moderate declines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with an increase in Prince Edward Island. The 1,109 co-operating establishments had a personnel of 137,575 men and women, as compared with 137,640 at Feb. 1. This decrease of 65 workers was accompanied by a rise of 1.7 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed, which amounted to \$4,395,138. A general reduction in employment had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1944, and the index, at 175.4, was then 2.7 p.c. below that of 179.9 at the date under review. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 7.2 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$31.95 at Mar. 1, 1945, compared favourably with those of \$31.39 at Feb. 1, 1945, and \$30.52 at Mar. 1 of last winter.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed some curtailment; there was a decrease of over 200 workers in iron and steel works, together with smaller losses in animal food and lumber factories. In most of the other divisions the trend was slightly upward. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation and railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, but there were losses in logging and in building and highway construction.

Quebec. Statistics received from 3,963 employers in Quebec showed a combined working force of 560,339 persons at the beginning of March, this was lower by 1,894 than their Feb. 1 personnel. The decline of 0.3 p.c. was seasonal, but was rather below the average at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920. The reported weekly payrolls, however, were higher, totalling \$17,576,625 as compared with \$17,187,545 paid on or about Feb. 1. The per capita earnings rose from \$30.57 in the preceding report to \$31.37 at Mar. 1, the highest in the record; the figure a year earlier had been \$30.58, and that at Mar. 1 in 1943, \$28.96. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 1.8 p.c. lower than 12 months previously,



while that of employment, at 188.5, was 4.4 p.c. lower.

Manufacturing, logging and construction were rather slacker at the beginning of March, but there was some improvement in communications, transportation, services and trade. Within the manufacturing group, reductions were noted in animal and vegetable food, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories, while additions to the working forces were indicated in textile, lumber and non-ferrous metal works.

Ontario. Industrial activity in Ontario slightly declined at Mar. 1, when 6,347 establishments reported that they employed 760,253 men and women, 407 fewer than in the preceding month. This small contra-seasonal reduction was accompanied by an advance of 1.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review. These aggregated \$25,416,029, giving an average of \$33.43 per employee. The per capita figure at Feb. 1, was \$32.97, while that at Mar. 1, 1944, was \$33.40. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has shown a small increase, while payrolls have risen by 0.6 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 184.2, as compared with 184.3 at Feb. 1, and 183.9 at Mar. 1, 1944.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review was rather more active, some 1,000 persons having been taken on by the co-operating firms. The greatest improvement was in textile, iron and steel and rubber factories. Vegetable food and electrical apparatus works, however, released some employees. In the non-manufacturing category, logging and communications reported heightened activity, while transportation, construction and trade were quieter.

Prairie Provinces. The trend at Mar. 1 was unfavourable in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the seasonal losses being considerable; those in Manitoba were largest. Information was furnished by 2,090 employers in the Prairie Provinces with a staff of 194,693 persons, as compared with 200,369 in their last report. The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms, however, were rather higher, totalling \$6,393,346 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$6,385,840 at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$31.87 in the last report, to \$32.84 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.39 at Mar. 1, 1944. In the year, the index of employment has slightly fallen, while that of payrolls has risen by 3.5 p.c.

Manufacturing and trade reported most of the curtailment indicated in the Prairie Area at the beginning of March, but there were also considerable losses in logging, mining and transportation. In manufacturing, the greatest declines were in animal food factories, while the trend in vegetable foods and iron and steel was also downward. On the other hand, lumber and textile mills afforded more employment. Construction also showed greater activity.

British Columbia. There was a very slight increase in British Columbia at Mar. 1, according to data received from 1,619 firms, whose staffs, totalling 161,131, were higher by 68 persons than in their last report. The weekly payrolls distributed by these employers aggregated \$5,747,268, as compared with \$5,605,554 paid on or about Feb. 1. The difference represented a gain of 2.5 p.c., and resulted in a rise of 87 cents in the average weekly earnings, which amounted to \$35.67 at Mar. 1; the figure at the same date of last winter was \$35.37. In the 12 months, there has been a decrease of 7.7 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 7.4 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed.

As compared with Feb. 1, the trend in manufacturing in British Columbia was retrogressive at the beginning of March; most of the falling off took place in vegetable food, lumber and iron and steel works, in all of which the declines



were rather moderate. Transportation was also slacker. On the other hand, there were gains in logging, construction, services and retail trade. These too were not particularly large.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Mar. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax. Employment in Halifax at Mar. 1 was practically unchanged, according to data from 208 employers with a personnel of 25,980, five fewer than at the beginning of February. Manufacturing showed improvement, particularly in the production of animal foods, and trade was also brisker, but transportation, construction and services released employees. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were generally lower, falling from \$856,350 at Feb. 1 to \$836,635 at the date under review. The greatest losses in salaries and wages took place in iron and steel and shipping, in both of which working time was reduced. The latest average earnings were \$32.20, as compared with \$32.96 in the preceding report.

From the establishment of the monthly statistics of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1945, the weekly payrolls in Halifax have advanced by 112.9 p.c., and the number of workers, by 55 p.c.

Saint John. On the whole, there was a further increase in activity in Saint John at Mar. 1, when manufacturing was quieter, while shipping and trade reported increased employment. Data were received from 158 establishments whose staffs were enlarged by 402 persons, bringing the total to 14,771 at the date under review. The payrolls distributed were given as \$444,578, rising from \$431,569 at the first of February. The latest per capita earnings were \$30.10, a few cents above the average of \$30.03 indicated a month earlier.

In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record in the Dominion was commenced, employment in Saint John has increased by 41.1 p.c., and there has been a gain of 99.7 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages.

Montreal. Moderate curtailment was recorded in Montreal at Mar. 1, when the 2,333 co-operating firms laid off 807 workers, bringing their staffs to 273,478. These persons were paid \$8,940,563 in weekly salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding; the average per employee was \$32.69, as compared with \$32.14 at Feb. 1, and \$31.89 at the beginning of March of last year. In the twelve months, the index of employment has fallen by 7.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 4.8 p.c.

Manufacturing was rather quieter at Mar. 1, when there were losses in iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants; on the other hand, increases were noted in textile and non-ferrous metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction released employees, while services and trade showed some improvement. The changes in other industrial divisions were slight.

Quebec City. There was a further small decline in Quebec at the beginning of March; chemical works showed a decrease, and the number employed in construction was also reduced. Little change, on the whole, was indicated in the remaining industries. The general reduction in employment at Mar. 1 was accompanied by a moderate gain in the salaries and wages disbursed. The 257 co-operating establishments had a working force of 33,587, and paid the sum of

\$970,361 in weekly earnings; at Feb. 1, the 33,769 persons in recorded employment had received \$954,751 for services rendered in the week preceding. The per capita earnings were then \$28.27, as compared with \$28.89 at the date under review. The average at the beginning of March of last year had been \$28.88. Since then, the index of employment has declined by 15.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 15 p.c.

Sherbrooke. Continued though moderate improvement was noted in Sherbrooke, a personnel of 9,217 being reported by the 83 employers co-operating in the survey for Mar. 1, when the payrolls distributed amounted to \$250,073; at Feb. 1, their staffs had totalled 9,142, while the salaries and wages they disbursed were given as \$236,025. The per capita figure at the date under review was \$27.13 as compared with \$25.82 in the preceding report. From the institution of the monthly record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1945, the index of employment rose by 6.9 p.c., and there has been a gain of 38.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls in this city.

Three Rivers. Employment in Three Rivers again declined, but the falling off was slight: the establishments furnishing data reduced their working forces by 33 persons, to 9,798 at Mar. 1. The earnings of these employees, however, increased from \$282,882 at the first of February, to \$300,032 at the date under review, when the average per worker was \$30.62, as compared with \$28.77 a month earlier. Little change, on the whole, was shown in the various industrial groups: the largest change was a rather small decrease in construction.

From June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to Mar. 1, 1945, there was a gain of 22.7 p.c. in employment in Three Rivers, accompanied by an advance of 47.7 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls.

Toronto. Employment in manufacturing in Toronto was quieter, and there was also a falling off in transportation and retail trade; mining, communications, construction, services and wholesale trade, on the other hand, showed some improvement. Within the manufacturing division, there were advances in printing and publishing and paper-using plants and in non-ferrous metals, while animal food, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants were slacker. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,234 employees, or 0.5 p.c., bringing the personnel of the 2,250 reporting establishments to 247,150 at Mar. 1. These employees were paid weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$8,147,901, a sum which was higher by \$135,831, or 1.7 p.c., than that disbursed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$32.97, as compared with \$32.26 in the preceding period of observation, and \$33.03 paid on or about Mar. 1, 1944. The index of employment at the date under review was 190.5; this was 3.8 p.c. below that of 198.0 at the same date of last winter, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 4.1 p.c.

Ottawa. Industrial activity in Ottawa was reduced at Mar. 1; most of the loss in employment was in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel and pulp and paper divisions. Trade was also quieter. The 268 employers whose returns were tabulated had a staff of 21,849 men and women, as compared with 22,229 at the beginning of February. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$627,088, being less by 0.8 p.c. than the salaries and wages distributed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The per capita earnings, however, rose from \$28.43 at that date, to \$28.70 at Mar. 1, 1945, as compared with \$27.82 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was 2.6 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1944, while there was a gain of 5.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year.



Hamilton.- The trend in employment in Hamilton was again favourable, according to information furnished by 383 employers with a combined working force of 60,110 persons at the beginning of March; this was 138 more than at Feb. 1. There was an increase of 0.5 p.c. in the same comparison in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$2,029,979. The per capita earnings stood at \$33.77, as compared with \$33.67 at Feb. 1, and \$34.03 at Mar. 1, 1944. In the 12 months, employment has risen by 2.2 p.c., and aggregate weekly salaries and wages by 1.2 p.c. Manufacturing was rather brisker at the date under review than at the beginning of February, the greatest gains being in iron and steel plants. Construction and services, however, showed slight curtailment. The fluctuations in other divisions were small.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor declined; manufacturing reported a small recession, most of which took place in iron and steel factories, while the changes in other industries, on the whole, were minor. The employees of the 236 co-operating establishments numbered 38,538, as compared with 38,616 in their last report. The indicated salaries and wages totalled \$1,685,491, a reduction of 1.3 p.c. from the weekly aggregate at Feb. 1. The loss was partly due to lessened overtime work. As compared with the first of March in 1944, there was a decrease of 5.6 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 6.3 p.c. in that of payrolls. The average earnings per employee at the date under review were \$43.74, as compared with \$44.22 at Feb. 1, and \$44.30 at Mar. 1, 1944. The Mar. 1, 1943, per capita had been \$42.11.

Fort William - Port Arthur. The trend of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was downward at Mar. 1, according to information received from 111 firms whose staffs aggregated 15,286, as compared with 15,548 at Feb. 1. The disbursements in weekly payrolls also declined, falling from \$560,469 at that date, to \$546,008 at the first of March, when the per capita figure was \$35.72, as compared with \$36.05 in the preceding month. There was a reduction in activity in manufacturing, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. Trade, services and transportation also released workers.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1945, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 9.2 p.c., and there has been a gain of 45.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

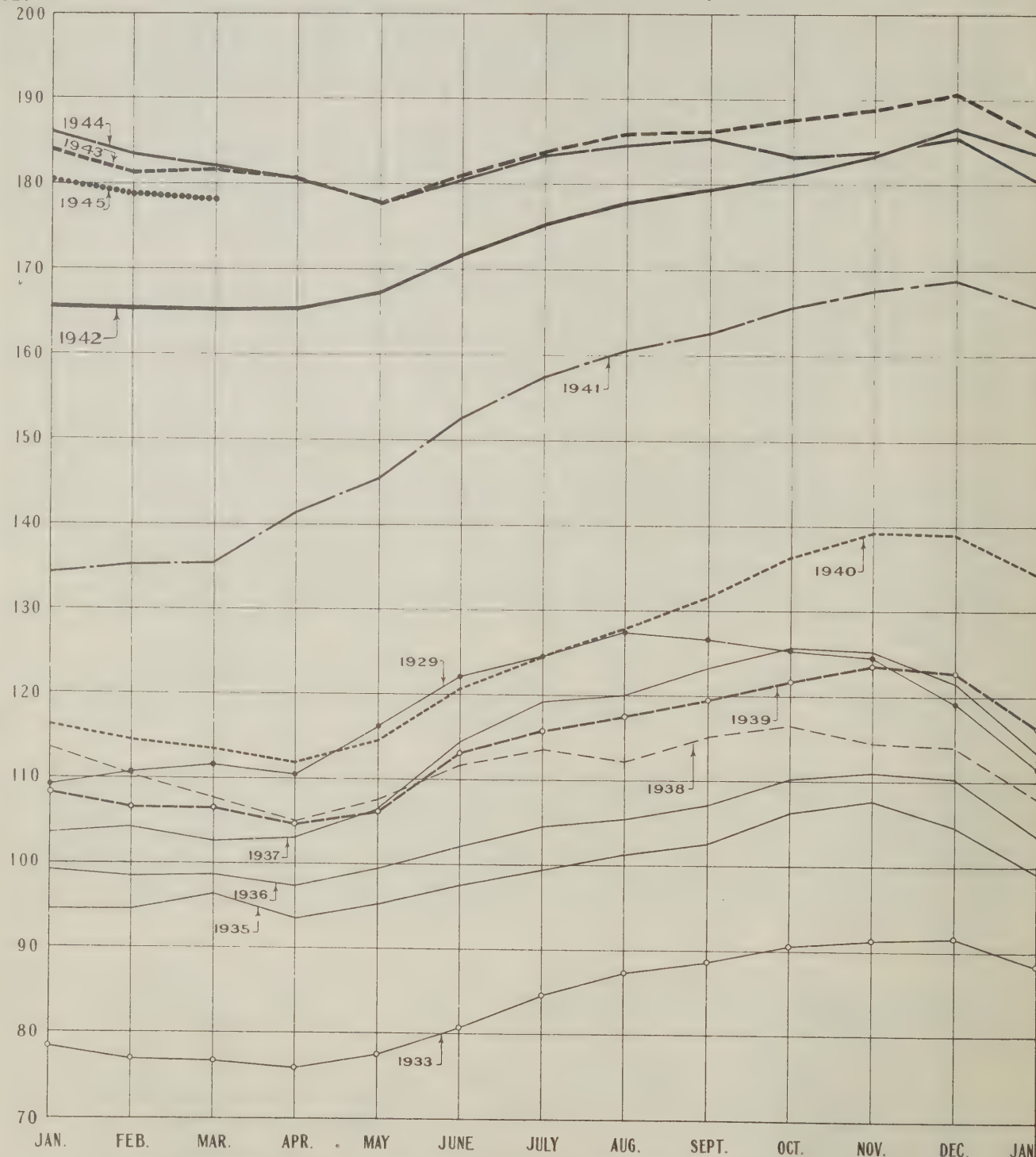
Kitchener-Waterloo.- Moderate improvement was noted in Kitchener-Waterloo at Mar. 1, mainly in rubber, electrical apparatus and animal food factories, all of which were slightly more active. The fluctuations in the other industries were very small. The 168 co-operating establishments reported 16,359 employees, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$489,853, an average of \$29.94 per worker. At Feb. 1, these firms had employed 16,303 men and women, and had paid \$490,596 in salaries and wages. The per capita figure was then \$30.09.

The increase in recorded employment in these cities from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1945, was 11.6 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 47.6 p.c.

London. Further curtailment in employment was reported in London at Mar. 1, when data were compiled from 243 firms whose personnel was given as 21,103, as compared with 21,305 a month earlier. Manufacturing was rather more active, but there was a contraction in transportation. The salaries and wages reported amounted to \$624,598, being rather lower than the Feb. 1 disbursements of \$628,105. The latest average per employee was \$29.60, as compared with \$29.48 in the preceding period of observation.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



From the beginning of the monthly record in Canada at June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1945, the index of employment in London has risen by 18.6 p.c., and the indicated salaries and wages by 39.5 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was a considerable recession in employment in Winnipeg at Mar. 1, when statistics were furnished by 618 establishments with a staff of 59,357 men and women, as compared with 62,253 at Feb. 1. The latest reported payrolls, at \$1,780,854, were lower by 0.7 p.c. than the disbursements of \$1,792,754 indicated a month earlier. The average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment, however, contained a larger sum, the weekly earnings rising from \$28.80 in the last report, to \$30.00 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$29.22 at Mar. 1, 1944. Manufacturing at the date under review showed a marked decline, largely in animal food and iron and steel factories, while textile plants were somewhat busier. There were important seasonal losses in trade. Construction afforded rather more employment.

A much smaller contraction in employment had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1944, when the index was higher by 1.3 p.c. The latest index of payrolls, on the other hand, was 1.4 p.c. above that at the same date a year ago.

Regina.- Employment in Regina was rather brisker at the beginning of March; the 153 co-operating employers reported the addition of 66 workers to their staffs, bringing these to 9,808. The weekly salaries and wages distributed amounted to \$285,703, a total 1.5 p.c. higher than that of \$281,354 paid a month earlier, when the average per person had been \$28.88, as compared with \$29.13 at the date under review.

Between June 1, 1941, when the Canadian monthly statistics of payrolls were instituted, and Mar. 1, the index of employment in Regina rose by 8.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 37.8 p.c.

Saskatoon.- The trend of employment in Saskatoon continued downward at the beginning of March, there being small reductions in manufacturing and a larger loss in construction. Data were received from 133 establishments with a personnel of 5,813, as compared with 5,906 at Feb. 1. The latest weekly payrolls were given as \$158,225, slightly lower than the disbursements of \$158,448 reported in the preceding survey. The per capita earnings had then been \$26.83, as compared with \$27.22 at the date under review.

The increase in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1945, was 18.3 p.c., while there was a gain of 46 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the same comparison.

Calgary.- Further curtailment in employment was indicated in Calgary at Mar. 1, when information furnished by 247 firms showed a decrease of 416 persons, which reduced their staffs to 17,369. The weekly payrolls aggregated \$552,799, being lower by 0.3 p.c. than the salaries and wages paid at Feb. 1; these had been given as \$554,502. The average per employee was then \$31.18, while the per capita figure at the date under review was \$31.83.

The advance in recorded employment in this city from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, was 14.8 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 36.9 p.c.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton was in smaller volume at Mar. 1 than at the beginning of February, according to data tabulated from 212 establishments

with a personnel of 15,476, as compared with 16,234 in their last report. Most of the loss took place in animal food processing, but trade was also quieter. The weekly salaries and wages totalled \$450,714, a sum somewhat smaller than that of \$468,665 reported at Feb. 1, when the average per worker was \$28.87, 25 cents below the latest per capita figure of \$29.12. From June 1, 1941, when the Canadian monthly statistics of payrolls were established, to Mar. 1, 1945, recorded employment in Edmonton has risen by 19 p.c., and there has been an advance of 44.1 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

Vancouver - The situation in Vancouver was generally unchanged at the beginning of March. The manufacture of iron and steel products was slightly less active, but a minor gain was noted in the pulp and paper division. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, services and trade showed some improvement, while there was a falling off in construction. The 702 co-operating employers had a working force of 80,504, - 35 more than at Feb. 1. The payrolls disbursed at Mar. 1 showed a slight increase, rising from \$2,736,644 in the last report to \$2,789,241 at the beginning of March. The average per employee was \$34.65, as compared with \$34.01 at Feb. 1, and \$34.32 at Mar. 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 13.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 11.3 p.c.

Victoria - Employment in Victoria showed an upward movement at Mar. 1, according to statistics compiled from 163 firms, with a working force of 14,084 men and women, as compared with 13,890 at the first of February. Improvement was also indicated in the payrolls, which advanced from \$474,958 in the preceding return to \$484,765 at the date under review. The latter sum represented an average of \$34.49 per employee, which was higher than that of \$34.19 at Feb. 1.

From the beginning of the general payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1945, employment in Victoria has risen by 68.6 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown an advance of 131.4 p.c.

#### TABLES

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at Mar. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	-	-	-	104.7	118.4	112.3	-	-	-	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	115.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Mar. 1, 1941	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	196.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.9	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.5	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas at Mar. 1, 1945.

100.0	7.6	.2	4.4	3.0	30.9	41.9	10.7	5.0	2.0	3.7	8.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	138.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.8	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	98.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	86.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Mar. 1, 1939	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Mar. 1, 1940	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Mar. 1, 1941	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	186.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1945.

15.1      1.9      13.6      1.2      3.3      2.1      3.3      4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.5	106.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	98.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Mar. 1, 1941	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.3	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1945.

100.0	62.0	5.1	3.9	1.6	8.4	6.3	2.7	10.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

( The latest figures are subject to revision.)

INDUSTRIES	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940
MANUFACTURING	62.0	214.3	215.0	226.5	223.4	195.7	150.8	122.6
Animal products - edible	2.4	209.7	222.9	207.4	171.8	162.0	148.5	131.3
Fur and products	.2	130.9	130.7	122.8	126.3	113.1	110.6	107.2
Leather and products	1.6	140.3	139.7	140.0	142.4	142.4	126.9	126.8
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.3	128.0	125.4	127.6	133.4	123.2	124.9
Lumber and products	3.5	118.2	117.3	115.8	109.2	109.7	94.9	80.5
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	94.1	93.2	89.8	90.1	97.5	83.7	67.4
Furniture	.7	129.3	128.6	123.1	109.4	115.1	106.6	90.0
Other lumber products	1.0	199.1	197.9	205.9	180.6	150.3	124.8	117.0
Musical instruments	.03	29.7	29.2	30.4	46.5	40.0	33.2	54.0
Plant products - edible	2.9	162.2	165.4	152.8	136.6	140.1	122.6	115.8
Pulp and paper products	4.8	137.8	137.1	133.2	126.0	133.6	117.9	111.3
Pulp and paper	2.1	122.1	121.7	117.4	113.7	122.5	106.9	98.5
Paper products	.9	211.5	210.1	208.3	185.0	189.0	152.0	141.9
Printing and publishing	1.8	133.7	132.7	128.4	121.8	129.2	120.3	117.3
Rubber products	1.3	182.4	181.3	153.6	128.9	128.6	125.4	108.1
Textile products	7.7	161.1	159.7	159.9	165.5	166.3	153.3	142.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	160.6	160.0	159.3	169.8	175.2	164.3	156.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	111.6	111.5	113.9	124.5	129.7	122.6	121.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	169.6	169.3	172.8	197.0	193.9	179.7	169.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	631.0	622.8	579.7	551.9	585.3	562.9	507.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	148.8	148.8	149.7	138.4	145.2	135.8	138.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	160.7	158.1	160.7	172.0	166.9	151.4	134.6
Other textile products	1.0	183.0	180.9	175.3	176.2	172.1	154.8	131.9
Tobacco	.7	154.0	152.3	151.6	174.5	182.3	155.6	172.2
Beverages	.8	251.1	252.3	230.9	218.5	222.3	183.9	165.9
Chemicals and allied products	.3	604.2	609.2	610.3	692.0	643.0	272.1	181.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.0	133.4	137.3	129.1	126.7	108.1	83.0
Electric light and power	1.0	141.2	141.4	135.3	134.0	137.9	137.5	130.7
Electrical apparatus	2.4	298.1	306.9	329.5	289.2	237.0	193.2	139.4
Iron and steel products	22.6	300.2	300.6	343.3	340.5	257.2	177.6	116.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	250.2	250.1	249.5	259.1	241.7	193.9	150.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.8	223.4	224.6	255.5	251.4	188.9	126.9
Agricultural implements	.6	137.6	132.8	135.9	135.6	115.9	97.5	71.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	9.4	269.2	274.1	314.9	279.1	224.7	162.9	110.2
Automobiles and parts	2.4	288.2	289.8	300.9	316.3	278.9	239.2	156.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.3	1359.7	1343.3	1518.5	1579.2	695.7	339.3	103.5
Heating appliances	.3	193.2	180.6	168.2	161.7	160.8	140.8	130.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	302.1	304.3	297.0	334.5	272.7	212.2	132.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	240.4	239.3	283.1	332.6	269.3	200.7	121.5
Other iron and steel products	4.0	337.3	331.4	396.3	467.5	335.7	191.8	122.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	386.8	384.7	459.9	475.3	364.5	247.7	169.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	213.4	214.2	212.8	205.0	191.2	173.8	158.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	356.2	353.4	367.3	394.3	291.7	178.4	152.2
LOGGING	5.1	309.9	312.3	270.4	231.1	258.3	210.0	179.1
MINING	3.9	150.7	151.5	159.3	162.2	176.4	168.7	167.1
Coal	1.5	96.2	97.2	101.1	93.4	100.2	95.1	94.1
Metallic ores	1.8	263.1	264.0	292.3	320.5	357.4	349.2	350.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	160.0	162.2	150.0	149.4	152.1	125.8	125.4
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	111.2	110.2	104.9	102.8	100.2	89.7	82.2
Telegraphs	.4	126.1	127.4	128.9	130.2	116.6	99.9	91.7
Telephones	1.2	106.8	105.5	98.3	95.4	95.7	86.9	79.6
TRANSPORTATION	8.4	117.9	118.2	114.8	107.1	97.5	90.5	83.0
Street railways and cartage	2.6	184.6	186.7	177.7	161.6	145.3	135.0	125.4
Steam railways	4.8	107.3	107.2	104.5	99.5	90.7	82.4	75.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	81.4	81.6	82.3	74.7	70.0	68.6	62.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.3	89.2	89.9	85.3	122.6	103.7	83.0	55.4
Building	2.0	81.5	83.3	90.4	174.1	133.6	104.7	44.4
Highway	1.8	84.2	89.9	81.4	92.9	92.5	79.4	67.3
Railway	2.5	101.4	96.5	83.7	97.9	83.8	62.9	55.9
SERVICES	2.7	199.0	198.0	196.8	180.0	169.1	150.2	132.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	198.9	197.7	195.7	173.7	162.9	143.2	128.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	199.1	198.4	198.8	190.9	179.9	162.6	139.7
TRADE	10.0	167.0	169.4	156.5	147.1	151.7	145.7	134.9
Retail	7.3	172.8	177.3	162.8	153.9	157.7	151.6	139.5
Wholesale	2.7	153.0	150.1	140.3	129.1	136.0	130.2	123.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	178.2	178.9	181.7	181.4	165.1	135.3	113.5
Finance	-	128.7	128.6	125.8	122.7	122.7	113.1	113.0
Banks and Trust companies	-	133.0	133.0	129.9	126.8	125.3	109.7	105.6
Brokerage and stock market	-	154.2	151.9	133.0	106.1	115.2	139.9	198.1
Insurance	-	121.6	121.5	119.8	118.2	119.6	116.0	117.5
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	175.8	176.5	179.0	178.5	163.0	134.2	113.4

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



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TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940
<u>Maritime</u> <u>Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	42.7	208.5	209.1	212.0	192.7	167.9	135.1	118.9
	Lumber products	3.6	107.6	109.2	118.5	104.6	88.3	88.8	85.2
	Pulp and paper	4.0	195.9	193.7	191.7	182.6	186.3	158.9	150.1
	Textile products	3.1	114.4	113.3	110.7	116.2	117.7	113.1	110.4
	Iron and steel	22.3	340.0	342.4	354.3	328.6	256.0	168.6	134.1
	Other manufactures	9.7	166.5	166.3	158.1	137.6	135.8	127.6	115.8
	Logging	6.9	411.0	454.1	443.9	423.7	361.8	273.3	246.0
	Mining	11.4	103.3	103.9	105.7	97.9	112.4	113.4	111.1
	Communications	2.0	122.7	124.3	123.5	118.5	110.3	91.1	83.2
	Transportation	15.0	178.5	171.6	158.9	142.3	138.4	125.3	108.0
	Construction	10.9	159.4	151.3	138.0	182.6	181.6	140.6	84.8
	Services	2.0	292.2	292.9	300.7	276.0	264.1	210.8	176.5
	Trade	9.1	187.9	193.1	169.5	160.1	164.9	150.2	133.0
	- All Industries	100.0	179.9	179.9	175.1	168.4	159.3	135.1	116.0
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	66.7	223.6	224.2	243.1	239.7	205.9	154.4	126.4
	Lumber products	2.7	130.8	128.3	127.0	116.0	116.2	100.7	79.9
	Pulp and paper	5.6	131.1	131.2	126.9	119.3	128.0	114.0	105.7
	Textile products	13.4	187.9	186.3	185.5	190.5	188.1	173.7	159.4
	Iron and steel	19.4	320.2	320.6	383.8	358.8	253.8	169.0	108.4
	Other manufactures	25.6	247.9	250.8	270.4	277.3	212.0	159.4	131.4
	Logging	7.5	446.1	455.1	397.4	339.9	420.0	273.9	244.3
	Mining	2.3	286.9	283.6	316.5	318.8	308.1	273.6	286.6
	Communications	1.4	109.3	107.8	100.2	98.5	98.0	83.1	76.7
	Transportation	6.4	98.8	98.4	97.2	93.9	84.4	79.2	72.1
	Construction	5.7	76.5	78.7	70.5	124.0	109.8	74.7	41.7
	Services	2.4	188.8	183.8	184.4	168.1	182.6	130.7	115.3
	Trade	7.6	176.3	175.5	175.3	161.3	161.9	155.1	145.4
	- All Industries	100.0	188.5	189.1	197.1	198.8	178.6	137.7	114.3
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	69.8	209.7	209.3	214.8	216.8	197.6	155.7	124.4
	Lumber products	2.9	103.7	103.0	100.8	96.3	88.1	77.1	67.4
	Pulp and paper	4.9	137.3	136.2	132.1	125.1	133.3	117.1	112.6
	Textile products	7.2	134.4	133.4	135.1	140.9	145.9	134.7	128.3
	Iron and steel	27.2	290.1	289.6	313.7	329.5	273.0	200.8	127.7
	Other manufactures	27.6	227.0	227.2	224.3	218.2	206.8	160.5	137.6
	Logging	3.5	292.1	285.8	208.7	185.0	193.5	197.5	160.4
	Mining	2.8	217.1	217.8	225.0	250.6	288.1	291.6	284.1
	Communications	1.4	100.5	98.3	93.7	88.9	91.8	86.8	77.9
	Transportation	5.7	108.0	109.0	106.5	100.0	92.1	84.8	76.3
	Construction	5.0	96.3	99.0	87.8	119.3	105.1	90.3	65.7
	Services	2.5	213.4	212.7	217.8	200.6	198.8	178.0	156.4
	Trade	9.3	169.1	170.8	156.2	148.7	156.8	153.6	140.9
	- All Industries	100.0	184.2	184.3	183.9	186.4	174.4	145.7	120.0
<u>Prairie</u> <u>Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	37.6	182.8	189.1	196.9	182.2	161.4	126.5	108.8
	Lumber products	2.4	166.0	167.1	142.7	128.2	144.0	133.4	96.1
	Pulp and paper	2.2	108.4	107.2	105.7	104.3	110.9	100.6	99.3
	Textile products	2.6	232.3	227.5	221.3	229.8	216.3	186.3	155.7
	Iron and steel	12.4	138.9	141.2	174.8	167.7	133.9	100.5	84.2
	Other manufactures	18.0	255.8	274.3	260.2	228.6	207.4	154.1	136.4
	Logging	2.0	222.8	234.6	223.2	247.8	267.3	339.7	220.2
	Mining	6.9	150.4	154.2	152.8	146.4	154.4	128.9	129.9
	Communications	2.4	120.2	121.1	116.7	114.2	108.9	94.0	87.5
	Transportation	18.8	129.4	132.6	126.7	118.4	105.5	98.6	92.4
	Construction	9.4	72.4	71.3	73.6	78.9	72.0	65.7	48.0
	Services	4.0	180.9	185.5	177.2	160.8	142.0	127.0	116.5
	Trade	18.9	144.9	152.2	132.3	125.3	128.5	124.1	117.9
	- All Industries	100.0	141.2	145.3	142.3	135.4	126.1	111.3	98.5
<u>British</u> <u>Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	54.2	243.7	245.7	274.8	263.3	193.4	137.0	109.9
	Lumber products	10.6	124.6	125.6	123.9	121.5	138.5	112.5	97.5
	Pulp and paper	4.7	167.1	165.2	161.7	151.6	153.3	133.1	120.2
	Textile products	.8	200.8	200.8	217.3	198.9	190.5	165.4	137.2
	Iron and steel	24.5	813.9	816.1	1077.5	1025.0	500.0	196.3	85.3
	Other manufactures	13.6	181.1	185.8	171.8	167.3	152.0	142.4	126.4
	Logging	7.1	151.7	142.0	148.3	97.8	110.7	97.8	93.3
	Mining	4.5	85.4	85.9	98.8	103.4	110.3	110.6	107.9
	Communications	2.4	136.3	136.9	130.0	141.1	118.9	111.0	107.1
	Transportation	10.0	121.7	122.2	123.0	108.5	94.7	87.6	88.7
	Construction	6.8	90.7	90.5	111.3	170.3	84.1	76.5	61.4
	Services	3.5	178.7	176.5	166.4	150.0	136.7	134.7	118.3
	Trade	11.5	177.7	177.1	164.6	155.2	158.0	145.4	133.1
	- All Industries	100.0	172.0	172.0	186.3	182.4	143.1	116.8	101.8
<u>B. C.</u>									

<sup>1/</sup> Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES ( AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1944	Mar.1 1943	Mar.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	75.1	214.3	214.7	237.2	228.4	188.2	147.8	119.6
Plant products - edible	3.2	149.8	150.1	145.8	139.9	147.7	136.4	123.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	149.2	148.5	144.0	135.3	132.6	118.5	115.6
Textiles	12.5	166.9	164.2	168.3	172.2	170.5	154.4	141.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.1	174.3	174.9	172.6	179.6	164.8	136.9	121.4
Iron and steel	28.4	310.5	313.2	374.6	350.6	247.4	165.6	106.1
Other manufactures	23.3	202.6	203.3	222.3	214.0	167.2	139.8	115.8
Communications	1.4	78.3	76.8	69.9	68.5	68.8	64.4	65.9
Transportation	3.5	77.8	77.4	76.0	74.5	69.3	75.6	76.8
Construction	3.7	61.8	68.6	64.4	79.4	70.3	57.2	46.8
Trade	12.4	172.1	170.8	169.5	155.6	154.5	152.1	141.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	176.7	177.2	190.3	183.7	156.8	130.0	108.1
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	73.9	291.1	292.4	368.1	355.7	254.3	166.1	119.3
Leather products	8.6	110.3	109.9	111.2	110.5	108.5	100.0	100.4
Other manufactures	65.3	371.4	373.4	480.3	463.0	318.5	195.5	127.5
Transportation	3.2	85.5	85.1	78.3	77.9	71.2	72.2	81.9
Construction	5.9	143.6	147.7	147.2	128.9	136.6	144.6	50.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	229.6	231.0	271.2	259.7	199.3	145.8	108.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	73.1	216.2	217.0	231.9	230.0	196.7	148.6	116.8
Plant products - edible	5.1	172.3	172.5	164.5	147.0	161.4	132.8	121.8
Printing and publishing	6.9	167.2	165.8	159.5	146.2	159.5	138.9	132.0
Textiles	7.9	118.2	117.8	119.5	127.1	127.5	114.1	104.6
Iron and steel	21.1	353.6	356.7	435.4	451.5	322.3	211.2	116.1
Other manufacture	32.1	227.9	229.1	233.3	226.2	194.2	144.0	117.5
Communications	1.4	81.8	78.9	74.5	70.8	73.0	73.6	66.9
Transportation	3.8	132.5	134.3	127.0	113.6	103.7	92.3	94.7
Construction	2.6	103.9	102.0	101.2	104.8	81.3	68.7	47.3
Trade	15.0	155.3	158.2	143.8	137.0	144.5	143.2	132.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	190.5	191.4	198.0	194.0	172.3	139.3	114.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	50.9	165.9	169.7	169.2	167.6	153.7	134.6	104.1
Lumber products	2.3	44.6	44.2	41.7	43.8	47.5	56.2	50.0
Pulp and paper	14.0	126.5	129.6	133.5	128.4	127.5	113.9	103.1
Other manufactures	34.6	238.4	244.2	239.1	238.5	209.3	181.0	125.1
Construction	7.9	112.6	114.2	98.3	160.6	186.9	115.6	108.9
Trade	22.2	195.8	200.8	184.5	176.0	168.2	155.6	138.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	164.8	167.7	160.7	163.9	156.4	131.4	108.9
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.9	191.8	191.2	190.9	204.9	191.8	147.2	120.6
Textiles	11.1	103.1	103.2	104.1	102.5	114.2	104.6	101.7
Electrical apparatus	11.1	208.3	210.7	210.4	196.3	183.4	153.7	121.9
Iron and steel	42.9	252.2	249.7	259.7	305.8	268.5	178.9	129.5
Other manufactures	19.8	176.8	176.9	159.9	153.5	153.2	136.5	124.4
Construction	2.8	102.9	105.6	70.3	112.4	100.6	84.9	51.5
Trade	7.7	159.9	159.3	147.3	140.1	147.1	143.4	130.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	182.8	182.4	178.9	191.2	180.6	141.7	117.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	88.7	316.3	316.8	340.0	359.2	298.4	242.7	166.1
Iron and steel	73.2	338.4	340.3	376.3	403.9	331.8	263.5	167.2
Other manufactures	15.5	241.9	237.7	218.0	209.0	186.3	173.7	162.4
Construction	1.8	73.0	71.9	66.4	91.0	88.5	46.0	35.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	280.3	280.8	297.0	311.8	261.3	211.8	149.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	59.2	174.0	181.3	189.4	171.9	159.8	121.8	103.5
Animal products - edible	8.1	251.6	316.5	280.2	200.2	172.5	155.9	131.8
Printing and publishing	4.3	110.5	108.7	111.0	106.8	115.2	103.8	102.9
Textiles	7.0	239.2	232.5	229.5	236.7	220.3	190.8	161.6
Iron and steel	20.0	134.4	139.6	171.0	146.2	124.1	102.1	80.6
Other manufactures	19.8	217.4	216.2	208.5	210.7	212.8	125.1	114.4
Transportation	6.4	94.8	94.5	84.8	76.6	72.8	69.2	77.0
Construction	2.1	45.4	42.6	35.8	65.5	63.1	106.4	23.9
Trade	25.3	122.7	134.7	111.9	107.3	109.8	106.7	100.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	140.5	147.3	142.4	133.3	127.4	109.9	94.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	51.1	370.1	369.8	456.4	424.9	266.9	161.6	119.7
Lumber products	7.7	135.8	135.4	124.7	101.1	136.1	118.4	94.9
Other manufactures	53.4	493.6	493.4	630.5	588.6	330.0	181.9	131.3
Communications	3.3	124.8	124.8	114.4	120.4	109.9	109.9	106.2
Transportation	9.1	112.0	111.8	114.9	95.6	83.2	85.1	95.6
Construction	3.9	80.0	83.4	80.4	139.7	77.5	58.3	41.5
Services	4.9	176.9	174.5	166.1	149.0	133.6	134.3	121.9
Trade	17.7	179.0	178.3	166.5	155.4	157.7	146.3	137.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	223.0	222.9	251.6	239.4	170.5	129.5	109.0

<sup>1/</sup> Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.



Table 7. - Number of Persons at March 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1945, February 1, 1945, and March 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Mar. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1944	Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,124,103	\$ 37,734,261	\$ 33.57	127.6	128.0	134.8	164.7	162.6	172.2
Animal products - edible	42,566	1,327,034	31.18	121.3	128.9	120.0	148.9	154.0	144.3
Fur and products	3,121	93,060	29.82	105.9	105.7	99.4	120.2	121.8	107.5
Leather products	29,146	711,664	24.42	102.4	102.0	102.2	133.6	130.9	127.1
Boots and shoes	17,694	420,751	23.78	97.9	97.7	95.7	132.7	129.7	125.2
Lumber and its products	64,119	1,828,715	28.52	97.8	97.0	95.8	131.2	128.9	126.2
Rough and dressed lumber	33,454	990,129	29.60	81.3	80.6	77.6	113.8	110.6	106.1
Furniture	12,033	325,586	27.06	115.5	114.9	110.0	130.0	129.1	121.7
Other lumber products	18,632	513,000	27.53	134.1	133.3	138.9	187.4	187.0	192.4
Plant products - edible	53,185	1,410,118	26.51	121.2	123.6	114.2	140.9	140.9	131.9
Pulp and paper products	86,261	2,912,635	33.77	107.4	106.9	103.8	123.6	121.1	117.1
Pulp and paper	37,161	1,376,196	37.03	101.3	101.0	97.4	120.9	118.0	114.2
Paper products	16,557	450,572	27.21	126.4	125.6	124.5	139.4	135.2	135.4
Printing and publishing	32,543	1,085,867	33.37	106.8	106.0	102.6	121.4	120.0	114.2
Rubber products	23,026	771,639	33.51	135.5	134.7	114.1	189.5	187.4	169.8
Textile products	140,202	3,385,224	24.15	101.1	100.2	100.3	127.5	125.1	123.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	50,155	1,249,984	24.92	94.5	94.2	93.8	124.4	123.0	121.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,571	555,707	24.62	88.7	88.6	90.5	113.1	111.1	114.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,263	304,112	24.80	91.0	90.9	92.8	125.8	126.1	123.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,907	303,011	25.45	107.8	106.4	99.0	146.6	144.1	132.7
Hosiery and knit goods	22,575	484,797	21.47	104.1	104.1	104.7	123.0	122.4	119.8
Garments and personal furnishings	49,954	1,214,164	24.31	103.3	101.6	103.3	130.9	125.8	125.9
Other textile products	17,517	436,279	24.91	110.2	109.0	105.6	132.9	132.9	124.7
Tobacco	12,709	315,225	24.80	143.9	142.3	141.7	198.0	193.3	180.9
Beverages	13,769	479,767	34.84	122.1	122.7	112.3	143.6	142.6	129.4
Chemicals	77,088	2,572,895	33.38	171.4	172.8	173.1	212.8	210.9	212.5
Clay, glass and stone products	15,255	480,653	31.51	99.8	100.1	103.0	128.2	126.3	129.0
Electric light and power	17,978	679,213	37.78	94.2	94.3	90.3	110.4	109.7	105.9
Electrical apparatus	43,772	1,504,581	34.37	139.9	144.0	154.6	176.3	178.0	188.2
Iron and steel products	410,024	16,010,076	39.05	150.9	151.1	172.5	196.5	193.6	220.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,299	1,277,245	37.24	118.5	118.4	118.1	139.3	138.5	136.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,849	875,274	36.70	98.9	99.2	99.7	122.7	121.9	123.7
Agricultural implements	11,376	404,603	35.56	127.5	123.1	125.9	175.6	166.0	163.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	171,034	6,949,947	40.63	149.7	152.4	175.1	191.0	191.2	222.1
Automobiles and parts	43,130	1,998,957	44.03	112.4	113.0	117.3	131.2	133.3	133.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	59,447	2,376,058	39.97	323.3	319.4	361.0	429.2	422.3	490.1
Heating appliances	6,179	205,160	33.20	122.0	114.0	106.2	152.9	134.9	130.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,356	853,093	39.95	135.6	134.5	131.3	173.7	174.4	163.0
Foundry and machine shop products	10,455	399,969	38.26	103.5	103.0	121.9	177.1	172.9	171.8
Other iron and steel products	72,029	2,668,827	37.05	157.0	154.3	184.5	214.3	206.0	252.3
Non-ferrous metal products	54,684	1,959,378	35.83	135.1	132.4	158.3	168.8	163.1	197.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,269	639,054	39.28	118.8	119.2	118.4	137.8	137.4	153.7
Miscellaneous	20,929	553,330	31.22	162.9	162.7	167.6	235.5	230.7	246.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	93,062	2,569,708	27.61	195.8	197.3	170.8	271.9	249.4	244.1
<b>MINING</b>	70,879	2,835,678	40.01	85.0	85.5	89.9	108.0	107.1	107.7
Coal	26,525	1,075,120	40.53	105.1	105.2	110.5	167.5	167.6	156.1
Metallic ores	33,663	1,395,854	41.47	70.7	70.9	78.6	81.3	80.7	88.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,691	364,704	34.11	99.4	100.7	93.2	156.5	152.1	116.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	29,808	931,803	31.26	114.4	113.4	107.9	132.1	130.9	122.1
Telegraphs	7,238	223,165	30.83	109.2	110.3	111.6	133.6	132.2	125.1
Telephones	22,498	706,330	31.40	115.8	114.4	106.6	131.2	130.5	121.2
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	152,016	6,111,027	40.20	119.3	119.6	115.7	149.4	145.3	130.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	46,309	1,609,617	34.76	128.0	127.4	121.3	150.6	147.7	136.9
Steam railways	87,636	3,913,929	44.66	124.9	124.8	121.2	158.0	151.9	134.4
Shipping and stevedoring	18,073	587,481	32.51	85.8	86.0	86.7	107.8	110.6	103.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	115,874	3,494,839	30.89	64.2	64.7	61.1	86.3	85.0	82.6
Building	35,846	1,252,707	34.95	57.8	59.0	64.1	69.9	69.3	78.5
Highway	33,310	977,271	29.34	46.7	49.9	45.1	69.9	72.6	67.2
Railway	44,718	1,264,861	28.29	101.0	96.1	83.0	147.2	137.9	116.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	48,832	984,520	20.16	116.4	115.9	115.2	146.5	142.1	137.3
Hotels and restaurants	32,019	628,158	19.62	121.6	120.8	119.6	161.8	155.9	150.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,813	356,362	21.20	108.4	108.1	108.3	125.6	123.2	120.5
<b>TRADE</b>	181,415	4,866,570	26.83	106.5	108.0	99.8	121.7	122.0	112.8
Retail	133,147	3,269,811	24.56	105.0	107.7	98.9	119.5	121.5	111.6
Wholesale	48,268	1,596,759	33.08	112.3	110.2	105.0	126.3	123.3	115.6
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,813,991	59,528,406	32.82	116.7	117.2	118.8	148.8	146.4	149.1
<b>FINANCE</b>	66,655	2,190,365	32.86	110.9	110.8	108.4	128.4	126.2	120.1
Banks and trust companies	39,582	1,142,637	29.62	119.5	119.5	116.7	135.5	135.4	124.0
Brokerage and stock market	1,909	73,809	38.66	125.1	125.2	107.9	168.4	169.0	123.5
Insurance	26,164	973,919	37.22	99.4	99.3	98.0	115.5	115.2	116.0
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,880,646	61,718,771	32.82	116.5	117.0	118.4	147.9	145.8	147.9

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1945, February 1, 1945, and March 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Mar. 1, 1945 \$	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Mar. 1, 1945 \$	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1944	Mar.1 1945	Feb.1 1945	Mar.1 1944
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	58,692	1,947,591	33.18	137.0	137.4	139.3	197.1	193.9	194.1
	Lumber products	4,998	131,572	26.32	96.1	97.5	105.8	142.9	142.4	155.9
	Pulp and paper	5,447	176,554	32.41	104.7	103.5	102.5	129.3	126.4	123.6
	Iron and steel	30,687	1,202,954	39.20	185.7	187.0	193.5	267.1	264.2	265.5
	Logging	9,470	226,256	23.89	158.2	174.8	170.9	248.9	257.8	288.0
	Mining	15,632	614,046	39.28	86.9	87.4	88.9	149.2	149.0	129.7
	Transportation	20,713	753,046	36.36	209.5	201.4	186.5	261.4	252.6	217.6
	Construction	15,071	430,341	28.55	63.0	59.8	54.6	94.2	88.5	86.3
	Trade	12,494	304,780	24.39	111.4	114.5	100.5	133.4	134.4	119.0
	- All Industries	137,575	4,395,138	31.95	118.0	118.0	114.9	172.8	170.0	161.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	374,006	11,991,254	32.06	128.6	128.9	141.7	172.4	169.5	183.5
	Lumber products	14,865	376,002	25.29	90.9	89.2	88.3	138.8	135.0	132.7
	Pulp and paper	31,372	1,059,105	33.76	105.4	105.5	102.0	123.8	121.2	117.2
	Textile products	75,122	1,792,926	23.87	104.6	103.7	103.3	134.1	131.1	126.5
	Chemicals	40,672	1,364,782	33.56	187.0	190.0	192.0	238.3	237.9	239.8
	Iron and steel	108,376	4,252,702	39.06	166.5	166.7	199.6	219.9	215.8	257.6
	Logging	41,777	1,065,039	25.49	195.7	199.6	174.3	363.8	322.0	319.0
	Mining	13,223	474,257	35.87	97.4	96.2	107.4	112.6	110.5	119.8
	Communications	7,686	256,726	33.40	119.5	117.8	109.5	127.8	126.6	119.0
	Transportation	35,611	1,453,678	40.82	102.9	102.5	101.3	134.5	129.6	114.8
Quebec	Construction	31,746	905,359	28.52	63.2	65.0	58.2	82.0	83.8	75.1
	Services	13,684	277,033	20.25	127.1	123.8	124.2	156.1	152.4	150.1
	Trade	42,606	1,153,279	27.07	106.8	106.3	106.2	120.9	119.2	116.3
	- All Industries	560,539	17,576,625	31.37	119.8	120.2	125.3	157.1	153.6	160.0
Ontario	Manufacturing	531,010	18,217,458	34.31	122.2	122.0	125.2	163.0	161.0	157.3
	Lumber products	22,503	605,927	26.93	103.7	103.0	100.8	131.7	130.4	128.2
	Plant products - edible	27,474	715,652	26.05	119.3	119.9	118.0	133.2	132.1	126.2
	Pulp and paper	37,581	1,263,126	33.61	109.2	108.4	105.1	122.7	120.5	116.6
	Textile products	54,504	1,365,001	25.04	95.4	94.7	95.9	119.0	117.4	118.7
	Chemicals	29,724	979,064	32.94	149.1	149.4	147.1	178.9	176.4	178.2
	Electrical apparatus	30,286	1,029,572	33.99	139.2	140.9	138.7	169.7	170.3	167.3
	Iron and steel	206,914	8,087,494	39.09	130.3	130.1	140.9	165.4	163.2	179.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	31,903	1,137,516	35.66	130.2	130.0	137.7	171.8	165.9	179.2
	Logging	25,474	702,144	26.52	263.6	257.9	188.4	387.2	368.4	276.1
Ontario	Mining	21,289	869,558	40.85	69.2	69.4	71.7	80.5	78.9	83.1
	Communications	10,964	353,805	32.27	111.8	109.3	104.2	132.1	130.0	121.9
	Transportation	42,990	1,801,157	41.90	114.0	115.1	111.8	141.8	138.3	124.9
	Construction	37,710	1,204,411	31.94	65.6	67.4	59.2	83.8	83.9	75.4
	Services	18,919	374,712	19.81	109.0	108.7	111.3	138.7	134.9	131.6
	Trade	70,897	1,892,764	26.70	102.4	103.5	94.6	115.5	115.9	106.4
	- All Industries	760,253	25,416,029	33.43	114.2	114.3	113.6	140.8	138.9	139.9
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	73,149	2,357,688	32.23	131.3	135.8	141.5	162.1	162.8	169.1
	Animal products - edible	13,124	402,996	30.71	148.5	174.3	160.2	175.6	200.6	186.6
	Lumber products	4,651	129,804	27.91	117.7	111.4	101.2	161.5	141.1	124.2
	Plant products - edible	6,080	168,018	27.63	137.2	142.9	129.7	150.2	153.4	139.2
	Textile products	5,040	108,956	21.62	118.0	115.5	112.4	139.9	134.4	125.6
	Iron and steel	24,104	885,183	36.72	125.5	127.6	157.9	170.0	164.3	200.0
	Mining	13,415	578,595	43.13	123.7	126.8	125.7	159.2	160.2	149.7
	Communications	4,612	137,016	29.71	108.8	109.6	105.6	125.2	123.4	116.0
	Transportation	36,536	1,482,850	40.59	117.1	120.0	114.7	141.4	140.4	125.6
	Construction	18,388	574,554	31.25	55.4	54.5	56.3	78.9	74.8	77.2
Prairies	Services	7,891	161,130	20.42	111.2	114.0	108.9	142.2	135.2	124.2
	Trade	36,837	1,007,052	27.34	109.9	115.5	100.4	124.5	128.5	114.0
	- All Industries	194,693	6,393,346	32.84	110.1	113.3	110.9	137.6	137.5	132.9
British Columbia	Manufacturing	37,246	1,220,270	32.91	153.8	155.0	173.4	200.5	199.9	222.8
	Animal products - edible	5,116	173,725	33.96	107.6	108.5	95.6	139.1	132.4	119.7
	Lumber products	17,102	585,410	34.23	92.7	93.5	92.2	120.5	119.2	115.7
	Plant products - edible	4,649	134,957	29.03	122.3	135.6	109.4	162.2	171.2	144.6
	Pulp and paper	7,537	270,220	35.85	112.4	111.2	108.8	126.4	122.7	119.2
	Iron and steel	39,443	1,581,743	40.10	331.3	332.2	438.5	446.0	448.1	573.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,268	122,354	37.46	99.0	99.3	106.7	105.5	109.2	113.0
	Logging	11,476	481,808	41.98	125.0	117.0	122.2	133.1	116.6	143.5
	Mining	7,320	299,222	40.88	72.6	75.0	83.9	85.5	85.3	99.6
	Transportation	16,168	620,296	38.37	119.9	120.4	121.2	154.5	145.4	143.5
B.C.	Construction	10,959	380,174	34.69	86.5	86.3	106.1	118.0	111.4	146.5
	Services	5,594	126,135	22.55	125.0	123.4	116.4	157.2	153.4	143.6
	Trade	18,581	508,675	27.38	111.9	111.5	103.7	137.2	134.4	126.1
	- All Industries	181,131	5,747,268	35.67	127.5	127.5	138.1	160.9	157.0	173.8



TABLE 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Mar. 1, 1945, Feb. 1, 1945 and Mar. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Mar. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	205,408	6,951,256	33.84	134.4	134.6	146.7	178.0	175.1	192.3
Plant products - edible	8,752	244,356	27.92	104.0	104.2	101.3	131.4	129.0	126.8
Pulp and paper	9,962	311,503	31.27	120.7	120.1	116.5	134.8	134.3	128.2
Textiles	34,136	856,800	25.10	105.0	103.3	105.9	134.3	129.2	126.5
Tobacco	6,658	179,063	26.89	114.6	114.5	117.2	177.4	173.4	164.5
Iron and steel	77,565	3,117,570	40.19	189.8	170.2	203.6	221.2	219.3	261.1
Communications	3,834	149,685	39.04	120.6	118.2	107.5	126.6	126.4	120.0
Transportation	9,523	346,097	36.34	77.0	76.6	75.2	99.8	95.3	81.9
Construction	10,088	325,653	32.28	92.0	102.1	96.6	114.6	121.9	115.1
Services	10,571	219,835	20.78	130.4	128.9	125.6	167.4	154.6	153.1
Trade	34,004	946,536	27.84	110.1	109.3	108.4	122.3	120.2	117.5
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	273,478	8,940,563	32.69	125.2	125.6	134.9	160.5	158.2	166.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	24,812	751,868	30.30	154.8	155.4	195.7	220.9	216.8	275.7
Chemicals	7,177	233,586	32.65	165.4	168.7	238.8	302.9	312.3	403.5
Iron and steel	6,993	259,773	37.15	276.6	277.3	432.7	349.3	333.4	532.7
Transportation	1,139	54,943	30.68	123.9	123.3	113.5	145.6	146.7	131.6
Construction	2,099	60,421	28.79	90.9	93.5	93.2	146.3	146.7	135.5
Services	1,431	26,405	18.45	130.6	132.6	120.6	174.4	161.3	141.5
Trade	3,772	86,273	22.87	114.0	113.7	103.6	129.8	129.5	123.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	33,587	970,361	28.88	140.1	140.9	165.5	195.9	192.7	230.5
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	180,751	6,179,000	34.19	132.9	133.4	142.5	166.6	163.1	181.4
Plant products - edible	12,716	319,155	25.10	115.7	115.8	110.4	121.7	119.5	113.2
Pulp and paper	16,999	565,271	33.25	111.8	110.9	106.7	126.1	124.0	118.2
Textiles	19,461	533,242	27.40	98.5	98.2	99.6	126.4	123.5	126.6
Chemicals	14,292	446,690	31.25	183.3	187.0	194.3	218.7	218.2	238.4
Electrical apparatus	14,127	479,999	33.98	150.8	155.8	155.4	184.2	186.0	182.3
Iron and steel	52,198	2,053,765	39.35	152.0	153.4	187.2	204.6	197.9	255.7
Communications	3,427	133,897	39.07	115.4	111.3	105.1	131.0	128.3	122.3
Transportation	9,286	323,672	34.86	127.5	129.3	122.2	147.6	148.1	132.6
Construction	6,347	229,528	36.16	78.7	75.3	74.7	88.3	85.8	85.1
Services	10,123	209,722	20.72	107.4	106.7	119.1	139.2	136.1	137.1
Trade	37,093	1,066,212	28.74	105.4	107.4	97.6	117.1	118.0	107.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	247,150	8,147,901	32.97	124.6	124.9	129.2	152.2	149.7	158.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,117	353,305	31.78	110.7	113.2	112.9	141.4	144.6	139.6
Pulp and paper	3,053	101,101	33.12	108.7	111.3	114.7	125.6	125.9	126.1
Iron and steel	3,450	120,436	34.91	103.1	106.4	98.6	160.0	170.2	149.5
Construction	1,719	52,107	30.31	69.8	70.8	60.8	90.5	90.4	78.2
Services	2,251	41,407	18.39	105.8	108.6	121.7	168.8	163.0	154.6
Trade	4,857	117,520	24.20	113.6	116.5	107.0	131.7	133.6	123.2
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,849	627,068	28.70	109.4	111.4	106.7	135.9	136.9	128.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	51,054	1,771,803	34.70	115.8	116.5	115.3	142.6	141.5	143.1
Textiles	6,842	155,077	23.35	95.9	96.0	96.8	112.0	113.2	113.8
Electrical apparatus	6,700	242,904	36.25	128.7	130.1	130.0	176.2	176.5	169.9
Iron and steel	25,797	1,002,932	38.88	119.3	117.1	121.9	144.8	143.2	150.6
Construction	1,690	58,050	34.35	80.3	68.1	46.0	86.7	89.6	63.4
Trade	4,651	121,488	26.12	106.3	104.9	97.0	117.5	117.5	107.6
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	60,110	2,029,979	33.77	112.9	112.7	110.5	138.4	137.6	136.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	34,192	1,550,285	45.34	122.3	122.5	131.5	140.8	142.9	152.2
Iron and steel	28,195	1,337,593	47.44	119.9	120.5	133.3	139.7	142.7	155.0
Construction	680	25,611	37.66	106.2	105.3	97.2	136.0	130.1	118.1
Trade	1,908	48,821	25.59	125.1	126.8	112.0	117.9	117.0	108.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	38,538	1,685,491	43.74	121.9	122.1	129.2	140.9	142.6	150.3
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	35,119	1,096,861	31.23	129.5	134.9	140.9	160.2	159.5	167.7
Animal products - edible	4,811	156,670	32.56	130.0	153.6	144.8	162.0	194.2	178.7
Textiles	4,136	88,521	21.40	119.0	115.7	114.2	136.7	128.6	120.8
Chemicals	3,086	100,305	32.50	541.0	532.6	503.7	673.0	648.8	617.6
Iron and steel	11,908	428,628	35.99	120.9	125.5	153.5	162.1	153.5	190.9
Communications	1,241	57,274	30.04	80.4	88.2	95.8	107.2	106.0	98.1
Transportation	3,772	127,537	33.81	130.8	130.3	117.0	150.2	148.7	131.1
Construction	1,278	43,376	33.94	29.3	27.5	23.1	32.9	30.5	25.5
Services	2,933	55,322	18.86	122.1	126.6	118.2	151.9	146.4	132.5
Trade	15,003	420,140	28.00	109.9	120.7	100.3	125.4	132.4	114.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	59,357	1,780,854	30.00	115.0	120.5	116.5	136.1	137.0	134.2
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	49,148	1,829,892	37.23	119.6	129.5	246.2	263.1	262.0	323.6
Lumber products	6,231	212,019	34.03	103.5	108.2	95.0	125.3	122.2	113.3
Iron and steel	29,580	1,177,688	39.81	356.2	359.2	506.3	479.8	484.5	658.0
Communications	2,669	77,258	28.95	114.8	114.8	105.2	135.4	135.4	116.5
Transportation	7,335	270,724	36.91	133.8	133.6	137.3	159.4	143.4	147.3
Construction	3,114	119,068	38.23	101.0	105.3	101.5	136.9	130.6	139.6
Services	3,964	89,726	22.64	129.1	127.4	121.2	158.3	154.6	149.2
Trade	14,268	402,531	28.20	111.6	111.2	108.8	139.1	135.4	129.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	80,504	2,789,241	34.65	157.2	157.1	177.3	205.7	201.9	232.1

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Mar. 1, Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
					Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945
<u>Halifax</u>			\$	\$						
- Manufacturing	11,218	420,603	37.49	38.20	162.3	161.3	152.8	254.4	257.5	204.3
Plant products - edible	936	21,037	22.48	22.27	70.5	70.5	72.2	96.2	95.4	105.1
Iron and steel	7,343	309,097	42.09	43.27	257.2	256.9	235.1	397.1	407.6	295.0
Transportation	5,571	169,789	30.48	32.92	483.1	488.9	404.6	670.0	623.0	392.7
Construction	1,960	69,407	35.41	33.62	89.4	96.7	98.4	105.0	107.8	95.1
Services	1,063	18,754	17.64	16.26	97.6	100.1	98.2	113.6	107.3	111.9
Trade	4,460	108,910	23.97	24.55	120.3	115.0	117.1	134.9	132.1	132.7
- All Industries	25,980	836,635	32.20	32.96	155.0	155.0	146.5	212.9	217.9	176.0
<u>Saint John</u>										
- Manufacturing	7,044	241,065	34.22	33.22	139.6	142.3	129.5	220.3	218.0	173.0
Iron and steel	2,774	123,459	44.51	42.68	185.2	186.8	169.2	335.2	324.2	240.7
Trade	2,569	64,556	25.13	25.47	94.9	91.1	94.0	120.1	116.8	113.0
- All Industries	14,771	444,678	30.10	30.03	141.1	137.3	143.6	199.7	193.9	184.5
<u>Sherbrooke</u>										
- Manufacturing	7,798	214,777	27.54	26.07	109.0	107.6	106.3	143.9	134.6	122.9
Textiles	4,231	99,117	23.43	22.79	99.5	98.5	97.2	126.7	122.0	121.9
Iron and steel	2,419	87,026	35.98	32.66	121.2	117.9	118.0	167.1	147.4	118.6
- All Industries	9,217	250,073	27.13	25.82	106.9	106.0	105.5	138.5	130.7	120.9
<u>Sherbrooke</u>										
- Manufacturing	8,366	264,364	31.60	29.45	138.7	138.6	137.6	160.9	149.8	142.1
Pulp and paper	2,544	100,399	39.47	35.83	99.3	98.3	97.9	121.1	108.8	104.1
Textiles	2,244	41,395	18.45	18.69	96.4	95.5	93.4	102.6	103.0	93.7
- All Industries	9,798	300,032	30.62	28.77	122.7	123.3	126.7	147.7	139.3	136.7
<u>Kitchener</u>										
- Manufacturing	13,916	412,593	29.65	29.88	117.5	117.0	112.0	153.5	154.0	133.5
Animal products - edible	1,291	39,371	30.50	31.30	119.8	118.1	120.4	149.0	150.9	128.0
Leather products	1,541	47,457	30.80	30.71	92.7	92.9	91.1	127.0	126.9	119.5
Lumber products	1,440	42,385	29.43	29.24	114.2	114.0	102.1	145.2	144.1	133.3
Rubber products	4,866	147,978	30.42	31.09	146.5	145.3	136.6	186.3	189.0	158.5
Textiles	1,515	33,769	22.29	23.18	87.8	88.5	82.5	110.7	116.1	82.2
Iron and steel	1,067	36,228	33.95	33.97	143.6	141.9	138.6	177.2	175.1	145.1
- All Industries	16,359	489,853	29.94	30.09	111.6	111.2	107.8	147.6	147.8	131.2
<u>Waterloo</u>										
- Manufacturing	14,590	437,836	30.01	29.47	126.3	126.0	122.6	151.4	148.3	131.1
Plant products - edible	2,299	60,208	21.84	21.63	144.7	144.2	140.8	144.1	141.7	136.7
Pulp and paper	1,609	47,873	29.75	29.71	102.7	102.1	100.9	115.4	114.5	97.0
Textiles	1,324	27,772	20.98	19.89	80.2	79.6	78.1	89.4	84.2	85.0
Iron and steel	4,739	168,012	35.45	34.42	164.5	164.0	151.7	210.6	204.0	161.9
Trade	2,531	65,232	25.77	26.21	104.1	104.6	105.8	110.0	112.4	112.3
- All Industries	21,103	624,598	29.60	29.48	118.6	119.8	117.7	139.5	140.3	128.6
<u>London</u>										
- Manufacturing	11,448	432,564	37.79	38.48	127.0	128.4	125.9	179.2	184.4	181.0
Pulp and paper	1,846	69,857	37.30	36.85	117.5	118.0	116.6	119.1	118.1	115.0
Iron and steel	8,702	334,314	38.42	39.39	128.8	130.9	128.1	201.5	209.9	207.1
Transportation	1,521	55,376	36.41	35.63	108.7	112.6	119.9	95.7	97.0	103.6
Trade	1,283	31,036	24.19	23.91	95.8	100.7	105.7	107.9	112.1	112.2
- All Industries	15,286	546,006	35.72	36.05	109.2	111.0	110.5	145.6	149.4	148.0
<u>Regina</u>										
- Manufacturing	2,961	103,797	34.82	34.08	135.9	135.4	131.6	160.0	155.9	143.8
Animal products - edible	624	18,805	30.14	29.22	158.9	167.3	191.2	169.0	172.6	201.6
Iron and steel	1,083	41,346	38.18	38.11	156.5	150.3	117.9	208.3	199.7	142.6
Trade	3,754	95,454	25.43	25.76	109.7	107.9	134.8	125.4	124.9	141.9
- All Industries	9,808	285,703	29.13	28.88	108.8	108.1	117.5	137.8	135.7	138.6
<u>Saskatoon</u>										
- Manufacturing	2,004	59,107	29.49	30.09	164.5	168.7	164.7	181.1	187.1	173.0
Animal products - edible	916	24,987	27.28	29.45	252.3	255.1	246.0	260.9	284.7	243.0
Trade	2,281	58,516	25.65	25.06	106.7	106.6	113.5	129.3	126.2	132.8
- All Industries	5,813	158,225	27.22	26.83	118.3	120.2	124.3	146.0	146.2	144.3
<u>Calgary</u>										
- Manufacturing	8,109	283,836	35.00	34.11	147.1	143.3	144.6	166.3	165.9	172.5
Animal products - edible	1,299	39,246	30.21	30.53	141.9	163.6	169.4	152.3	177.5	172.0
Plant products - edible	797	22,662	28.43	29.78	109.8	109.8	116.9	128.4	134.4	133.1
Iron and steel	2,908	113,261	38.95	36.49	161.5	160.7	160.1	227.2	211.8	219.3
Construction	682	21,664	31.77	32.52	40.2	38.6	40.5	60.7	59.6	61.6
Trade	5,215	145,885	27.97	27.56	104.7	109.6	112.3	119.1	122.9	124.9
- All Industries	17,369	552,799	31.83	31.16	114.8	117.5	116.7	136.9	137.3	139.6
<u>Edmonton</u>										
- Manufacturing	6,344	197,420	31.12	30.74	130.0	142.0	143.1	164.4	177.5	166.0
Animal products - edible	3,029	94,338	31.14	30.14	157.1	185.4	190.8	186.9	213.4	200.1
Iron and steel	707	26,790	37.89	38.11	100.7	109.5	115.4	161.2	176.4	173.4
Construction	785	26,613	33.90	34.41	80.7	82.7	92.3	103.0	107.0	109.0
Trade	4,801	123,429	25.71	25.89	132.5	136.4	142.5	144.3	149.5	140.1
- All Industries	15,476	450,714	29.12	28.87	119.0	124.8	127.8	144.1	149.8	145.6
<u>Victoria</u>										
- Manufacturing	9,075	352,324	38.82	38.70	239.3	236.3	232.7	320.2	315.0	292.2
Lumber products	1,196	39,633	33.14	33.51	116.5	115.8	115.1	143.4	143.9	131.3
Iron and steel	6,213	259,450	41.76	41.71	470.3	466.1	452.9	640.9	634.4	557.5
Transportation	806	26,815	33.27	31.38	148.0	147.3	152.4	155.9	146.4	156.0
Trade	2,177	50,491	23.19	23.30	106.2	104.4	115.8	116.9	115.4	118.3
- All Industries	14,084	484,765	34.49	34.19	168.6	166.3	169.0	231.4	226.7	210.8









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Minister of Trade and Commerce

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

**At the Beginning of**

**APRIL, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

**For the Last Week in March**

+ + +

**(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)**



OTTAWA  
June 2, 1945

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MARCH, 1945.

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Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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Note.— In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In conformity with the trend in 20 of the previous 24 years of the record, industrial employment throughout Canada showed curtailment at the beginning of April. The general decline approximated that reported at Apr. 1 in 1944, but was nevertheless rather below-average in extent according to the experience of pre-war years. Most of the recession took place in manufacturing and logging, from which some 7,100 and 12,700 persons, respectively, were released by the co-operating firms. The contraction in manufacturing as a whole was contra-seasonal, although it repeats that indicated a year earlier: there was a moderate falling-off in the production of both durable and non-durable manufactured goods at the date under review, when the largest losses were in iron and steel and animal foods. On the other hand, heightened activity was noted in lumber and non-ferrous metal products and in communications, transportation, services and trade, the greatest expansion being that of a seasonal character in transportation and trade.

Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 15,189 firms, whose employees numbered 1,803,015\* at Apr. 1; compared with 1,816,022 at the beginning of March, this was a reduction of 13,007 persons, or 0.7 p.c. Of the latest aggregate, 1,340,181 were men and boys, and 462,834 were women and girls, the latter constituting 257 per thousand of both sexes. This proportion was somewhat lower than that of 261 per thousand indicated at Oct. 1, 1944, and also at Apr. 1 of last year.

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\* Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1945.

A supplement to the present bulletin on employment and payrolls will shortly be issued, dealing in some detail with the sex distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating establishments at Apr. 1, 1945, and giving comparisons with Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944, and earlier dates.

Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1945, March 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for April 1, 1944 and April 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Apr. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of			
							Employment			
			Apr. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1943	Apr. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1943
<b>(a) Provinces</b>										
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>										
Prince Edward Island	138,124	4,347,908	31.46	31.95	31.41	28.98	118.4	116.0	116.5	112.4
Nova Scotia	2,494	65,862	26.41	25.19	26.13	24.09	113.0	131.8	131.2	100.8
New Brunswick	80,306	2,634,976	32.81	33.93	33.16	30.38	114.5	114.2	113.6	115.2
Quebec	551,536	16,886,067	30.62	31.55	30.84	29.28	117.7	119.8	123.5	124.4
Ontario	756,251	24,570,135	32.49	33.43	33.21	32.21	113.5	114.2	113.0	114.6
Prairie Provinces	195,069	6,249,902	32.04	32.83	31.59	30.37	110.1	110.1	111.1	105.5
Manitoba	90,474	2,865,169	31.65	32.38	31.29	30.07	110.1	110.3	111.6	106.7
Saskatchewan	35,006	1,166,021	30.68	31.58	30.60	28.81	103.8	102.7	102.3	95.5
Alberta	66,589	2,220,692	33.35	34.16	32.55	31.64	113.9	114.0	116.0	109.7
British Columbia	162,035	5,640,452	34.81	35.66	35.00	35.06	128.2	127.5	136.9	137.1
CANADA	1,803,015	57,694,461	32.00	32.81	32.37	31.14	115.8	116.7	118.1	118.1
<b>(b) Cities</b>										
<b>Montreal</b>										
Quebec City	274,563	8,712,365	31.73	32.68	32.20	30.66	125.5	125.2	134.7	131.5
Toronto	33,757	922,074	27.32	28.89	29.26	25.62	140.8	140.1	165.2	161.7
Ottawa	249,068	7,944,526	31.90	33.10	33.03	32.04	123.5	124.3	129.0	128.7
Hamilton	21,720	610,041	28.09	28.69	27.52	26.83	108.7	109.4	107.2	105.9
Windsor	60,277	1,897,906	33.15	33.77	33.94	33.46	113.2	112.9	111.0	118.3
Winnipeg	38,900	1,601,615	41.95	43.68	44.46	43.24	120.6	121.9	128.5	134.7
Vancouver	59,106	1,731,418	29.29	30.01	29.17	26.54	114.5	115.0	118.2	110.2
Halifax	80,844	2,719,447	33.64	34.64	33.58	33.92	157.8	157.2	174.2	169.4
St. John	27,011	891,314	33.00	32.20	-	-	160.9	155.0	-	-
Sherbrooke	15,956	466,746	30.82	30.10	-	-	147.1	141.1	193.7	-
Three Rivers	9,257	231,668	25.03	27.13	-	-	107.3	106.9	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	10,270	303,583	29.56	30.59	-	-	128.5	122.7	-	-
London	16,599	489,538	29.49	30.11	-	-	111.6	111.6	-	-
Port William - Port Arthur	21,088	607,068	28.79	29.74	-	-	118.5	118.0	-	-
Regina	14,568	497,785	34.17	35.72	-	-	104.0	103.2	-	-
Saskatoon	10,145	286,363	28.23	29.13	-	-	112.5	108.8	-	-
Calgary	5,886	155,600	26.44	27.22	-	-	119.8	118.5	-	-
Edmonton	17,452	556,246	31.87	31.84	-	-	114.6	114.8	-	-
Victoria	16,104	460,264	28.58	29.43	-	-	119.3	119.5	-	-
	14,226	462,606	33.92	34.42	-	-	170.3	168.6	-	-
<b>(c) Industries</b>										
<b>Manufacturing</b>										
Durable Goods	1,116,933	36,354,752	32.55	33.56	33.28	31.61	126.7	127.6	134.2	133.5
Non-Durable Goods	585,264	20,933,778	35.77	37.04	36.55	34.95	137.2	138.1	154.8	154.0
Electric Light and Power	513,754	14,758,194	28.73	29.46	28.84	27.48	117.8	118.7	115.8	114.9
Logging	17,915	682,780	37.00	37.77	37.50	35.86	98.7	94.2	90.0	90.3
Mining	80,380	2,266,598	28.18	27.62	27.69	25.91	169.0	195.8	151.9	119.4
Chemical and Allied Products	70,329	2,704,009	38.44	40.01	37.55	36.51	84.4	85.0	89.8	90.6
Communications	30,048	946,938	31.51	31.26	30.53	28.49	115.3	114.4	108.5	105.8
Transportation	155,910	6,106,837	39.17	40.18	37.26	36.48	122.2	119.5	118.0	110.3
Construction and Maintenance	111,262	5,344,604	30.06	30.65	30.44	30.86	62.6	64.2	58.6	85.2
Services	49,603	979,024	19.74	20.16	19.44	18.48	117.7	116.4	116.4	106.0
Trade	188,540	4,992,999	26.48	26.85	26.39	25.28	110.1	106.5	101.7	94.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,803,015	57,694,461	32.00	32.81	32.37	31.14	115.8	116.7	118.1	118.1
Finance	66,675	2,236,640	33.58	32.86	31.95	31.01	110.9	110.9	108.0	105.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,869,690	59,933,101	32.06	32.81	32.37	31.13	115.6	116.5	117.6	117.6

1/ This classification comprises the following: - iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

Note.- The indexes of average hourly earnings in the heavy electrical machinery industry, which formerly appeared below the above table, are now being published in the Bureau's Monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly-earnings.



The shrinkage in employment at the date under review lowered the crude index (based on the 1926 average as 100) from 178.2 in the preceding report, to 176.9 at Apr. 1, as compared with 180.5 at the beginning of April in 1944. Since then, there has been a loss of two p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of three p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls; the observance of the Easter holidays in the period under review had an effect upon the latest figures. As already stated, the percentage decrease in employment between Mar. 1 and Apr. 1 was rather less-than-average according to the experience of past years, so that the seasonally-adjusted index showed an upward movement, advancing from 185.7 at the former date, to 187.4 at the date under review.

### PAYROLLS.

The weekly payrolls reported at Apr. 1 by the firms furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries aggregated \$57,694,461, as compared with \$59,580,035 distributed on or about Mar. 1. The decrease, which amounted to 3.2 p.c., resulted from loss of working time during the Easter holidays, as well as from reductions in the personnel. The weekly average earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment fell from \$32.81 in the last return, to \$32.00 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.37 at Apr. 1, 1944, and \$31.14 at Apr. 1, 1943. It may be added that in the last two years, Easter did not fall within the pay period for which the earnings were reported at Apr. 1.

Including the figures for financial institutions, the most recent survey shows that the total number of persons reported in the nine leading industrial groups was 1,869,690, as compared with 1,882,677 at the beginning of March. The weekly payrolls of these workers totalled \$59,933,101, as compared with \$61,770,400 in the preceding report. The per capita earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, were \$32.06, as compared with \$32.81 at the beginning of March, and \$32.37 at Apr. 1, 1944. In the months since then, the number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries has declined by 1.9 p.c., while there has been a loss of 2.6 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1945, and Apr. 1, 1944. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons employed by firms in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 15.8 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 44.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1945, amounted to 15.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 43.5 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in employment during the period of observation may again be stated: (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work; (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain

Date	Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls			Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employ- ment
	1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3	1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	142.5
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.8	137.0
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	118.6	147.0	30.72	116.5	132.2
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	28.41	118.1	144.1	31.14	119.7	133.0
May 1	109.5	123.9	28.59	116.5	139.6	30.59	120.4	133.5
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	118.5	143.4	30.93	120.6	133.5
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	134.8
Aug. 1	116.3	131.5	28.82	121.5	147.5	31.05	126.4	135.5
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.39	121.9	148.7	31.30	129.3	136.9
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.81	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	137.7
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.91	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	137.4
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	124.6	153.4	31.81	132.0	137.4
	1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5	1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.8	126.5
Feb. 1	119.9	148.1	31.76	117.2	146.4	32.18	135.3	128.0
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	32.27	116.7	148.8	32.81	134.9	127.5
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.87	115.8	144.1	32.00	134.2	126.7
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26				132.8	126.7
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80				132.8	126.7
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72				134.4	126.7
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63				133.9	126.7
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69				134.6	126.7
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36				135.2	126.7
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29				131.7	126.7
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19				131.0	126.7

### Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be obtained in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



experience in their work and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a great many cases.

The effect of wartime demand for manufactured commodities is seen in the pronounced growth in employment and payrolls in factories, which in the period since the institution of the payroll statistics has greatly exceeded the gain in the non-manufacturing industries. Despite more recent curtailment in manufacturing, the index of employment therein has risen by 42 p.c. from June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls by 58.7 p.c., proportions which are decidedly higher than those given above for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole. The factors already stated as influencing the general trends have had an even more noteworthy effect in the case of manufacturing.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution<sup>1/</sup> of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945, and Apr. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

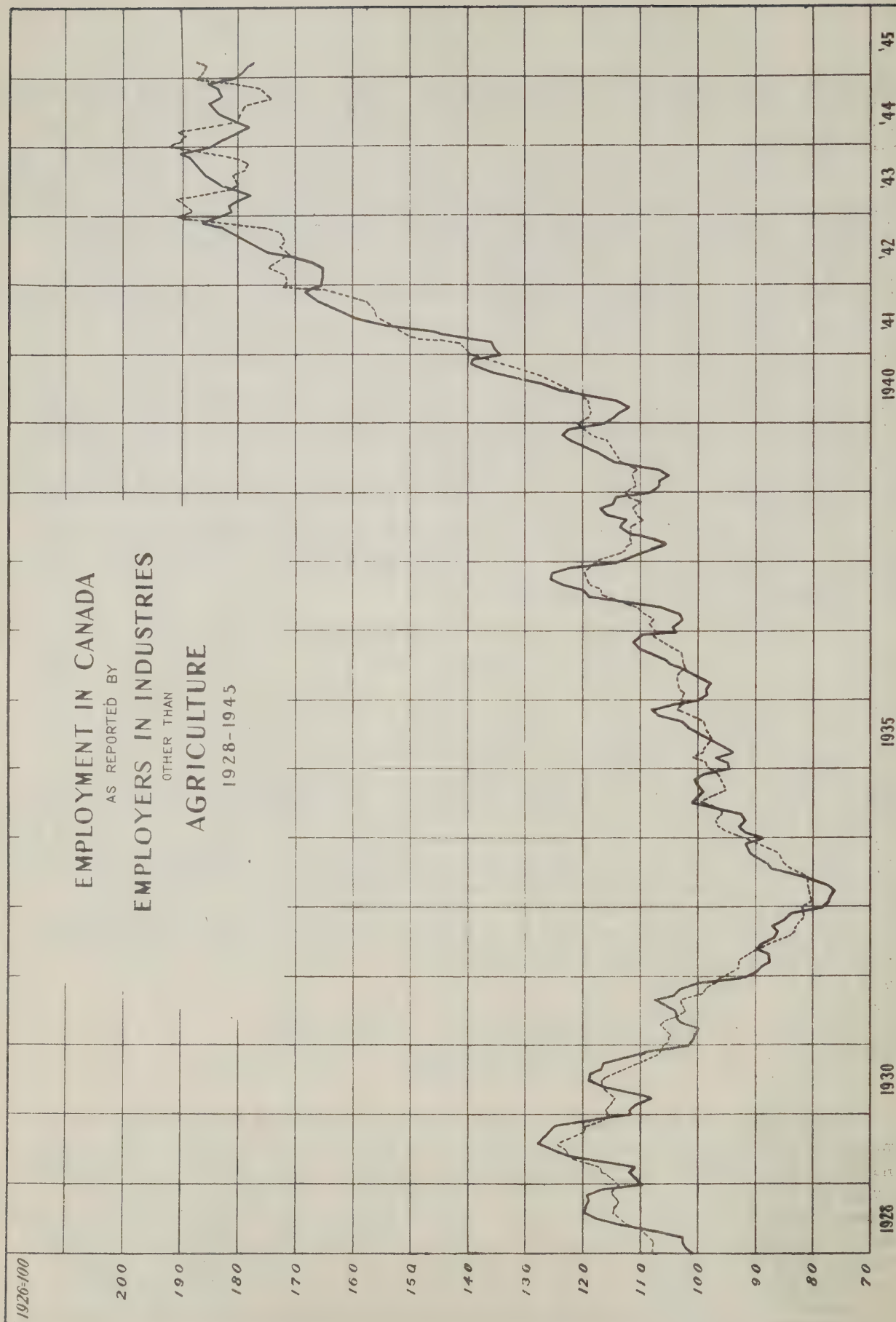
#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

The trend of employment in manufacturing continued unfavourable at the beginning of April. The number of persons laid off was not particularly large, although the loss, which was contra-seasonal, exceeded that which had also been indicated at Apr. 1 of last year. Statistics for the date under review were tabulated from 8,316 plants employing 1,116,933 workers, as compared with 1,124,059 at Mar. 1, when the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 214.3, falling to 212.9 at the date under review; it was then 5.6 p.c. below that of 225.5 at the first of April in 1944. The latest figure was the lowest since the summer of 1942, with the exception of Jan. 1 of the present year. Since the recession

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<sup>1/</sup> See footnote on page 1.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



was contrary to the usual movement at the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index also declined, from 218.9 at Mar. 1, to 214.7 at the beginning of April; this is the third successive month in which the direction of the seasonally-corrected curve has been downward.

Of the 1,116,933 employees reported by manufacturers at Apr. 1, 1945, 304,106 were females, a proportion of 272 per thousand. This ratio is lower than that of 283 per thousand indicated at Oct. 1, 1944, being also less than the proportions of 280 at Apr. 1 of last year, and 279 at Oct. 1, 1943. However, it was higher than that of 257 women per thousand employees reported at Oct. 1, 1942.

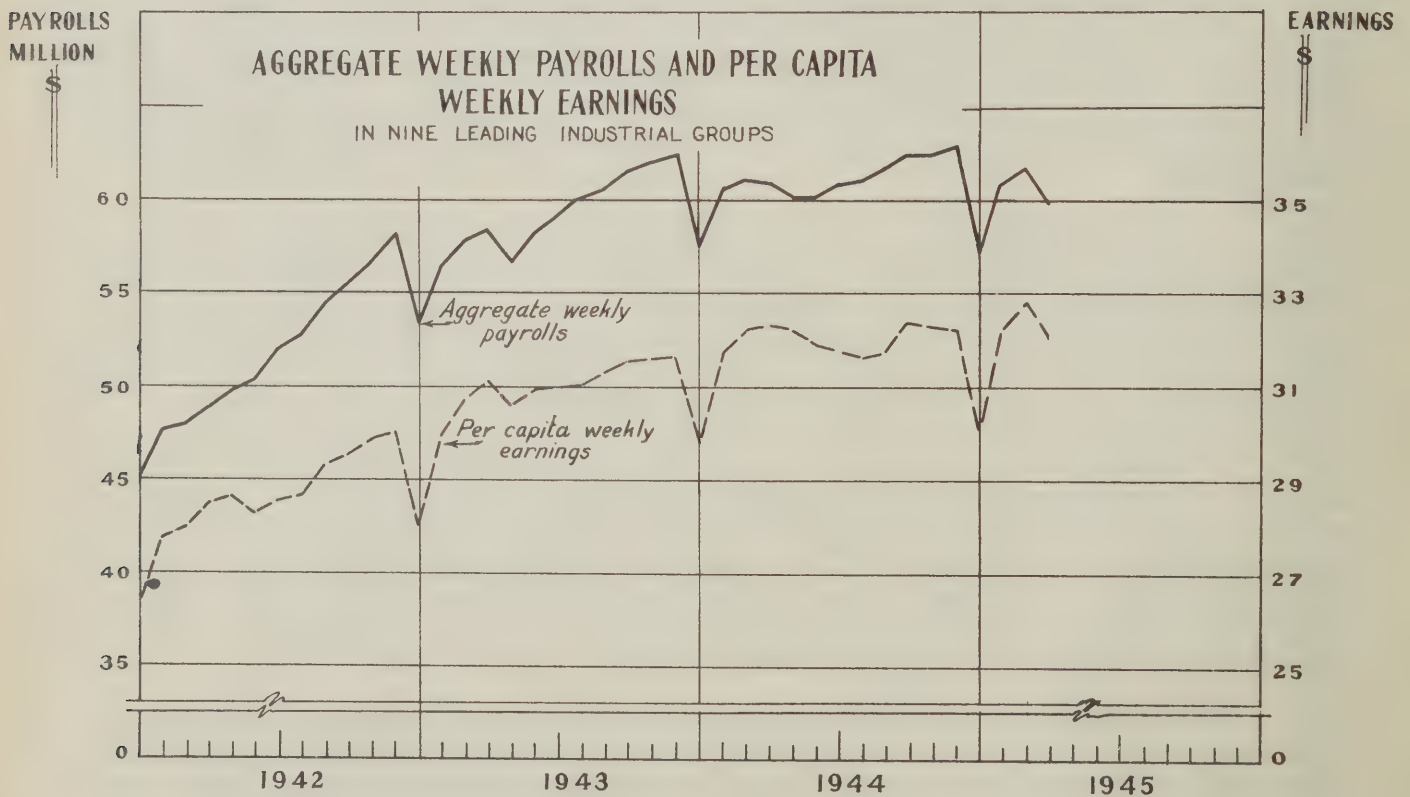
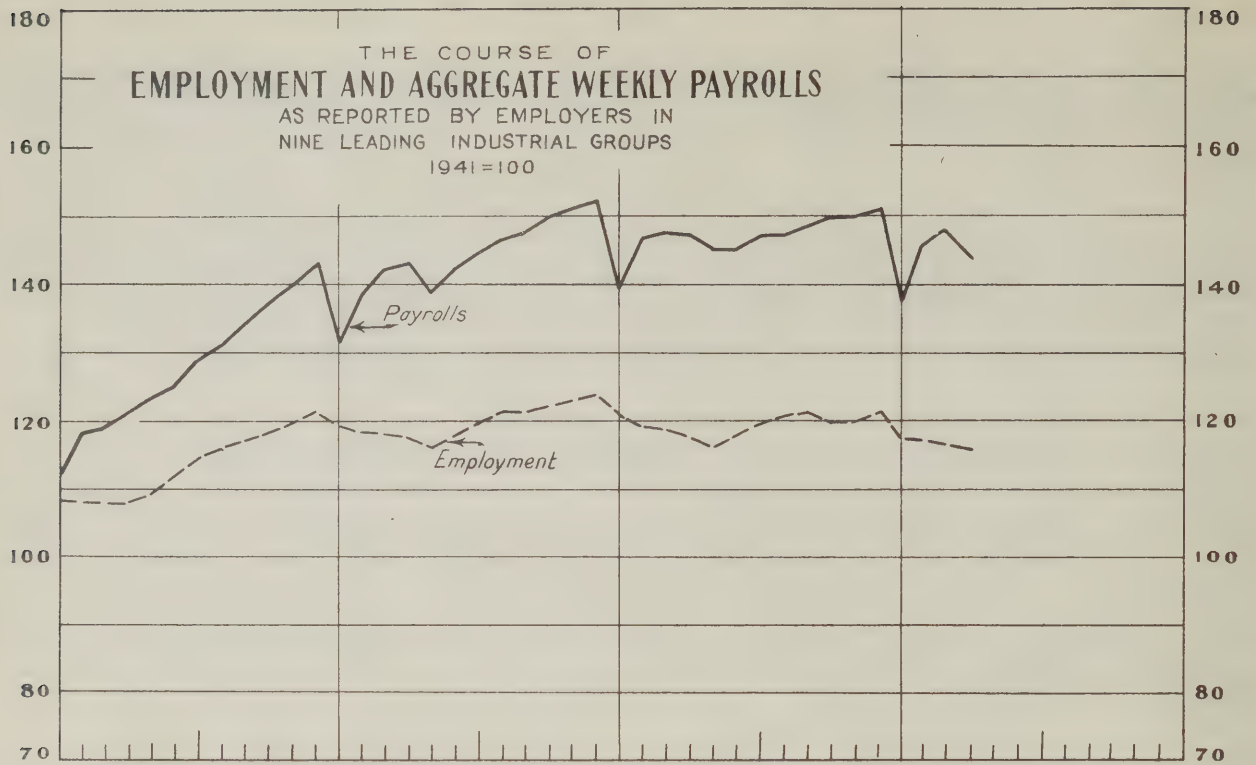
Iron and steel works again reduced their personnel, 5,000 persons being released by the co-operating establishments, in which employment was in smaller volume than in any other month since July 1, 1942. The largest losses as compared with Mar. 1 were in aeroplanes and parts. Animal food plants also showed considerable contractions, contra-seasonal in character. There were smaller declines in vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing factories. On the other hand, the lumber, paper products, beverage, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal divisions reported heightened activity as compared with Mar. 1. The greatest expansion was in non-ferrous metal plants.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Apr. 1 by the firms furnishing data totalled \$36,354,752, a sum which was less by 3.6 p.c. than their disbursements of \$37,728,933 at Mar. 1; the latest figure was affected by the loss of working time at the Easter weekend. The average earnings per employee stood at \$32.55, as compared with \$33.56 in the preceding period of observation. The weekly average at Apr. 1 in 1944 had been \$33.28 and that in 1943, \$31.81.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages distributed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating manufacturers as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls at the date under review was 158.7, as compared with 164.7 at the beginning of March, and 171.7 at Apr. 1 in 1944, when Easter had fallen later in the season. In the last 12 months a decrease of 7.6 p.c. in the indicated payrolls has accompanied that of 5.6 p.c. in recorded employment in factories.

Logging.— Seasonal curtailment on a scale decidedly below the average at Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920 was indicated in logging at the date under review, according to returns furnished by 593 employers whose working forces aggregated 80,380, as compared with 93,062 persons at Mar. 1. This decline, however, was larger than the loss noted at Apr. 1, 1944. The index of employment, at 267.6, was the highest on record for Apr. 1, exceeding by 11.3 p.c. that of 240.5 at the same date of last spring.

The payrolls disbursed aggregated \$2,265,298, a decrease of 11.9 p.c. from the total of \$2,570,398 reported at Mar. 1; however, the latest figure was much higher than the amount distributed at the beginning of April of 1944, there being a gain of 11.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls in this comparison. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$27.62 at Mar. 1, to \$28.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.69 at Apr. 1, 1944. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8).





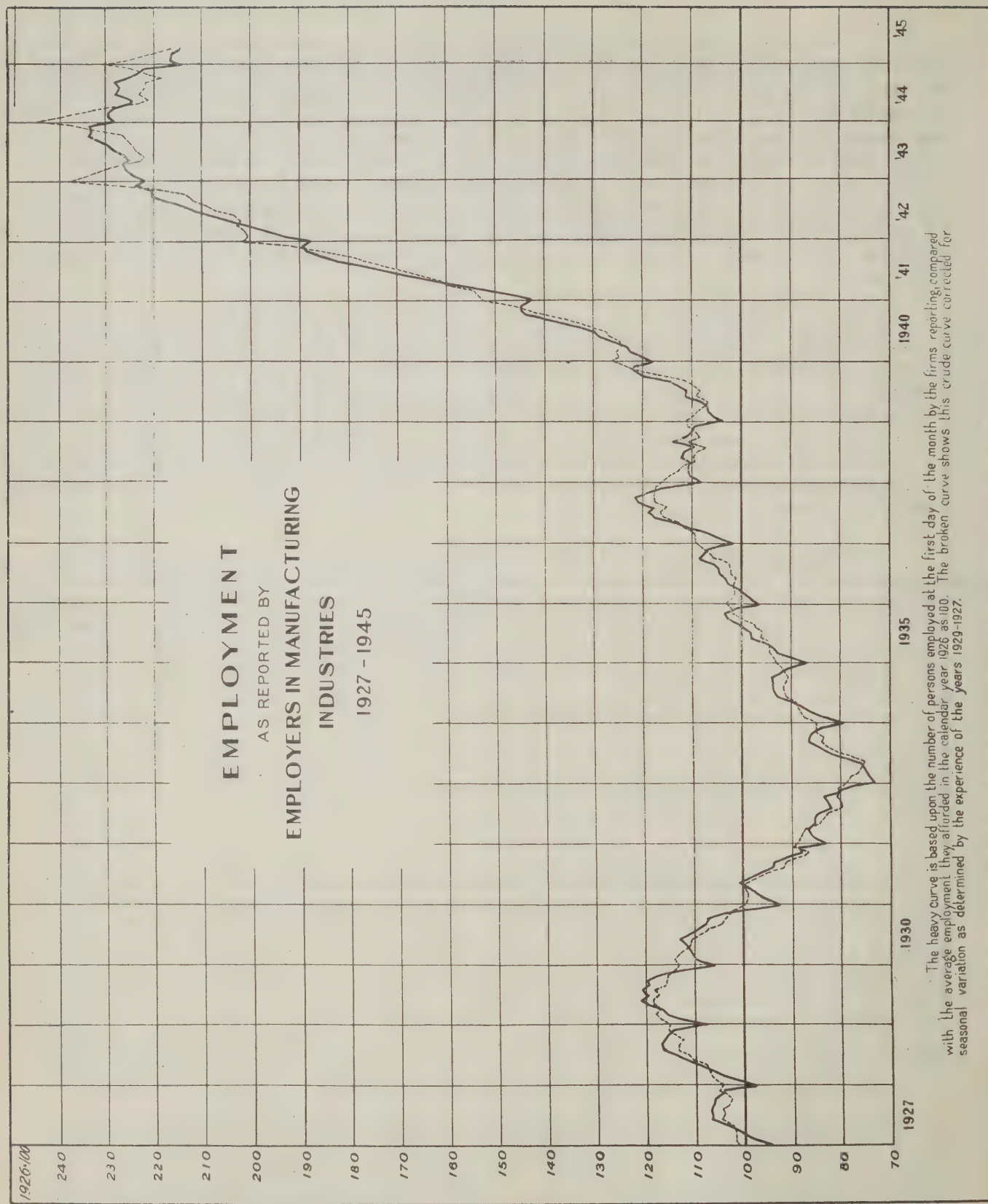
Mining.- Some curtailment was indicated in the extraction of coal and of metallic ores. The general loss in mining was seasonal, but was below-normal in size. Data were received from 497 operators, employing 70,339 workers, as compared with 70,879 at the beginning of March. The index of employment, at 149.5, was slightly less than that of 150.7 in the preceding report, being six p.c. below that of 159.1 at the beginning of April, 1944. In the year, the index of payrolls has fallen by 3.8 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages reported in the period under review, which included the Easter season, amounted to \$2,704,009, as compared with \$2,835,678 paid on or about Mar. 1; the per capita figure declined from \$40.01 at that date, to \$38.44 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$37.55 12 months earlier.

Communications.- Employment in communications at the beginning of April showed slight improvement, according to returns from 66 employers with a combined staff of 30,048 persons, as compared with 29,808 at Mar. 1. A moderately upward movement is usual at Apr. 1. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$946,938, as compared with \$931,803 in the preceding report. The average earnings advanced from \$31.26 at Mar. 1, to \$31.51 at the first of April, as compared with \$30.53 at the same date in 1944. The latest index of employment, at 112.1, was 6.3 p.c. above that at Apr. 1 of last year; since then, the payroll index has risen by 9.9 p.c.

Transportation.- Considerable gains were indicated in employment in transportation at Apr. 1; statistics were tabulated from 642 employers whose working forces included 155,910 men and women, 3,622 more than at the beginning of March. All three branches - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - showed heightened activity, the gain in the last-named being much the greatest. The index of employment, at 120.7, was 3.1 p.c. higher than that of 117.1 at Apr. 1, 1944. The accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was eight p.c. The weekly salaries and wages earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at Apr. 1, 1945, amounted to \$6,106,837, as compared with \$6,119,000 in the preceding report; the falling-off was largely due to loss of working time during the Easter season. The latest per capita figure was \$39.17, as against \$40.18 at Mar. 1, and \$37.26 at Apr. 1, 1944.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in building and highway construction and maintenance showed expansion at the beginning of April, but there was a greater curtailment in the railway construction division. The 1,592 contractors furnishing returns reported 111,262 workers, as compared with 114,173 at Mar. 1. The payrolls disbursed fell from \$3,499,925 at that date, to \$3,344,604 at Apr. 1. The decline, which as in the other industries, partly resulted from the observance of the Easter holidays, lowered the average earnings from \$30.65 in the preceding report, to \$30.06 at the beginning of April. The Apr. 1, 1944, per capita figure had been \$30.44. The latest index of employment, at 87.0, was higher by 6.4 p.c. than that of 81.8 at the same date a year ago, since when the payroll index has risen by 5.4 p.c.

Services.- Seasonal advances were indicated in the services division at Apr. 1; the gain, which approximated the average at the time of year, took place in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and in hotels and restaurants. Information was received from 746 firms with a staff of 49,603, of whom 29,435 were females. The weekly payrolls reported at Apr. 1 amounted to \$979,024 for services rendered in the preceding week. The index of employment, at 201.1, was higher by 1.1 p.c. than that of 198.9 at the beginning of April in 1944; the accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was four p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$19.74, showing a small decrease from that of \$20.16 at Mar. 1; it was,





however, rather higher than the average of \$19.44 at Apr. 1, 1944, although the loss of time in the Easter holidays had not then been a factor. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that many of those employed in hotels and restaurants receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; no adjustment is made in these statistics for such allowances.

Trade.- Employment in merchandising establishments at Apr. 1 showed seasonal improvement which rather exceeded the average, the co-operating employers having a personnel of 188,540, of whom 92,012 were women and girls. The total number on the payroll was greater by 5.86%, or 3.2 p.c., than that reported at Mar. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at the latest date amounted to \$4,992,999, as compared with \$4,904,731 in the last return. The average weekly earnings fell from \$26.85 at Mar. 1, to \$26.48 at the first of April, as compared with \$26.39 at Apr. 1, 1944. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 8.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.1 p.c.; it should be noted that many of those added to the working forces in the 12 months are probably part-time workers.

Financial Institutions.- The 902 financial institutions reporting in the latest survey of employment and payrolls added 20 persons to their working forces between Mar. 1 and Apr. 1; their employees at the latter date numbered 66,675, of whom 36,023 were females. The weekly payrolls reported aggregated \$2,238,640, as compared with \$2,190,365 paid on or about Mar. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$33.58, as compared with \$32.86 at Mar. 1, and \$31.95 at Apr. 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 128.8 at the date under review, was slightly higher than that of 125.4 a year earlier, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 6.3 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia at Apr. 1 showed improvement over Mar. 1, but curtailment in this comparison was noted in the remaining provinces. In most cases, the contractions were seasonal. In all provinces except New Brunswick, the amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Apr. 1 were also smaller than at Mar. 1; this was partly a result of the observance of the Easter holidays.

Firms in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan indicated a slightly greater volume of employment at the date under review than at the beginning of April in 1944; the gains were not large, that in Ontario, indeed, being insignificant. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, on the other hand, the level of industrial activity was lower than 12 months earlier.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a slight contra-seasonal increase in the Maritime Area at the beginning of April, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showing heightened activity. Statements were received from 1,113 employers with an aggregate working force of 116,278 males and 21,846 females, or a total of 138,124, as compared with 137,661 at Mar. 1. This gain of 463 persons, or 0.3 p.c., was accompanied by a decline of 1.1 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls reported by the co-operating firms, whose disbursements totalled \$4,347,908. The latest index of employment, at 180.5, was 1.8 p.c. higher than that at the same date a year ago, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 1.9 p.c. The per capita earnings, at \$31.48 at the date under review, were lower than those of \$31.95 at Mar. 1, 1945, mainly due to the loss of time during the

Easter holidays. The latest figure, however, exceeded that of \$31.41 at Apr. 1, 1944.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed a falling-off, chiefly in vegetable food, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. Lumber mills, on the other hand, showed seasonal improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation and construction afforded considerably more employment; there were smaller gains in trade, while logging and mining released employees. The losses in logging, which were fairly substantial, were seasonal in character.

Quebec.- Mainly as a result of seasonal contractions in logging and construction, there was a reduction in general employment in Quebec at the beginning of April, when 3,976 firms reported a staff of 406,203 men and 145,333 women, the total of 551,536 being smaller by 9,581 than that at Mar. 1. The percentage loss was below-normal, although the number laid off exceeded the average. The weekly payrolls reported amounted to \$16,886,067, a figure four p.c. lower than that of \$17,591,839 paid on or about Mar. 1; as elsewhere stated, the decline was due in part to the observance of the Easter holidays. The average earnings were also lower, falling from \$31.35 at Mar. 1, to \$30.62 at the beginning of April. At Apr. 1, 1944, when Easter had not fallen within the period of observation, the per capita figure had been \$30.84. The index number of payrolls at the latest date, at 150.8, was below that of 159.0 at Apr. 1 of last spring, while the index of employment was lower by 4.6 p.c.

Heightened activity as compared with Mar. 1 was noted in manufacturing, transportation and trade. The expansion in manufacturing took place mainly in non-ferrous metal products, although moderate improvement was also indicated in lumber, rubber and iron and steel plants; chemical, tobacco and electrical apparatus factories, however, afforded less employment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and construction showed seasonal contractions, the firms co-operating in these divisions releasing 8,328 and 4,438 workers, respectively. Mining also was somewhat quieter.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed further moderate shrinkage at the beginning of April, according to data from 6,376 establishments with a combined working force of 756,251 persons, as compared with 761,045 in the preceding month. Of the latest total, 217,259 were females. The reduction in the staffs as compared with Mar. 1 was 0.6 p.c., a decline which approximated the average at the time of year in the period since 1920. Partly as a result of the observance of the Easter holidays in the pay period for which statistics were furnished, the weekly earnings disbursed at Apr. 1 were also lowered; these amounted to \$24,570,133, showing a reduction of 3.4 p.c. as compared with the total of \$25,439,131 at Mar. 1. The per capita figure fell from \$33.43 in the preceding return to \$32.49 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.31 at Apr. 1, 1944. The latter figure was not affected by the observance of the Easter holidays, which last year had occurred later in April. In the 12 months, employment in Ontario has shown practically no general change, the latest index, at 183.0, being very similar to that of 182.9 at Apr. 1, 1944. On the other hand, the index number of payrolls has slightly fallen in the year, partly as a result of the fact, already stated, that the figures of the most recent survey reflect the loss in working time during the Easter holidays.

Manufacturing operations were curtailed at the date under review, when decreased activity was indicated in animal food products, chemicals, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. The largest losses were in iron and steel



from which 4,300 persons were released by the co-operating establishments. On the other hand, there were small gains in leather, lumber, pulp and paper and paper products. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging showed a rather moderate seasonal decline, while employment increased in communications, transportation, construction, services and retail trade; the greatest gains were in the last-named.

Prairie Provinces.— Practically no change was indicated in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of April. There was a slackening in Manitoba and Alberta, while the trend in Saskatchewan was favourable. Statistics were received from 2,103 employers with a combined working force of 148,497 men and 46,572 women, a total of 195,069 employees. This was 32 greater than in their last report. The payrolls distributed at Apr. 1 by these firms aggregated \$6,249,902, as compared with \$6,403,577 at Mar. 1. There was accordingly a decline of 2.4 p.c. in this comparison. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$32.83 at the beginning of March, to \$32.04 at the date under review. The Apr. 1, 1944, average, which unlike the latest figure, was not affected by the Easter holidays, had been \$31.59. In the year, employment in the Prairie Area has been reduced by one p.c., while there has been a fractional rise in the index of payrolls.

Most of the increase in employment at the date under review took place in trade, although there were smaller advances in construction, services and communications. On the other hand, transportation, mining, logging and manufacturing released employees, the largest decrease, of 1,486 persons, being in the last-named. Within this division, there were considerable contractions in iron and steel and animal food processing; the trend was also unfavourable in vegetable food, printing and publishing, chemical and some other factories. The lumber, pulp and paper and textile industries, however, reported slight improvement.

British Columbia.— Industrial activity expanded moderately in British Columbia at the first of April. Data were tabulated from 1,621 establishments employing 162,035 persons, of whom 31,824 were females. An increase of 0.5 p.c. in the personnel of both sexes as compared with Mar. 1 was accompanied by a decline of 1.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The latest weekly aggregate of salaries and wages was \$5,640,452, as compared with \$5,747,545 in the preceding period of observation. As in the other provinces, the payrolls in British Columbia reflected the loss in working time at the Easter holidays. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$34.81 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$35.66 at Mar. 1, and \$35.00 at Apr. 1, 1944. In the months since then, there has been a decrease of 6.3 p.c. in employment, the latest index being 173.0, as compared with 184.7 a year earlier; the indicated payrolls showed a reduction of 7.3 p.c. in the same comparison.

Manufacturing generally reported improvement in British Columbia at the date under review. The largest advances were in lumber and iron and steel manufacturing, but many other divisions were somewhat more active. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food processing and pulp and paper mills released employees. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, shipping and stevedoring, construction, services and trade afforded more employment. There was little general change in mining, while the communications group was quieter.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at Apr. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was a considerable increase in employment in Halifax at Apr. 1, the staffs of the 209 co-operating establishments at 27,011, having risen from 26,004 at Mar. 1; this gain of 3.7 p.c. was accompanied by that of 6.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These totalled \$891,314, as compared with \$837,283 in the last return. The average per employee stood at \$33.00, being 80 cents higher than the Mar. 1 per capita figure of \$32.20. Manufacturing showed greater activity at the beginning of April, the advance taking place mainly in iron and steel and beverage plants. There were small gains in retail trade and services, with greater expansion in construction and in transportation, particularly in shipping and stevedoring.

From the establishment of the monthly statistics of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1945, the weekly payrolls in Halifax have advanced by 126.7 p.c. and the number of workers, by 60.9 p.c.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John continued upward at Apr. 1, according to data from 158 firms employing 11,333 men and 4,063 women, a total of 15,396, which was greater by 625, or 4.2 p.c., than the number reported at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, aggregating \$466,746, as compared with \$444,578 in the preceding period of observation. The latest average earnings per worker were \$30.32, exceeding by 22 cents the Mar. 1 figure of \$30.10.

In the period since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record in the Dominion was commenced, employment in Saint John has risen by 47.1 p.c., and there has been a gain of 109.7 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Montreal.- Somewhat greater activity was recorded in Montreal at Apr. 1, the 2,334 co-operating firms reporting the addition of 876 persons to their staffs, which included 184,503 men and 90,060 women, an aggregate of 274,563. The sum of \$8,712,365 was disbursed in weekly payrolls by the establishments furnishing data, as compared with \$8,943,243 in the preceding period of observation; the latest figure was reduced as a result of time lost during the Easter season. The per capita earnings were \$31.73, 95 cents lower than the average at Mar. 1, and 47 cents less than that of \$32.20 at the beginning of April of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 6.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.1 p.c.

Curtailement was indicated in manufacturing at Apr. 1. The largest decreases took place in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and tobacco plants, while improvement was noted in non-ferrous metal and rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation and trade also showed greater activity. Construction, on the other hand, released employees, while little change was reported in the remaining industries.

Quebec City.- There was a moderate increase in industrial employment in Quebec, where the 257 co-operating establishments indicated a working force of 33,757, as compared with 33,587 at Mar. 1; of the Apr. 1 figure, 10,054 were females, a proportion of 298 per thousand. The latest aggregate of weekly payrolls, standing at \$922,074, showed a loss of five p.c. from Mar. 1, largely as a result of the Easter holidays. Employment in manufacturing was rather brisker, textile and iron and steel plants reporting the greatest gains, while chemical factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and services showed declines, but trade was rather more active. The latest average earnings were \$27.32 as compared with \$28.89 at Mar. 1, 1945, and \$29.26 at Apr. 1, 1944. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 14.7 p.c. and that of aggregate payrolls, by 18.8 p.c.



Sherbrooke.- There was a further small advance in employment in Sherbrooke; information received from 84 establishments showed a working force of 9,257 persons at Apr. 1, as compared with 9,217 a month earlier. Of the latest total, 3,737 were women. The weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$231,668, or an average of \$25.03 per employee. These figures were lowered by loss of working time at the Easter weekend. The payrolls reported at Mar. 1 stood at \$250,073, and the per capita figure, at \$27.13. Manufacturing and trade were rather brisker at the date under review. From the institution of the monthly record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1945, the index of employment has risen by 7.3 p.c., and there has been a gain of 28.3 p.c. in the weekly payrolls in Sherbrooke.

Three Rivers.- Heightened activity was indicated in this city at the beginning of April, when the 80 firms furnishing statistics had a staff of 7,177 men and 3,093 women. This aggregate of 10,270 was greater by 431, or 4.4 p.c., than that reported at Mar. 1. There was a relatively smaller increase in the weekly salaries and wages, which, as in the case of the other cities, were affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. The reported disbursements totalled \$303,583, as compared with \$300,934 at the beginning of March. The average per worker stood at \$29.56, an amount which was smaller by \$1.03 than the per capita figure at Mar. 1. Most of the improvement in employment at the date under review took place in manufacturing, notably of non-ferrous metal products. Trade and services also afforded work to rather larger numbers of persons.

From June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to Apr. 1, 1945, there was a gain of 28.5 p.c. in recorded employment in Three Rivers, accompanied by that of 49 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls.

Toronto.- The trend in Toronto was again unfavourable, in a movement which was contra-seasonal in character. Manufacturing was not so active, but there were moderate gains in construction, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were small advances in vegetable food and clay, glass and stone plants, while curtailment was indicated in most other branches. The largest losses were in iron and steel, from which nearly 1,500 persons were laid off by the reporting establishments.

The 2,260 employers furnishing returns at Apr. 1 had a working force of 96,254 women and 152,814 men, a total of 249,068, as compared with 250,326 in their last report. This loss of 0.5 p.c. was accompanied by that of 4.1 p.c. in the indicated payrolls, which aggregated \$7,944,526, paid on or about the date under review, for services rendered in the last week in March, when the occurrence of Easter had affected the earnings. The per capita figure was \$31.90, as compared with \$33.10 in the preceding period of observation, and \$33.03 paid at the beginning of April of last year. The latest index of employment, at 189.4, was lower by 4.2 p.c. than that of 197.8 at Apr. 1, 1944, while the payroll index has declined by 7.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing in this city was quieter at Apr. 1 than at the beginning of March; the recession was largely in iron and steel plants. On the other hand, construction, transportation and trade were somewhat more active. Statistics were received from 271 firms employing 21,720 workers at Apr. 1, compared with 21,874 at the beginning of March; there were 7,739 females on the Apr. 1 staffs. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$610,041; this was lower by 2.8 p.c. than the payrolls reported at Mar. 1, the reduction partly resulting from the loss of time during the Easter season. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$28.69 in the last return,

to \$28.09 paid at Apr. 1, as compared with \$27.52 paid at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment was 1.4 p.c. higher than at Apr. 1, 1944, while there was an advance of three p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison. .

Hamilton.- There was a moderate decline in employment in manufacturing in Hamilton at the beginning of April, but trade, services and construction showed some improvement; the changes in other industries were slight. On the whole, there was a gain of 167 persons, or 0.3 p.c., in the staffs of the 385 co-operating establishments, which employed 40,790 men and 19,487 women, a total of 60,277. The general increase was seasonal, but was below-average in extent. The indicated weekly payrolls, amounting to \$1,997,906, were less by 1.5 p.c. than those disbursed by the same firms at Mar. 1, the falling off being largely due to the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita figure stood at \$33.15, 62 cents lower than in the last report, and 79 cents below the average of \$33.94 at Apr. 1, 1944. During the 12 months, reported employment has risen by 3.8 p.c., while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages have fallen by 0.6 p.c.; this is partly due to the reduction in working time at Easter, which had not affected the payrolls reported at Apr. 1, 1944, since Easter then came later in the month.

Windsor.- Curtailment was noted in Windsor at the beginning of April, largely in iron and steel plants. Construction and services were slightly more active, while trade showed a minor decrease. The 233 firms furnishing data employed 38,200 persons, of whom 7,145 were females; at Mar. 1, they had reported 38,605 workers. The weekly salaries and wages paid at Apr. 1 by these employers aggregated \$1,601,615; as compared with \$1,686,171 at Mar. 1, there was a loss of five p.c. The indicated payrolls were also lower than at Apr. 1, 1944, the index having declined by 10.9 p.c. in the year, a loss which was accompanied by that of 6.2 p.c. in employment. Partly as a result of the occurrence of the Easter season in the latest period of observation, the average weekly earnings per employee fell from \$43.68 at Mar. 1, to \$41.93 at the date under review, as compared with \$44.46 at Apr. 1, 1944.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Continued contractions in employment were noted in Fort William and Port Arthur at Apr. 1, when the 111 co-operating establishments released 718 persons, reducing their staffs to 14,568, of whom 3,810 were women. The salaries and wages distributed were also lower, falling from \$546,008 at Mar. 1, to \$497,785 at the date under review. The latter aggregate was affected by the time lost at the Easter season. The average weekly earnings per employee declined from \$35.72 in the last report to \$34.17 at the first of April. The greatest loss in employment took place in iron and steel plants. On the other hand, pulp and paper mills and trade showed some improvement.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1945, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by four p.c., and there has been a gain of 32.7 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- The trend of employment was downward in Kitchener - Waterloo at the beginning of April, the recession being largely in manufacturing; within that group, animal food, lumber and rubber reported the largest losses, while electrical apparatus plants were busier, as was trade. The changes in all cases were small. The 169 firms furnishing data reported 16,599 employees, of whom 6,133 were women. The aggregate weekly payrolls amounted to \$489,538, an average of \$29.49 per worker. At Mar. 1, these establishments had indicated the employment of 16,672 workers, who had received \$502,071 in weekly payrolls. The per capita figure was then \$30.11.



The increase in recorded employment in these cities from the commencement of the current payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1945, was 11.6 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 44.1 p.c.

London.- Employment in London was in somewhat greater volume at the date under review, the 243 co-operating establishments having a staff of 13,350 men and 7,738 women; the total of 21,088 was slightly lower than that of 21,003 reported at Mar. 1. Manufacturing was somewhat quieter; improvement was noted in iron and steel plants, while vegetable food and non-ferrous metal factories released employees. Trade showed greater activity. The weekly salaries and wages were reported as \$607,088, as compared with \$624,598 at Mar. 1; as in the other cities, the observance of the Easter holidays was reflected in lower earnings at the date under review. The latest average per employee was \$28.79, as compared with \$29.74 in the preceding period of observation.

From the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1945, the index of employment in London has risen by 18.5 p.c., and the indicated salaries and wages, by 35.6 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity in Winnipeg continued to decline, according to information furnished by 619 employers, whose working forces aggregated 59,106 persons, 251 fewer than at Mar. 1. The women in recorded employment at Apr. 1 numbered 20,823. The payrolls, at \$1,731,418, were lower by 2.8 p.c. than at Mar. 1, partly due to the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$30.01 in the last report, to \$29.29 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.17 at the beginning of April in 1944.

Manufacturing was quieter than in the preceding month; animal food, printing and publishing, chemical and iron and steel works released employees. Construction also showed a falling-off, while trade was brisker. The trend had been upward at Apr. 1 of last year, when the index of employment was 3.1 p.c. higher than the latest figure of 139.9. There was also a decrease in the payrolls in the 12 months, the Apr. 1 index being lower by 2.6 p.c.

Regina.- Further improvement in employment was noted in Regina at the first of April, when data received from 153 establishments showed a staff of 10,145 persons, of whom 4,343 were women. At Mar. 1, these firms had employed 9,808 workers. The increase of 3.4 p.c. in the personnel was accompanied by that of 0.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which totalled \$286,363, as compared with \$285,703 a month earlier. The latest figure was lowered by loss of working time at the Easter season. The weekly average per employee fell from \$29.13 at Mar. 1, to \$28.23 at the date under review. The greatest gain in employment at the latter date was made in trade.

Between June 1, 1941, when the Canadian monthly statistics of payrolls were instituted, and Apr. 1, the index of employment in Regina rose by 12.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 38.1 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a moderately upward movement at Apr. 1, according to information furnished by 133 employers with 3,774 males and 2,112 females on their staffs; the total of 5,886 was larger by 73 than that reported a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages, however, were somewhat lower, falling from \$158,224 at Mar. 1, to \$155,600 at the beginning of April, when the observance of the Easter holidays had an effect upon the aggregate. The latest average earnings were \$26.44, as compared with \$27.22 in the preceding period of observation. Trade and transportation were somewhat busier at the beginning of April.

The increase in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the current payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1945, was 19.8 p.c., while there was a gain of 43.5 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the same comparison.

Calgary.- Little change in employment, on the whole, was indicated in Calgary at Apr. 1. Statistics were received from 250 employers whose working forces consisted of 12,355 men and 5,097 women, a personnel of 17,452. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were stated as \$556,246, as compared with \$555,578 at Mar. 1, when the average per employee had been \$31.84. The latest figure was \$31.87. Construction showed a falling-off, but services reported slightly greater activity.

The advance in recorded employment in this city from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, was 14.6 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 37.1 p.c.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton was at a somewhat lower level at Apr. 1 than at the first of March. Trade and construction showed improvement, but curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, mainly in the animal food division. A combined staff of 9,934 men and 6,170 women was employed by the 214 co-operating establishments at the date under review, when the total of 16,104 persons was smaller by 27 than that indicated a month earlier. The payrolls, at \$460,264, were also lower than those of \$474,685 reported at Mar. 1. The latest total was reduced by the loss in working time at the Easter season; the average per employee was \$28.58, as compared with \$29.43 at the beginning of March. From June 1, 1941, when the Canadian monthly statistics of payrolls were established, to Apr. 1, 1945, recorded employment in Edmonton has risen by 19.3 p.c. and there has been an advance of 40.5 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

Vancouver.- There was a further increase in employment in Vancouver at the beginning of April, most of which took place in trade and services. On the other hand, transportation, construction and communications showed curtailment. No general change was noted in manufacturing, gains in vegetable food, beverage, iron and steel and some other classes being offset by reductions in animal food and other factories. The 703 firms whose returns were compiled had a combined staff of 80,844, of whom 22,112 were women; the Mar. 1 employees had numbered 80,512. The reported weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$2,719,447, a sum which was less by 2.5 p.c. than that of \$2,789,241 in the preceding period of observation. The decline in the payrolls was largely due to a loss of working time during the Easter holidays. The per capita earnings were \$33.64, as compared with \$34.64 at Mar. 1, and \$33.58 at Apr. 1, 1944. In the 12 months since then, the general index of employment in Vancouver has fallen by 9.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.2 p.c.

Victoria.- A further advance in employment was recorded in Victoria at the beginning of April. Manufacturing, (mainly in the iron and steel group), construction and trade were rather more active. The gains were on a small scale. Information was tabulated from 162 firms whose personnel was made up of 10,640 men and 3,586 women, a total of 14,226. This exceeded the Mar. 1 total by 142. On the other hand, the payrolls were lower, largely as a result of the Easter holidays; the aggregate of \$482,606 at the date under review represented \$33.92 per employee, as compared with \$34.42 at Mar. 1 when the salaries and wages were given as \$484,765.

From the beginning of the general payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1945, employment in Victoria has risen by 70.3 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown an advance of 130.3 p.c.



TABLE 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	-	-	-	101.1	117.4	113.9	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	-	-	-	103.7	112.7	103.2	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	-	-	-	98.5	102.4	97.7	-	-	-	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
Apr. 1, 1940	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
Apr. 1, 1941	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	163.2	173.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1945.

100.0    7.7    .1    4.5    3.1    30.6    41.9    10.8    5.0    2.1    3.7    9.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Apr. 1, 1938	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
Apr. 1, 1939	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
Apr. 1, 1940	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
Apr. 1, 1941	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	263.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1945.

9.7	1.9	13.8	1.2	3.3	2.1	3.3	4.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
Apr. 1, 1940	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
Apr. 1, 1941	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	164.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1945.

100.0	61.9	4.5	3.9	1.7	8.7	6.1	2.8	10.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight" as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1945	Mar.1 1945	Apr.1 1944	Apr.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940
MANUFACTURING	61.9	212.9	214.3	225.5	224.3	199.4	158.2	123.4
Animal products - edible	2.3	204.2	209.7	209.9	170.5	162.3	153.2	132.0
Fur and products	.2	133.7	130.9	125.6	128.4	117.2	113.0	110.1
Leather and products	1.6	140.6	140.3	140.2	143.0	142.7	132.9	124.9
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.9	128.3	127.7	128.5	133.2	127.7	122.8
Lumber and products	3.6	120.2	118.2	115.4	110.3	113.9	102.4	79.5
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	97.1	94.1	90.8	90.0	101.2	91.9	66.6
Furniture	.6	128.5	129.3	123.7	109.2	114.6	109.2	90.3
Other lumber products	1.1	199.9	199.1	198.8	188.0	160.8	134.9	114.2
Musical instruments	.03	28.6	29.7	29.5	46.9	40.2	37.1	59.6
Plant products - edible	2.9	160.5	162.2	150.6	136.5	136.2	126.0	115.1
Pulp and paper products	4.7	137.5	137.8	133.0	126.7	132.8	122.5	110.8
Pulp and paper	2.0	121.2	122.1	117.4	115.1	123.2	112.2	97.5
Paper products	.9	212.9	211.5	209.0	188.8	188.9	159.2	139.8
Printing and publishing	1.8	133.4	133.7	127.7	120.6	126.2	123.2	117.8
Rubber products	1.3	181.3	180.9	159.5	129.4	127.2	128.6	109.3
Textile products	7.8	160.9	161.1	161.4	165.4	169.0	158.4	144.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	160.0	160.6	160.4	169.5	177.8	167.3	158.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	111.0	111.6	113.8	123.6	129.6	123.8	122.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	169.6	169.6	171.9	197.4	206.3	185.0	170.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	627.5	631.0	599.0	557.8	530.4	571.6	512.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	147.2	148.8	151.3	138.0	145.4	140.9	141.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	163.0	160.7	162.5	171.0	171.6	157.2	136.3
Other textile products	1.0	178.5	183.0	177.4	179.6	173.2	163.6	132.8
Tobacco	.7	145.8	154.0	140.4	160.6	166.0	139.9	165.6
Beverages	.8	253.6	251.1	230.3	214.3	222.3	196.5	164.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	597.0	604.2	587.9	692.6	666.5	300.1	183.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	134.7	133.0	137.5	130.1	128.5	119.7	85.3
Electric light and power	1.0	140.5	141.2	134.9	135.3	138.4	140.1	130.6
Electrical apparatus	2.4	293.2	298.1	330.9	292.2	242.7	213.1	142.3
Iron and steel products	22.5	296.6	300.2	341.6	342.3	265.2	188.6	118.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	246.2	250.2	250.2	254.8	244.2	206.2	148.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	220.6	222.8	221.8	253.5	251.7	206.8	131.0
Agricultural implements	.6	135.2	137.6	122.2	135.3	118.5	104.5	75.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	9.2	261.6	269.2	312.6	281.7	230.4	172.7	112.0
Automobiles and parts	2.4	285.8	288.2	294.6	313.8	280.7	252.0	163.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1251.3	1255.0	1552.1	1480.9	760.6	364.6	128.3
Heating appliances	.4	193.8	193.2	164.0	161.9	160.4	155.6	128.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	281.9	285.0	292.6	335.5	279.2	218.1	132.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	237.2	240.4	279.4	287.1	285.6	217.5	120.1
Other iron and steel products	4.0	338.6	337.3	398.0	470.5	347.2	201.9	124.3
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	395.1	386.8	453.9	483.0	372.6	265.2	171.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	213.7	213.4	209.6	204.6	190.8	167.1	161.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	349.7	356.2	371.4	399.2	326.1	191.2	153.8
LOGGING	4.5	267.6	309.9	240.5	189.0	208.7	166.2	90.9
MINING	3.9	149.5	150.7	159.1	160.6	175.0	174.1	164.4
Coal	1.4	94.8	96.2	99.2	92.4	97.4	96.0	89.7
Metallic ores	1.9	261.7	263.1	292.5	315.7	357.3	363.6	350.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	160.5	160.0	156.2	151.5	153.6	132.4	124.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	112.1	111.2	105.5	102.8	101.8	93.4	83.2
Telegraphs	.4	127.2	126.1	129.1	132.3	117.3	102.7	89.8
Telephones	1.3	107.6	106.8	99.0	94.8	97.5	90.8	81.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.7	120.7	117.9	117.1	109.4	99.0	94.3	82.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	186.4	184.6	179.9	162.9	146.2	138.9	125.1
Steam railways	4.9	107.2	106.7	105.0	100.3	91.6	82.9	75.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	95.6	81.4	90.9	83.2	74.2	85.6	61.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.1	87.0	89.2	81.8	118.8	98.0	100.2	59.6
Building	2.0	82.9	81.5	83.0	171.3	131.1	122.2	45.9
Highway	1.9	87.8	84.2	79.7	96.3	89.0	105.6	78.3
Railway	2.2	90.3	101.4	82.5	86.2	72.6	73.1	56.3
SERVICES	2.8	201.1	199.0	198.9	181.2	172.8	158.3	133.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	200.5	198.9	196.6	173.5	164.5	151.9	127.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	202.3	199.1	203.0	194.6	187.1	169.5	144.6
TRADE	10.4	172.6	167.0	159.4	148.8	153.0	149.1	137.6
Retail	7.7	180.4	172.8	166.4	155.7	159.8	156.1	142.9
Wholesale	2.7	153.6	153.6	141.4	130.6	134.7	130.9	123.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	176.9	178.2	180.5	180.6	165.2	141.3	111.9
FINANCE	-	128.8	128.7	125.4	122.5	122.9	130.9	123.7
Banks and trust companies	-	133.0	133.0	129.9	126.6	125.5	110.8	106.0
Brokerage and stock market	-	159.9	154.2	135.7	109.0	114.4	131.8	194.2
Insurance	-	121.3	121.6	118.6	117.6	119.9	121.3	117.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	174.5	175.8	177.8	177.8	163.1	140.1	111.9

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1945	Mar.1 1945	Apr.1 1944	Apr.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940
Maritime -	Manufacturing	42.1	206.4	208.5	212.5	201.3	171.8	139.5	119.7
Provinces	Lumber products	3.8	113.4	107.6	121.4	108.8	101.2	91.9	92.1
	Pulp and paper	3.7	183.8	195.9	180.3	183.8	190.7	167.5	151.7
	Textile products	3.1	114.8	114.4	112.1	115.3	118.7	117.2	109.5
	Iron and steel	21.5	335.7	340.0	362.3	339.3	259.3	175.1	131.6
	Other manufactures	9.6	164.9	166.5	152.2	141.3	136.4	129.1	116.7
	Logging	5.8	346.1	411.0	412.1	313.2	233.0	199.1	118.5
	Mining	11.2	102.3	103.3	107.3	98.0	112.6	116.4	111.2
	Communications	2.0	122.0	122.7	121.3	122.4	111.6	96.8	87.9
	Transportation	16.0	190.9	178.5	175.4	160.1	136.7	134.1	103.4
	Construction	11.5	167.9	159.4	136.3	183.6	173.0	125.3	80.1
	Services	2.0	297.1	292.2	302.1	284.7	271.7	223.3	183.2
	Trade	9.4	194.6	187.9	173.9	164.1	167.6	161.5	138.5
Maritimes -	All Industries	100.0	180.5	179.9	177.3	171.3	155.6	135.6	111.8
Quebec -	Manufacturing	68.0	224.1	223.6	243.6	242.4	211.6	162.0	127.0
	Lumber products	2.7	131.8	130.8	128.6	115.2	121.4	107.2	78.5
	Pulp and paper	5.7	131.6	131.1	128.7	120.7	128.1	118.1	104.6
	Textile products	13.6	187.8	187.9	188.1	190.6	192.9	178.1	161.7
	Iron and steel	19.8	320.8	320.2	384.5	367.1	264.0	179.3	110.6
	Other manufactures	26.2	248.7	247.9	268.7	279.7	245.9	169.5	131.0
	Logging	6.1	357.2	446.1	320.3	253.2	308.3	206.0	118.6
	Mining	2.4	284.6	286.9	314.9	320.5	303.8	283.3	280.4
	Communications	1.4	109.3	109.3	101.4	98.0	100.1	89.4	77.7
	Transportation	6.6	101.5	98.8	99.2	94.2	87.6	82.5	73.4
	Construction	5.0	66.0	76.5	63.1	108.3	93.6	89.5	50.2
	Services	2.5	188.4	188.8	185.3	169.5	159.9	138.8	116.3
	Trade	8.0	182.1	176.3	175.3	160.8	163.3	157.6	146.4
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	185.2	188.5	194.2	195.7	176.8	143.1	112.2
Ontario -	Manufacturing	69.4	207.2	209.7	213.4	216.5	199.6	163.6	125.6
	Lumber products	3.0	104.8	103.7	98.5	98.5	90.8	82.8	68.7
	Pulp and paper	5.0	137.9	137.3	131.9	125.8	131.3	120.8	111.3
	Textile products	7.2	133.8	134.4	135.3	140.6	146.6	140.2	129.7
	Iron and steel	26.8	284.0	290.1	313.1	327.8	254.6	214.3	130.3
	Other manufactures	27.4	224.7	227.0	221.3	218.1	207.5	168.1	138.5
	Logging	3.1	261.2	292.1	191.6	158.1	164.7	137.6	48.0
	Mining	2.8	216.1	217.1	225.0	245.4	289.0	303.7	286.0
	Communications	1.5	102.6	100.5	94.8	89.0	93.2	86.9	78.1
	Transportation	5.9	111.3	108.0	106.6	100.6	94.1	83.6	76.4
	Construction	5.0	97.0	96.3	86.6	118.5	99.6	114.5	69.3
	Services	2.6	216.9	213.4	220.9	202.3	199.7	185.4	156.4
	Trade	9.7	174.5	169.1	158.3	150.4	157.9	156.8	143.9
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	183.0	184.2	182.9	185.6	174.8	152.0	118.8
Prairie -	Manufacturing	36.8	179.1	182.8	195.6	181.3	163.6	130.8	109.1
Provinces	Lumber products	2.5	169.6	166.0	143.4	127.0	144.7	133.5	92.3
	Pulp and paper	2.2	106.0	108.4	101.0	99.9	105.6	104.5	101.6
	Textile products	2.6	234.9	232.3	228.0	227.4	220.7	198.3	157.8
	Iron and steel	12.0	135.2	138.9	170.8	168.3	137.3	107.2	85.0
	Other manufactures	17.5	249.0	255.8	261.7	227.0	210.0	157.6	136.2
	Logging	1.9	209.9	222.8	230.5	192.1	257.2	285.5	177.4
	Mining	6.8	148.3	150.4	150.7	144.4	147.5	150.9	117.6
	Communications	2.4	122.5	120.2	117.0	115.2	109.9	99.9	86.8
	Transportation	18.7	129.1	129.4	127.3	118.9	106.4	101.5	91.6
	Construction	9.6	73.6	72.4	70.1	80.4	76.0	85.9	47.9
	Services	4.1	183.0	180.9	181.1	159.9	145.3	138.5	116.9
	Trade	19.7	151.0	144.9	138.6	128.4	128.6	124.9	120.3
Prairies -	All Industries	100.0	141.2	141.2	142.6	135.3	127.2	116.7	96.7
British -	Manufacturing	53.9	244.1	243.7	268.7	261.0	201.9	147.7	109.2
Columbia	Lumber products	10.8	126.9	124.6	123.2	122.2	141.9	126.9	91.0
	Pulp and paper	4.6	165.5	167.1	161.4	152.9	154.9	144.1	123.0
	Textile products	.8	206.9	200.8	220.5	200.6	196.6	172.9	140.1
	Iron and steel	24.4	816.6	813.9	1035.2	1016.0	551.5	221.4	96.9
	Other manufactures	13.3	178.8	181.1	171.2	162.1	151.0	142.8	126.6
	Logging	7.2	153.8	151.7	153.2	113.4	125.6	115.9	93.8
	Mining	4.5	85.4	85.4	97.8	101.7	110.2	113.8	106.5
	Communications	2.3	133.9	136.3	129.7	137.4	120.9	117.1	108.2
	Transportation	10.0	122.0	121.7	122.5	110.8	95.1	105.5	88.7
	Construction	6.9	91.7	90.7	112.1	184.9	95.0	101.0	68.3
	Services	3.5	182.1	178.7	166.6	151.4	138.5	139.6	119.4
	Trade	11.7	181.5	177.7	168.3	156.9	160.8	151.1	136.8
B. C. -	All Industries	100.0	173.0	172.0	184.7	185.0	149.6	129.4	102.8

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	Apr.1 1945	Mar.1 1945	Apr.1 1944	Apr.1 1943	Apr.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>238.1</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>121.0</b>
Plant products - edible	3.2	149.6	149.8	144.7	137.2	146.5	138.3	125.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	150.1	149.2	145.5	135.7	133.1	121.2	115.9
Textiles	12.4	166.4	166.9	171.8	173.2	176.0	159.2	143.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.0	171.7	174.3	172.6	175.0	165.5	140.9	121.0
Iron and steel	28.0	308.2	310.5	375.3	360.6	257.4	172.5	107.9
Other manufactures	23.4	204.2	202.6	222.3	217.8	181.8	145.1	116.5
Communications	1.4	79.1	78.3	71.1	69.1	70.3	65.5	67.2
Transportation	3.7	83.2	77.8	80.9	74.3	74.3	76.7	78.3
Construction	3.5	58.0	61.8	53.1	70.7	64.3	58.6	41.8
Trade	12.9	177.4	172.1	168.6	154.8	155.4	153.0	142.1
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>108.8</b>
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>293.1</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>366.0</b>	<b>362.9</b>	<b>265.8</b>	<b>170.6</b>	<b>119.9</b>
Leather products	8.6	110.9	110.3	112.4	109.8	106.6	104.8	95.9
Other manufactures	65.4	374.1	371.4	476.8	473.6	335.9	199.7	130.4
Transportation	3.4	85.1	85.5	78.6	76.7	68.2	66.4	78.0
Construction	6.0	139.6	143.6	144.0	136.9	135.6	157.4	44.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>280.8</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>270.7</b>	<b>265.0</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>151.2</b>	<b>108.1</b>
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>212.6</b>	<b>216.2</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>230.5</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>118.1</b>
Plant products - edible	5.1	173.2	172.3	166.2	146.5	159.7	142.8	121.4
Printing and publishing	6.8	166.2	167.2	158.4	145.5	154.0	143.2	130.9
Textiles	7.8	118.0	118.2	119.2	127.7	128.3	121.3	105.9
Iron and steel	20.4	343.5	353.6	442.9	449.6	333.3	218.5	120.8
Other manufactures	32.7	223.2	227.9	228.8	228.0	199.1	152.1	118.3
Communications	1.4	82.9	81.8	75.4	70.7	73.4	67.6	67.8
Transportation	3.7	132.3	132.5	127.2	112.3	105.5	100.8	95.4
Construction	2.6	107.4	103.9	95.7	100.2	80.6	91.9	47.2
Trade	15.3	158.4	155.3	145.2	138.7	145.4	142.3	134.8
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>190.5</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>115.9</b>
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>105.6</b>
Lumber products	2.2	42.4	44.6	42.0	45.1	47.8	56.2	51.5
Pulp and paper	14.2	127.4	126.5	133.4	131.7	127.7	117.3	103.5
Other manufactures	32.6	223.5	238.4	239.4	239.4	213.6	198.1	127.3
Construction	8.1	115.3	112.6	97.1	162.3	175.8	143.5	105.3
Trade	23.7	206.5	195.8	188.4	174.0	170.7	162.7	144.5
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>164.8</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>110.6</b>
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>193.3</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>119.0</b>
Textiles	10.9	102.3	103.1	105.3	101.6	113.1	106.4	100.5
Electrical apparatus	10.7	201.2	208.3	210.1	195.6	184.4	156.6	122.7
Iron and steel	43.0	253.6	252.2	259.3	306.1	272.5	199.0	125.3
Other manufactures	19.8	176.8	177.0	161.9	154.2	153.6	142.6	125.3
Construction	2.8	104.2	102.9	68.0	108.9	89.6	103.1	62.1
Trade	8.2	169.6	159.9	150.4	144.3	149.4	146.2	134.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>182.8</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>116.4</b>
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>312.5</b>	<b>316.3</b>	<b>337.4</b>	<b>355.5</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>252.7</b>	<b>172.9</b>
Iron and steel	72.5	332.6	338.4	372.8	398.5	339.4	276.0	176.1
Other manufactures	15.9	244.7	241.9	218.6	211.3	188.0	177.2	161.9
Construction	1.8	74.9	73.0	68.9	99.3	90.7	61.2	34.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>280.3</b>	<b>295.4</b>	<b>309.6</b>	<b>266.8</b>	<b>221.9</b>	<b>155.1</b>
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>104.2</b>
Animal products - edible	7.8	242.1	251.6	284.4	201.2	173.2	157.3	129.4
Printing and publishing	4.1	104.7	110.5	102.4	98.5	106.0	106.1	105.1
Textiles	7.1	244.0	239.2	237.0	235.4	225.1	201.4	162.1
Iron and steel	19.3	128.4	134.4	167.5	154.1	126.2	107.3	81.2
Other manufactures	19.4	212.7	217.4	207.9	203.9	215.1	131.6	115.7
Transportation	6.4	94.8	94.8	85.9	77.4	71.4	69.8	76.0
Construction	2.0	42.7	45.4	41.5	68.4	58.3	136.2	32.2
Trade	26.7	129.0	122.7	119.1	109.9	109.6	105.6	102.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>95.4</b>
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>370.2</b>	<b>370.1</b>	<b>442.2</b>	<b>428.5</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>122.7</b>
Lumber products	7.7	135.6	135.8	122.0	108.4	139.1	127.2	94.6
Other manufactures	53.1	493.9	493.6	610.3	590.2	351.4	198.3	136.0
Communications	3.2	122.1	124.8	116.2	114.3	114.0	115.1	108.0
Transportation	9.1	111.5	112.0	111.7	97.5	82.9	104.1	93.5
Construction	3.7	77.2	80.0	85.6	130.0	81.1	63.4	46.1
Services	5.0	181.5	176.9	164.6	148.7	133.9	133.7	124.3
Trade	16.2	184.2	179.0	170.3	157.7	161.8	153.1	141.1
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>223.9</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>247.2</b>	<b>240.4</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>111.5</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.



Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1945, March 1, 1945 and April 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Apr. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Apr. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1945	Mar.1 1945	Apr.1 1944	Apr.1 1945	Mar.1 1945	Apr.1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,116,933	36,354,752	32.55	126.7	127.6	134.2	158.7	164.7	171.7
Animal products - edible	41,599	1,296,674	31.17	121.5	121.3	121.4	145.1	148.9	145.5
Fur and products	3,187	94,798	29.74	108.2	105.9	101.6	122.4	120.2	113.1
Leather products	29,219	693,988	23.75	102.6	102.4	102.3	130.2	133.5	129.6
Boots and shoes	17,772	409,990	23.06	98.4	97.9	97.5	129.3	132.7	127.8
Lumber and its products	65,241	1,768,675	27.11	99.4	97.9	95.5	126.7	131.2	124.3
Rough and dressed lumber	34,585	966,015	27.93	83.9	81.3	78.5	110.8	113.9	106.0
Furniture	11,952	308,912	25.85	114.9	115.5	110.5	123.4	130.0	123.0
Other lumber products	18,704	493,747	26.40	134.6	134.1	133.9	190.4	197.4	182.6
Plant products - edible	52,628	1,388,552	26.38	120.0	121.2	112.6	138.7	140.9	130.4
Pulp and paper products	85,921	2,937,424	33.61	107.2	107.4	103.7	122.5	123.6	117.5
Pulp and paper	36,987	1,359,742	36.86	100.6	101.3	97.4	119.4	120.9	115.0
Paper products	16,752	443,669	26.48	127.3	126.4	124.9	136.9	139.4	135.4
Printing and publishing	32,282	1,084,013	33.58	106.5	106.9	102.0	121.5	121.4	114.2
Rubber products	22,830	762,126	32.94	134.7	134.4	118.5	199.0	191.3	163.7
Textile products	140,122	3,239,140	23.12	100.9	101.1	101.3	122.0	127.5	124.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,992	1,197,518	23.95	94.2	94.5	94.4	119.1	124.4	122.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,438	518,862	23.12	88.2	88.7	90.5	105.6	113.1	114.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,262	282,664	23.05	91.0	91.0	92.3	115.9	120.9	125.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,941	309,159	26.11	107.2	107.8	102.3	149.6	146.6	136.6
Hosiery and knit goods	22,321	455,054	20.39	102.9	104.1	105.3	115.5	123.0	120.0
Garments and personal furnishings	50,670	1,175,859	23.21	104.8	103.3	104.4	126.9	130.9	129.0
Other textile products	17,139	410,909	23.98	107.5	110.2	106.9	124.9	132.9	127.3
Tobacco	12,029	284,288	21.97	136.3	143.9	131.2	166.0	198.0	161.3
Beverages	13,906	475,852	34.22	123.3	122.1	112.0	142.4	143.6	132.6
Chemicals	76,169	2,450,351	32.17	169.4	171.4	166.8	202.6	212.8	202.0
Clay, glass and stone products	15,452	474,369	30.70	101.1	99.8	103.2	126.5	128.2	129.9
Electric light and power	17,915	662,780	37.00	93.7	94.2	90.0	117.6	110.4	104.6
Electrical apparatus	43,009	1,418,044	32.97	137.6	139.9	155.3	186.9	176.5	189.2
Iron and steel products	405,024	15,314,321	37.31	149.0	150.9	171.7	187.9	198.5	220.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,750	1,206,214	35.74	116.6	118.5	118.5	131.5	139.3	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,615	829,906	35.14	98.0	98.9	98.5	116.4	122.7	123.1
Agricultural implements	11,182	388,799	34.77	125.3	127.5	113.3	168.9	175.6	157.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	166,218	6,592,859	39.66	144.5	148.6	173.9	181.2	191.0	220.3
Automobiles and parts	42,760	1,798,305	42.06	111.4	112.4	114.9	124.3	131.2	137.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,477	2,516,850	39.65	312.6	308.5	365.0	411.1	417.6	501.7
Heating appliances	6,201	200,413	32.32	122.3	122.0	103.5	149.4	152.9	123.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	17,957	684,848	38.14	124.6	126.0	129.4	153.0	164.0	166.1
Foundry and machine shop products	10,316	370,061	35.87	102.1	103.5	120.3	163.8	177.1	172.1
Other iron and steel products	72,308	2,524,371	34.91	157.6	157.0	185.3	202.7	214.3	249.3
Non-ferrous metal products	55,956	1,939,777	34.73	136.0	133.1	156.2	167.1	168.8	196.8
Non-metallic mineral products	16,289	633,811	39.03	118.9	118.8	116.6	137.1	137.8	133.7
Miscellaneous	20,904	597,893	28.60	162.7	162.9	169.2	215.5	225.5	245.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	80,380	2,265,298	28.18	169.0	195.8	151.9	239.6	271.9	214.8
<b>MINING</b>	70,339	2,704,009	38.44	84.4	85.0	89.8	102.9	103.0	107.1
Coal	26,137	973,918	37.26	103.6	105.1	108.4	131.8	137.5	153.2
Metallic ores	33,480	1,375,163	41.07	70.3	70.7	78.6	80.0	81.3	86.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,722	354,928	33.10	99.7	99.4	97.0	132.9	136.5	124.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	30,048	946,838	31.51	115.3	114.4	108.5	134.3	132.1	122.2
Telegraphs	7,299	224,523	30.76	110.1	109.2	111.8	134.4	133.6	124.0
Telephones	22,674	720,062	31.76	116.7	115.8	107.4	133.8	131.2	121.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	155,910	6,106,837	39.17	122.2	119.3	118.0	149.1	148.4	138.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	47,144	1,595,418	33.84	127.2	126.0	122.8	147.3	151.6	141.4
Steam railways	87,538	3,794,182	43.34	124.8	124.2	121.8	153.8	157.7	141.1
Shipping and stevedoring	21,228	717,237	33.79	100.7	85.6	95.8	131.6	107.8	117.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	111,262	3,344,604	30.06	62.6	64.2	58.6	82.5	86.3	78.3
Building	36,493	1,228,439	33.66	58.8	57.2	58.8	68.5	69.9	70.4
Highway	34,960	982,515	28.10	48.7	46.7	44.2	70.1	69.9	65.9
Railway	39,809	1,133,650	28.48	89.9	101.0	81.8	131.9	147.2	115.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	49,603	979,024	19.74	117.7	116.4	116.4	145.0	146.5	139.4
Hotels and restaurants	32,518	611,540	18.81	122.6	121.6	120.7	156.3	161.8	150.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,085	367,484	21.51	110.2	108.4	110.6	129.5	125.6	124.8
<b>TRADE</b>	188,540	4,992,999	26.48	110.1	106.5	101.7	123.8	121.7	114.5
Retail	139,513	3,384,997	24.26	109.6	105.0	101.1	123.3	119.5	113.8
Wholesale	49,027	1,608,002	32.80	112.8	112.8	103.8	125.0	126.1	116.1
<b>FIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,803,015	57,694,461	32.00	115.8	116.7	118.1	144.1	148.8	148.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	66,675	2,238,540	33.58	110.9	110.9	108.0	129.2	126.4	121.6
Banks and trust companies	38,594	1,143,230	29.62	119.5	119.5	116.7	135.6	136.5	127.0
Brokerage and stock market	1,980	75,766	38.27	129.7	125.1	110.1	162.6	158.4	127.2
Insurance	26,101	1,019,644	39.07	99.2	99.4	97.0	120.9	115.5	115.9
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,869,690	59,933,101	32.06	115.6	116.5	117.6	143.5	147.9	147.3

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at Apr. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Apr. 1, 1945, Mar. 1, 1945, and Apr. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at April 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at April 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at April 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944
<b>Maritime Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing	68,138	1,907,592	32.81	135.6	137.0	139.6	192.9	197.1	199.9
Lumber products	5,266	123,670	23.48	101.3	96.1	108.4	133.9	142.9	157.6
Pulp and paper	6,111	170,299	33.32	98.2	104.7	96.4	124.8	129.3	117.4
Iron and steel	30,298	1,178,242	38.89	183.5	185.7	197.9	261.7	267.1	278.6
Logging	7,973	221,037	27.72	133.2	158.2	158.6	242.7	249.7	250.4
Mining	15,479	532,834	34.42	86.0	86.9	90.2	129.4	149.2	136.1
Transportation	22,183	836,259	37.70	224.1	209.5	205.9	290.0	261.4	252.8
Construction	15,872	420,102	26.47	86.4	63.0	53.9	92.0	94.2	84.0
Trade	12,946	308,727	23.85	115.4	111.4	103.1	135.1	133.4	122.4
- All Industries	138,124	4,347,908	31.48	118.4	118.0	116.3	170.9	172.9	167.9
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	374,899	11,648,794	31.07	128.9	128.6	140.1	167.4	172.4	184.9
Lumber products	14,998	372,783	24.86	91.6	90.9	89.4	137.4	138.8	133.8
Pulp and paper	31,351	1,046,938	33.39	105.8	105.4	103.5	122.6	123.6	119.6
Textile products	75,182	1,721,865	22.90	104.6	104.6	104.7	128.7	134.1	129.1
Chemicals	39,974	1,283,668	32.11	183.7	187.0	190.3	224.1	238.3	233.1
Iron and steel	109,081	4,127,946	37.84	166.8	166.5	199.9	213.4	219.9	259.6
Logging	33,449	843,482	25.22	156.7	195.7	140.5	288.1	363.8	248.9
Mining	13,118	466,259	35.54	96.6	97.4	106.9	110.7	112.6	119.0
Communications	7,689	259,500	33.75	119.5	119.5	110.8	129.2	127.8	118.2
Transportation	36,899	1,430,862	38.99	105.7	102.9	103.1	132.0	134.5	120.3
Construction	27,593	788,050	28.56	64.5	63.2	52.1	71.0	82.0	68.0
Services	13,732	276,529	20.14	126.9	127.1	124.8	165.2	166.1	152.3
Trade	44,357	1,172,591	26.44	110.3	106.9	106.2	122.5	120.9	117.4
- All Industries	551,536	16,886,067	30.62	117.7	119.9	123.5	150.9	157.1	159.0
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing	524,666	17,402,460	33.17	120.7	122.2	124.4	146.3	153.0	156.0
Lumber products	22,731	589,251	25.92	104.8	103.7	98.5	129.1	131.7	123.1
Plant products - edible	27,432	709,243	25.85	119.1	119.3	112.9	132.0	133.2	125.3
Pulp and paper	37,768	1,259,878	33.36	109.7	109.2	104.9	122.4	122.7	116.1
Textile products	54,234	1,300,030	23.97	95.0	95.4	96.0	113.3	119.0	119.1
Chemicals	29,552	948,553	32.10	143.2	149.1	134.0	173.2	178.9	162.3
Electrical apparatus	29,806	955,474	32.06	137.2	139.2	139.8	158.3	170.0	166.4
Iron and steel	202,613	7,610,038	37.56	127.6	130.3	140.7	155.6	165.4	178.5
Non-ferrous metal products	31,604	1,106,614	35.01	129.0	130.2	135.9	167.2	171.8	181.5
Logging	23,678	643,559	27.18	235.7	263.6	172.9	354.9	387.2	242.5
Mining	21,194	853,875	40.28	68.8	69.2	71.7	79.0	80.5	81.9
Communications	11,192	360,052	32.17	114.1	111.8	105.5	134.4	132.1	122.3
Transportation	44,357	1,783,323	40.20	117.5	114.0	111.9	140.3	141.8	128.0
Construction	38,013	1,191,923	31.36	66.1	65.8	58.4	82.9	83.8	72.3
Services	19,399	376,221	19.34	110.8	109.0	112.9	137.8	138.9	133.6
Trade	73,753	1,959,920	26.57	105.7	102.4	95.9	117.8	116.5	107.8
- All Industries	756,251	24,570,133	32.49	113.5	114.2	113.0	135.2	140.3	138.8
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing	71,855	2,263,849	31.51	128.7	131.3	140.5	155.3	162.1	168.9
Animal products - edible	12,654	382,149	30.20	141.1	148.5	162.3	164.8	174.8	186.3
Lumber products	4,828	124,657	25.82	120.3	117.7	101.7	143.7	151.5	123.9
Plant products - edible	5,906	165,987	28.10	133.2	137.2	130.8	148.4	150.2	140.0
Textile products	5,097	104,165	20.44	119.3	118.0	115.8	133.8	139.9	131.5
Iron and steel	23,461	838,491	35.74	122.1	125.6	154.3	161.0	170.0	198.8
Mining	13,231	550,579	41.61	122.0	123.7	123.9	151.5	159.2	144.2
Communications	4,703	138,893	29.53	110.9	109.8	105.9	126.9	126.2	112.6
Transportation	36,472	1,440,763	39.50	116.8	117.1	115.2	137.3	141.4	133.6
Construction	18,701	579,063	30.96	56.3	55.4	53.6	79.5	78.9	72.7
Services	7,979	154,638	19.38	112.5	111.2	111.3	136.2	142.2	127.2
Trade	38,486	1,041,720	27.07	114.6	109.9	105.2	128.2	124.5	117.5
- All Industries	195,069	6,249,902	32.04	110.1	110.1	111.1	134.3	137.6	134.0
<b>British Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing	87,376	3,132,058	35.85	154.0	153.8	169.5	195.0	200.5	215.3
Animal products - edible	4,772	158,048	33.12	100.4	107.6	89.5	126.6	139.1	113.0
Lumber products	17,418	558,314	32.05	94.4	92.7	91.7	114.9	120.5	114.5
Plant products - edible	4,540	126,725	27.91	119.4	122.3	113.0	152.3	162.2	145.9
Pulp and paper	7,463	266,910	35.76	111.4	112.4	108.6	124.8	126.4	120.5
Iron and steel	39,571	1,559,604	39.41	332.4	331.3	421.3	439.7	446.0	543.8
Non-ferrous metal products	3,258	124,332	38.16	98.7	99.0	107.4	107.2	105.5	109.9
Logging	11,638	476,813	40.97	126.7	125.0	126.2	131.8	133.1	147.4
Mining	7,317	300,662	41.09	72.6	72.6	83.1	86.0	85.5	96.7
Transportation	16,199	615,640	38.00	120.2	119.9	120.7	153.3	154.5	143.8
Construction	11,083	365,466	32.98	87.4	86.5	106.9	113.5	118.0	144.0
Services	5,703	127,778	22.41	127.3	125.0	116.5	159.2	157.2	144.4
Trade	18,998	510,041	26.85	114.3	111.9	106.0	137.5	137.2	126.0
- All Industries	162,036	5,640,452	34.81	128.2	127.5	136.9	167.9	160.9	170.4



Table 2.-Number of Persons Employed at April 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at April 1, 1945, March 1, 1945, and April 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at April 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at April 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at April 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Apr.1 1945	Mar.1 1945	Apr.1 1944	Apr.1 1945	Mar.1 1945	Apr.1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	204,903	6,723,470	32.81	134.2	134.4	149.3	172.2	178.0	194.5
Plant products - edible	8,742	243,387	27.84	103.9	104.0	100.6	130.9	131.4	127.6
Pulp and paper	9,818	306,202	31.19	121.4	120.7	117.7	133.6	134.4	129.2
Textiles	34,038	816,370	23.98	104.7	105.0	108.1	127.8	134.1	129.5
Tobacco	6,522	154,771	23.73	112.4	114.6	117.8	153.3	177.4	159.2
Iron and steel	76,993	2,998,948	38.95	167.5	168.8	204.0	212.8	221.2	263.5
Communications	3,876	152,303	39.29	121.7	120.6	109.4	128.9	126.6	118.9
Transportation	10,156	347,878	34.25	82.3	77.0	80.0	100.5	99.4	92.7
Construction	8,624	306,772	31.88	86.3	92.0	79.0	106.4	114.6	96.8
Services	10,637	221,144	20.79	131.3	130.4	126.3	159.5	157.4	155.4
Trade	35,308	958,697	27.15	113.5	110.1	107.9	123.6	122.3	118.1
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	274,563	8,712,365	31.73	125.5	125.2	134.7	156.3	160.5	170.0
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	24,984	708,789	28.37	155.8	154.8	194.6	208.3	220.9	277.4
Chemicals	7,013	199,422	28.44	161.6	165.4	231.6	258.6	302.9	393.6
Iron and steel	7,229	250,533	34.66	285.9	276.6	431.3	336.9	349.3	530.5
Transportation	1,154	55,360	31.18	123.3	123.9	113.9	147.4	145.6	132.4
Construction	2,041	55,758	27.32	88.4	80.9	91.1	135.0	146.3	139.6
Services	1,348	23,567	17.48	123.0	130.6	122.9	155.6	174.4	144.9
Trade	3,907	87,907	22.50	118.1	114.0	107.9	132.2	129.8	129.1
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	33,757	922,074	27.32	140.8	140.1	165.2	186.1	195.9	232.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	181,337	5,948,245	32.80	130.7	132.9	142.2	158.2	167.7	179.4
Plant products - edible	12,779	316,319	24.75	116.2	115.7	111.5	120.6	121.7	113.2
Pulp and paper	16,895	563,803	33.37	111.2	111.8	106.0	125.8	126.1	117.8
Textiles	19,422	519,346	26.74	98.3	98.5	99.3	123.1	126.4	127.7
Chemicals	14,167	433,070	30.57	181.7	183.3	165.2	211.7	218.7	198.8
Electrical apparatus	13,877	435,859	31.41	148.6	150.8	158.8	169.4	185.0	182.8
Iron and steel	50,707	1,870,365	36.89	147.7	152.0	190.4	186.3	204.6	254.8
Communications	3,473	134,721	38.79	116.9	115.4	106.3	131.8	131.0	122.0
Transportation	9,271	316,807	34.17	127.3	127.5	122.4	144.4	147.6	135.2
Construction	6,560	233,270	35.56	79.3	76.7	70.6	89.8	88.3	80.3
Services	10,337	210,726	20.39	109.1	107.4	120.1	139.1	139.4	138.3
Trade	37,967	1,094,877	28.84	107.5	105.4	98.6	119.3	117.1	109.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	249,068	7,944,526	31.90	123.5	124.3	129.0	146.8	153.1	158.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	10,640	340,714	32.02	105.9	110.7	112.9	136.4	141.4	139.2
Pulp and paper	3,076	101,747	33.08	109.5	108.7	114.6	126.4	125.6	126.4
Iron and steel	3,045	106,607	35.01	91.0	103.1	99.8	141.6	160.0	149.5
Construction	1,759	48,974	27.84	71.4	69.8	60.2	85.1	90.5	74.6
Services	2,246	38,011	16.92	125.6	125.8	122.7	155.0	168.8	151.6
Trade	6,149	119,361	23.18	119.8	113.6	109.3	133.3	131.7	123.4
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,720	610,041	28.09	108.7	109.4	107.2	132.1	135.9	128.4
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	50,899	1,735,238	34.09	115.5	115.8	115.6	139.7	142.6	143.3
Textiles	6,591	146,242	22.19	95.2	95.9	98.0	105.6	112.0	113.3
Electrical apparatus	6,472	225,706	34.87	124.3	128.7	129.8	163.7	176.2	172.6
Iron and steel	25,940	1,000,820	38.59	118.9	118.3	121.6	144.5	144.8	149.5
Construction	1,712	59,445	34.72	68.2	67.3	44.5	88.8	86.7	67.9
Trade	4,932	125,048	25.35	111.7	105.3	99.1	120.9	117.5	110.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	60,277	1,997,906	33.15	113.2	112.9	111.0	136.2	138.4	137.0
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	33,780	1,464,411	43.35	120.8	122.3	130.5	133.0	140.8	151.6
Iron and steel	27,713	1,256,741	45.35	117.8	119.9	132.1	131.2	139.7	154.2
Construction	698	26,189	37.52	109.7	106.9	100.9	139.1	136.0	121.8
Trade	1,947	50,482	25.92	123.6	125.1	112.8	120.1	117.9	111.3
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	38,200	1,601,615	41.93	120.6	121.9	128.5	133.8	140.9	150.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	34,101	1,040,550	30.51	125.7	123.5	139.7	152.0	160.2	167.4
Animal products - edible	4,628	148,820	32.16	125.1	130.0	147.0	154.8	163.0	175.5
Textiles	4,219	87,481	20.74	121.4	119.0	117.9	135.1	136.7	127.8
Chemicals	2,939	91,326	31.07	515.2	541.0	505.6	612.8	673.0	617.3
Iron and steel	11,374	396,502	34.86	115.5	120.9	150.6	149.9	162.1	190.2
Communications	1,265	37,978	30.02	100.5	98.6	93.1	109.9	107.8	93.6
Transportation	3,772	125,248	33.20	130.8	130.8	118.5	147.5	150.2	132.6
Construction	1,202	38,970	32.42	27.6	29.3	26.8	29.6	32.9	29.8
Services	2,978	52,817	17.74	124.0	122.1	121.8	144.0	152.1	139.2
Trade	15,766	435,318	27.61	115.6	109.9	106.7	129.9	125.4	118.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	59,106	1,731,418	29.29	114.5	115.0	118.2	132.3	136.1	135.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	49,162	1,767,791	35.96	199.7	199.6	238.5	254.1	263.1	308.5
Lumber products	6,220	194,652	31.29	103.4	103.5	93.0	115.0	125.6	112.7
Iron and steel	29,637	1,153,592	38.92	355.9	358.2	484.8	470.0	479.8	615.8
Communications	2,612	77,522	29.60	112.3	114.8	106.9	135.5	135.4	125.3
Transportation	7,302	271,300	37.15	133.2	133.8	133.5	159.7	159.4	140.8
Construction	3,011	103,463	34.36	97.5	101.0	108.1	118.9	136.9	138.5
Services	4,067	93,056	22.88	132.5	120.1	120.1	164.2	158.3	147.7
Trade	14,694	406,306	27.67	114.8	111.6	106.2	140.5	138.9	127.9
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	80,844	2,719,447	33.64	157.8	157.2	174.2	200.6	205.7	223.3

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at Apr. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at Apr. 1, and Mar. 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Apr. 1, Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

						Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Apr. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Employment			Payrolls		
				Apr. 1, 1945	Mar. 1, 1945	Apr. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1945
Halifax			\$	\$	\$						
	Manufacturing	11,338	440,006	38.81	37.49	164.1	162.3	161.3	266.1	254.4	257.5
	Plant products-edible	941	20,176	21.44	22.48	70.9	70.5	70.5	92.3	96.2	95.4
	Iron and steel	7,433	329,392	44.31	42.09	260.4	257.2	256.9	423.1	397.1	407.6
	Transportation	6,131	202,406	33.01	30.46	520.2	483.1	488.9	673.9	567.4	623.0
	Construction	2,227	71,811	32.25	35.41	101.6	89.4	96.7	108.6	105.0	107.8
	Services	1,104	18,728	16.96	17.64	101.4	97.6	100.1	113.4	113.6	107.3
	Trade	4,528	106,837	23.55	23.97	122.1	120.3	115.0	134.6	134.9	132.1
	- All Industries	27,011	891,314	33.00	32.20	160.9	155.0	155.0	226.7	212.9	217.9
Saint John											
	Manufacturing	6,903	225,126	32.61	34.22	136.8	139.6	142.3	206.7	220.3	218.0
	Iron and steel	2,771	115,837	41.80	44.51	185.0	185.2	186.8	314.5	335.2	324.2
	Trade	2,576	63,838	24.78	25.13	95.2	94.9	91.1	118.8	120.1	116.8
	- All Industries	15,396	466,746	30.32	30.10	147.1	141.1	137.3	209.7	199.7	193.9
Sherbrooke											
	Manufacturing	7,825	196,684	25.14	27.54	109.3	109.0	107.6	131.8	143.9	134.6
	Textiles	4,231	90,545	21.40	23.43	99.5	99.5	98.5	115.8	126.7	122.0
	Iron and steel	2,442	77,913	31.91	35.98	122.4	121.2	117.9	149.6	167.1	147.4
	- All Industries	9,257	231,668	25.03	27.13	107.3	106.9	106.0	128.3	138.5	130.7
Three Rivers											
	Manufacturing	8,794	268,438	30.53	31.55	145.5	138.7	138.6	162.7	160.9	149.8
	Pulp and paper	2,589	99,127	38.29	39.47	101.0	99.3	98.3	119.6	121.1	108.8
	Textiles	2,275	41,411	18.20	18.45	97.8	96.4	95.5	102.6	102.6	103.0
	- All Industries	10,270	303,583	29.56	30.59	128.5	122.7	123.3	149.0	147.7	139.3
Waterloo											
	Manufacturing	14,107	413,235	29.29	29.86	117.1	117.5	117.0	149.5	153.7	154.0
	Animal products-edible	1,217	39,021	32.06	30.50	112.9	119.8	118.1	147.7	149.0	150.9
	Leather products	1,543	45,216	29.30	30.80	92.8	92.7	92.9	121.0	127.0	126.9
	Lumber products	1,404	38,352	27.32	29.43	111.3	114.2	114.0	131.4	146.2	144.1
	Rubber products	4,789	150,639	31.46	30.42	144.2	146.5	145.3	189.7	186.3	189.0
	Textiles	1,500	29,180	19.45	22.29	86.9	87.8	88.5	95.7	110.7	116.1
	Iron and steel	1,387	46,739	33.70	35.11	137.1	143.6	141.9	165.8	171.9	175.1
	- All Industries	16,599	489,538	29.49	30.11	111.6	111.6	111.2	144.1	147.8	147.8
London											
	Manufacturing	14,563	419,088	28.78	30.01	126.0	126.3	126.0	144.9	151.4	148.3
	Plant products-edible	2,250	50,448	22.42	21.84	141.6	144.7	144.2	144.8	144.1	141.7
	Pulp and paper	1,654	46,385	28.04	29.76	105.6	102.7	102.1	111.8	115.4	114.6
	Textiles	1,295	26,852	20.74	20.98	78.5	80.2	79.6	86.5	89.4	84.2
	Iron and steel	4,836	154,949	32.04	35.45	167.8	164.5	164.0	194.2	210.6	204.0
	Trade	2,655	66,783	25.15	25.77	109.1	104.1	104.6	112.6	110.0	112.4
	- All Industries	21,088	607,088	28.79	29.74	118.5	118.0	119.8	135.6	139.5	140.3
Ft. William											
	Manufacturing	10,711	385,803	36.02	37.79	118.8	127.0	128.4	159.8	179.2	184.4
	Pulp and paper	1,932	71,042	36.77	37.30	123.0	117.5	118.0	122.9	119.1	118.1
	Iron and steel	7,859	285,667	36.35	38.42	116.3	128.8	130.9	172.2	201.5	209.9
	Transportation	1,522	53,666	35.26	36.41	108.8	108.7	112.6	92.8	95.7	97.0
	Trade	1,307	31,666	24.23	24.19	97.6	95.8	100.7	110.1	107.9	112.1
	- All Industries	14,568	497,785	34.17	35.72	104.0	109.2	111.0	132.7	145.6	149.4
Regina											
	Manufacturing	2,915	95,848	32.88	34.82	133.8	135.9	135.4	148.7	160.0	155.9
	Animal products-edible	577	16,328	31.76	30.14	146.9	158.9	167.3	164.8	169.0	172.6
	Iron and steel	1,038	34,702	33.40	38.18	150.2	156.5	150.3	174.8	208.3	199.7
	Trade	4,087	104,697	25.62	25.43	119.4	109.7	107.9	137.6	125.4	124.9
	- All Industries	10,145	286,363	28.23	29.13	112.5	108.8	108.1	138.1	137.8	135.7
Saskatoon											
	Manufacturing	1,997	57,463	28.77	29.49	164.0	164.5	166.7	176.1	181.1	187.1
	Animal products-edible	880	23,090	26.24	27.28	242.4	252.3	255.1	241.1	260.9	284.7
	Trade	2,337	58,798	25.16	25.65	109.3	106.7	106.6	129.9	129.3	126.2
	- All Industries	5,886	155,600	26.44	27.22	119.8	118.3	120.2	143.5	146.0	146.2
Calgary											
	Manufacturing	8,156	284,370	34.87	35.03	146.3	147.1	143.3	165.4	166.3	165.9
	Animal products-edible	1,308	39,029	29.84	30.21	142.8	141.9	163.6	151.5	152.3	177.5
	Plant products-edible	784	23,161	29.54	28.43	108.0	109.8	109.8	131.2	128.4	134.4
	Iron and steel	2,972	114,165	38.41	38.95	160.3	161.5	160.7	223.5	225.6	211.8
	Construction	630	20,696	32.85	31.77	37.2	40.2	38.6	58.0	60.7	59.6
	Trade	5,205	146,035	28.06	27.97	104.5	104.7	109.6	119.3	119.1	122.9
	- All Industries	17,452	556,246	31.87	31.84	114.6	114.8	117.5	137.1	136.9	137.3
Edmonton											
	Manufacturing	6,679	205,369	30.75	31.63	123.6	129.6	142.0	152.2	164.0	177.5
	Animal products-edible	2,719	85,737	31.53	31.14	141.0	157.1	185.4	169.9	186.9	213.4
	Iron and steel	1,348	48,255	35.80	37.27	110.2	111.4	109.5	153.0	160.9	176.4
	Construction	847	28,484	33.63	33.90	87.1	80.7	82.7	110.2	103.0	107.0
	Trade	5,017	126,915	25.30	25.71	138.5	132.5	136.4	148.4	144.3	149.5
	- All Industries	16,104	460,264	28.58	29.45	119.8	119.5	124.8	140.5	144.9	149.8
Victoria											
	Manufacturing	9,158	351,799	38.41	38.82	241.5	239.3	236.3	319.7	320.2	315.0
	Lumber products	1,163	36,908	31.74	33.14	113.4	116.5	116.8	133.5	143.4	143.9
	Iron and steel	6,300	264,149	41.93	41.76	476.9	470.3	466.1	652.6	640.9	634.4
	Transportation	803	26,539	33.05	33.27	147.5	148.0	147.3	154.3	155.9	146.4
	Trade	2,213	50,699	22.91	23.19	108.0	106.2	104.4	117.3	116.8	115.4
	- All Industries	14,226	482,606	33.92	34.42	170.3	168.6	166.3	230.3	231.4	226.7









72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**MAY, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
June 29, 1945

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL, 1945.

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Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Tor.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The monthly survey of the employment situation as at May 1, 1945, (depicting the situation existing just before V-E Day), shows that for the fifth successive month there was a generally downward trend in industrial activity. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 15,232 establishments in which the employees numbered 1,789,970; this was less by 14,234, or 0.8 p.c., than the personnel reported at the beginning of April. Although the loss is contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years, it repeats the movement indicated at May 1 in 1944 and 1943, in each of which, indeed, the general contraction was on a larger scale. The shrinkage in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a moderate increase in the payrolls disbursed as compared with Apr. 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had resulted in lowered earnings.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment at May 1, 1945, was 175.5, as compared with 176.9 in the preceding month, and 178.2 at May 1 in 1944 and also in 1943. With the exception of those two years, employment at the date under review was at a higher level than in any other May in the record. Since the latest decline was contrary to the usual trend at the time of year, there was a falling-off in the seasonally-corrected index, which fell from 187.4 at the first of April to 182.2 at the beginning of May.

A brief review of the situation at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1 shows curtailment in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The declines in Ontario were most noteworthy, over 12,000 persons having been released by the firms furnishing information in this province. The reductions in Quebec and the Western Provinces were generally moderate.

In the Dominion as a whole, there was a substantial recession in manufacturing, from which 12,233 men and women were laid off by the co-operating establishments. The tendency in the production of durable and of non-durable manufactured goods was unfavourable, some 7,400 persons being released from the former and over 5,100 from the

Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for May 1, 1944 and May 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographic and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
							Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943
<b>(a) Provinces</b>														
Maritime Provinces	140,105	4,348,810	31.04	31.48	31.88	28.65	120.1	118.4	115.9	111.9	170.9	170.9	169.6	148.0
Prince Edward Island	2,348	64,000	27.26	26.41	26.86	23.87	106.3	113.0	114.9	95.6	137.4	141.4	144.3	107.3
Nova Scotia	82,142	2,697,680	32.84	32.81	33.41	29.66	117.2	115.5	119.3	113.4	171.1	167.1	177.7	153.3
New Brunswick	55,615	1,587,130	28.54	29.77	29.53	27.16	126.1	125.4	110.8	107.5	172.4	178.9	156.8	140.8
Quebec	551,201	17,217,994	31.24	30.61	30.59	28.56	117.5	117.7	121.0	122.1	153.6	150.8	154.7	147.1
Ontario	744,636	24,736,036	33.22	32.49	32.97	31.63	111.7	113.5	111.7	112.3	136.8	136.0	135.8	131.8
Prairie Provinces	192,502	6,208,653	32.25	32.04	31.82	29.78	108.6	110.1	109.9	105.9	133.3	133.6	133.6	121.1
Manitoba	89,105	2,845,645	31.94	31.65	31.51	29.55	108.4	110.1	110.8	108.3	130.5	131.3	131.7	121.0
Saskatchewan	37,971	1,162,791	30.62	30.67	30.43	28.55	103.6	103.8	102.5	98.6	125.8	126.2	124.6	112.7
Alberta	65,426	2,200,217	33.63	33.35	33.05	30.82	111.7	113.9	113.2	107.2	141.8	143.4	141.5	125.9
British Columbia	161,526	5,750,574	35.60	34.87	35.51	35.03	127.8	128.2	135.9	138.5	161.0	158.2	171.5	174.0
CANADA	1,789,970	58,262,067	32.55	32.00	32.26	30.59	114.9	115.8	116.5	116.5	145.4	144.1	146.2	139.6
<b>(b) Cities</b>														
Montreal	273,991	8,958,572	32.70	31.73	31.64	29.71	125.2	125.5	133.9	131.8	160.7	156.3	166.1	156.4
Quebec City	33,703	998,491	29.63	27.32	29.24	25.37	140.6	140.8	164.2	164.6	201.5	186.1	231.7	203.3
Toronto	248,814	8,213,841	33.01	31.92	33.21	31.38	122.9	123.5	129.0	125.5	151.2	147.3	159.3	147.8
Ottawa	21,316	615,534	28.88	28.09	27.78	26.45	106.7	108.7	108.2	109.2	133.3	132.1	130.0	125.5
Hamilton	59,856	2,035,752	33.98	33.13	33.74	32.41	112.4	113.2	110.5	116.0	136.6	136.2	135.5	136.8
Windsor	37,699	1,613,347	42.80	41.93	36.54	40.71	119.0	120.6	125.4	133.1	134.8	133.8	120.3	142.6
Winnipeg	58,423	1,735,075	29.70	29.29	29.40	27.79	113.2	115.5	116.5	112.4	132.5	132.3	135.0	123.6
Vancouver	80,515	2,797,088	34.74	33.67	34.33	33.73	157.3	157.8	171.2	169.2	206.4	200.6	224.9	220.8
Halifax	26,638	835,180	31.35	32.94	-	-	154.8	158.1	-	-	210.5	225.8	-	-
St. John	14,538	436,903	30.05	30.30	-	-	136.7	147.1	-	-	195.8	209.7	-	-
Sherbrooke	9,265	248,886	26.86	25.06	-	-	106.6	107.3	-	-	135.5	126.7	-	-
Three Rivers	10,984	332,093	30.23	29.56	-	-	137.4	128.5	-	-	162.9	149.0	-	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	16,404	495,814	30.23	29.49	-	-	110.2	111.6	-	-	146.0	144.1	-	-
London	21,017	629,862	29.97	28.81	-	-	118.0	118.5	-	-	140.4	135.6	-	-
Port William-Port Arthur	14,592	518,421	35.53	34.16	-	-	104.0	104.0	-	-	136.1	132.7	-	-
Regina	10,099	285,012	28.22	28.17	-	-	112.1	112.5	-	-	137.5	138.5	-	-
Saskatoon	5,894	158,197	26.89	26.35	-	-	118.1	119.8	-	-	144.3	143.1	-	-
Calgary	17,440	562,634	32.26	31.92	-	-	113.5	114.6	-	-	137.5	137.1	-	-
Edmonton	16,336	482,539	29.54	28.62	-	-	120.4	119.3	-	-	146.9	140.7	-	-
Victoria	14,387	485,021	33.71	33.68	-	-	170.4	170.3	-	-	230.0	229.1	-	-
<b>(c) Industries</b>														
Manufacturing	1,104,592	37,092,437	33.58	32.55	32.92	31.09	125.4	126.7	132.9	132.7	161.9	158.7	168.1	159.5
Durable Goods 1/	577,568	21,354,975	36.97	35.78	35.87	34.16	135.5	137.2	152.2	153.6	178.8	175.2	195.0	188.3
Non-Durable Goods	508,770	15,045,070	29.57	28.73	28.95	26.85	116.7	117.8	115.5	113.7	145.4	142.7	141.0	129.6
Electric Light and Power	18,254	692,392	37.93	37.00	37.47	35.53	95.5	93.7	90.6	91.5	112.4	107.6	106.1	100.8
Logging	62,029	1,663,967	26.83	28.28	28.97	25.51	130.0	165.0	102.6	83.5	175.2	240.5	151.7	109.4
Mining	68,626	2,694,449	39.26	38.46	39.25	35.48	82.2	84.4	87.7	89.1	102.5	102.9	109.1	100.8
Communications	30,192	945,325	31.31	31.51	30.97	29.09	115.8	115.3	109.2	105.5	134.0	134.3	124.8	113.2
Transportation	160,601	6,164,842	38.39	37.17	37.36	35.70	125.9	122.2	121.9	112.6	150.5	149.1	142.7	126.7
Construction and Maintenance	126,544	3,670,723	29.01	30.05	29.75	30.08	71.1	62.6	62.6	62.9	90.5	82.5	81.5	109.6
Services	50,100	1,002,145	20.00	19.73	19.65	18.46	118.4	117.7	117.4	106.9	148.0	145.0	141.9	123.2
Trade	187,286	5,028,179	26.85	26.50	26.42	25.10	109.1	110.1	102.3	96.7	124.0	124.0	115.3	106.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,789,970	58,262,067	32.55	32.00	32.26	30.59	114.9	115.8	116.5	116.5	145.4	144.1	146.2	139.6
Finance	66,661	2,242,181	33.64	33.58	32.60	31.02	110.9	110.9	108.0	105.4	129.4	129.2	122.3	113.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,856,621	60,504,248	32.59	32.06	32.27	30.60	114.8	115.6	116.1	116.1	144.8	143.5	145.2	138.5

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



latter; central electric stations, however, showed heightened activity. Employment in iron and steel plants was particularly affected by the curtailment in operations, over 6,700 employees having been released therefrom. In this group, which for over five years has been almost exclusively engaged on war production, the index, at 291.6, was 12.7 p.c. lower than a year ago, being also the lowest indicated since the early summer of 1942. However, employment in these industries at the date under review was still some three times as great as at Sept. 1, 1939.

Within the non-durable goods industries, the largest reduction at the first of May as compared with Apr. 1 took place in the chemical industries, from which nearly 2,300 persons were released. Textiles also showed a considerable decline of a seasonal character.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there was a marked reduction in logging, the co-operating camps releasing 18,718 persons in a seasonal movement which considerably exceeded the average in the experience of the years since 1920, although it was on a smaller scale than at May 1, 1944. Mining was slacker, the largest loss taking place in the production of metallic ores; a falling-off was also indicated in retail trade. On the other hand, employment increased in services, communications, transportation and construction and maintenance. The expansion in the last-named was substantial, nearly 15,200 persons being added to the staffs of the contractors making returns. Most of the gain was in work on the roads.

Payrolls.- The reduction of 0.8 p.c. in the number in recorded employment at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1 was accompanied by an increase of 0.9 p.c. in the disbursements in salaries and wages. These rose from \$57,739,543 in the last return, to \$58,262,067 at the beginning of May. The higher payrolls accompanying lowered employment were largely due to the resumption of operations on a more usual scale following the loss of time during Easter week, which had fallen within the preceding period of observation. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$32.00 at Apr. 1 to \$32.55 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$32.26 at May 1, 1944, and \$30.59 at May 1, 1943. The latest figure is below that indicated at May 1, 1945, but is otherwise the highest in the record of some four years. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 0.5 p.c., while the decline in the index number of employment in the eight leading industries has amounted to 1.5 p.c.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the latest survey shows a total of 1,856,621 persons in recorded employment, whose earnings at May 1 amounted to \$60,504,248; the same establishments had reported a personnel of 1,870,879 at the beginning of April, when their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages had totalled \$59,978,184. The per capita figure in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, stood at \$32.59 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$32.06 a month earlier, and \$32.27 a year ago. In the latter comparison, there has been a reduction of 1.4 p.c. in recorded employment in the nine leading industries, accompanied by that of 0.3 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

In the table on page 2 appear the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial divisions, the provinces and economic areas and the leading industrial cities, with comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1944. The table on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1941.

The disbursements of the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are used as the base in calculating the index numbers of payrolls. To provide a comparison of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries						Manufacturing					
	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per		Index Numbers of		Per		Index Numbers of	
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Capita Earnings	Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Capita Earnings	Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3				1 9 4 2				1 9 4 3	
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	120.1	131.7	\$26.13	\$27.82	111.4	114.3	\$26.32	\$28.11	130.7	142.5
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	118.5	139.3	27.65	29.86	113.8	126.0	28.59	30.65	132.2	157.0
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	118.6	143.0	27.92	30.72	116.5	129.3	28.58	31.49	133.0	162.1
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	118.1	144.1	28.41	31.14	119.7	133.9	28.94	31.81	133.5	164.3
May 1	109.5	123.9	116.5	139.6	28.59	30.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	31.09	132.7	169.5
June 1	112.3	125.3	118.5	143.4	29.20	30.93	122.6	137.2	29.73	31.62	133.6	173.1
July 1	114.9	129.5	120.1	145.5	28.49	30.97	124.7	141.7	29.16	31.62	134.8	164.7
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	121.6	147.5	28.62	31.06	126.4	143.2	29.08	31.77	135.5	166.2
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	121.8	148.7	29.29	31.30	128.3	148.5	29.72	32.03	136.9	169.0
Oct. 1	118.6	137.5	122.6	150.8	29.51	31.53	129.9	152.5	30.15	32.37	137.7	171.9
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	123.4	152.0	29.91	31.60	130.1	155.3	30.70	32.62	137.4	172.7
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	124.6	153.4	30.06	31.61	132.0	159.7	31.17	32.86	137.4	174.0
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5				1 9 4 4				1 9 4 5	
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	118.1	138.1	\$28.59	\$30.10	134.8	156.5	\$30.18	\$30.22	126.6	147.1
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	117.2	146.4	31.76	32.15	135.3	170.6	32.76	33.06	128.0	162.6
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	116.7	148.8	32.27	32.81	134.8	172.2	33.23	33.56	127.6	164.7
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	115.8	144.1	32.37	32.00	134.2	171.7	33.28	32.55	126.7	168.7
May 1	116.5	146.2	114.9	145.4	32.26	32.55	132.9	168.1	32.92	33.58	125.4	161.9
June 1	118.1	146.0			31.80		132.8	166.7	32.64			
July 1	120.0	148.1			31.72		134.4	167.7	32.44			
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4			31.63		133.9	166.8	32.38			
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6			31.69		134.6	168.6	32.55			
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0			32.36		133.2	169.2	33.02			
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0			32.29		131.7	168.1	33.20			
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1			32.19		131.0	168.0	33.35			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



on page 4 shows that in the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of establishments in the eight leading industrial groups has increased by 14.9 p.c., and the aggregate weekly earnings by 45.4 p.c. Including finance, the increase in employment from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, amounted to 14.8 p.c., while the gain in the salaries and wages was 44.8 p.c. In previous monthly bulletins, the following factors have been cited as mainly responsible for the much greater rise in the indicated salaries and wages than in employment: (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work; (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a great many cases.

The above-named factors as a result of wartime conditions have reacted particularly favourably upon the situation in the manufacturing industries, in which the rise in employment from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, was 25.4 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 61.9 p.c. In spite of the recent decline in activity in manufacturing, these rates of increase considerably exceed those mentioned in preceding paragraphs as having been indicated in the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variation in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

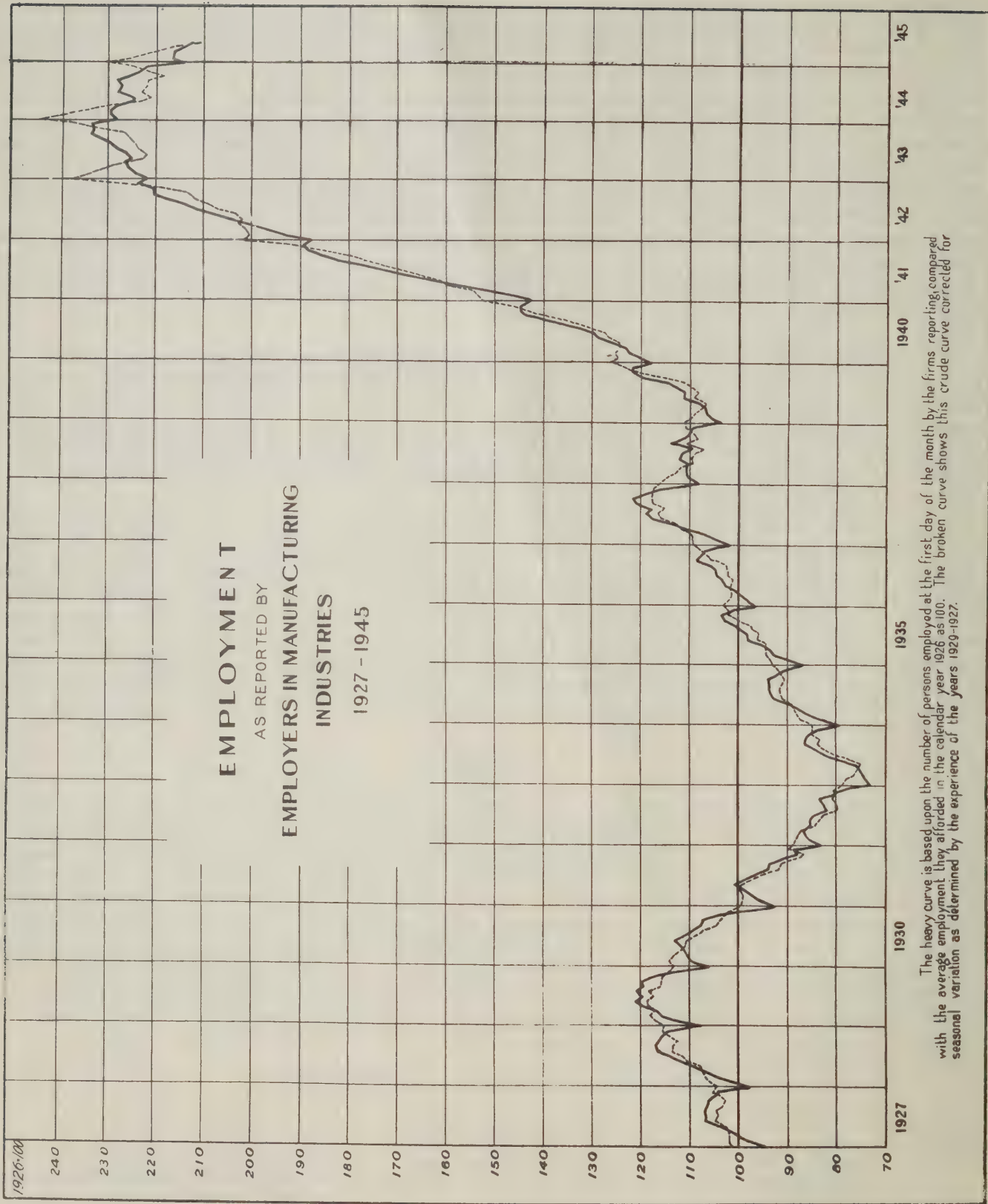
#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Apr. 1 and May 1, 1945, and May 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.— For the third consecutive month, there was a recession in employment in manufacturing at the date under review; the experience of past years shows that, ordinarily, the trend at the beginning of May is favourable, although curtailment had been indicated at that date in both 1943 and 1944. The declines then reported had been on a rather smaller scale. Information was furnished by 8,331 establishments with staffs aggregating 1,104,592, as compared with 1,116,825 at Apr. 1. The loss amounted to 12,233 employees, or 1.1 p.c. The index of employment, at 210.6 p.c. of the 1926 average;





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was lower than that of 212.9 at Apr. 1, being also 5.6 p.c. below the May 1, 1944, figure of 223.2. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the May 1 index was 209.0, as compared with 214.7 in the preceding month.

Employment in iron and steel plants showed a decline of 6,743 persons at May 1; this exceeded the reduction indicated a month previously, but was considerably smaller than that at May 1 of last year; within the iron and steel division there were general losses, the greatest being in vehicle and firearm plants. There were also important contractions in employment in vegetable food, textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. On the other hand, animal food, fur, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, and clay, glass and stone works showed improvement. The largest of these gains was in animal food processing, which absorbed an additional 757 workers; the advances in the remaining industries just mentioned were relatively small.

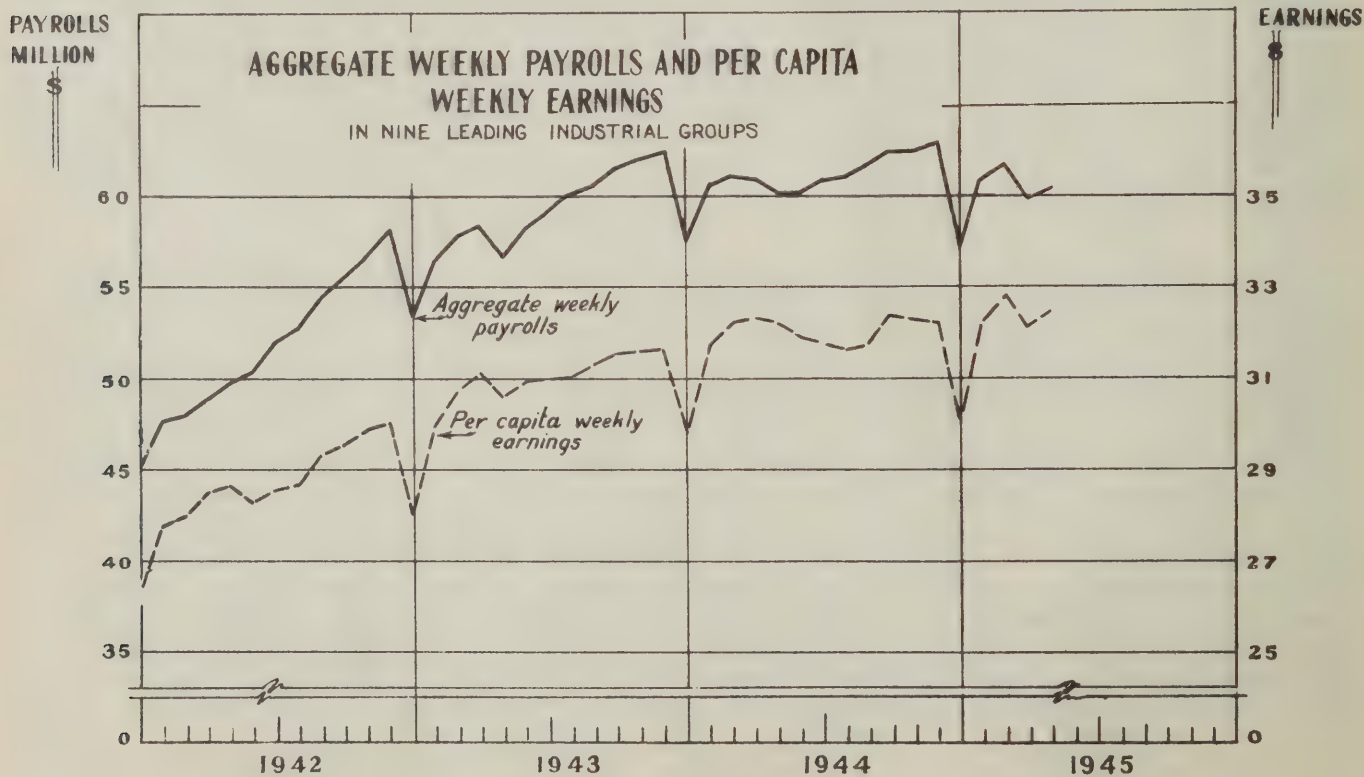
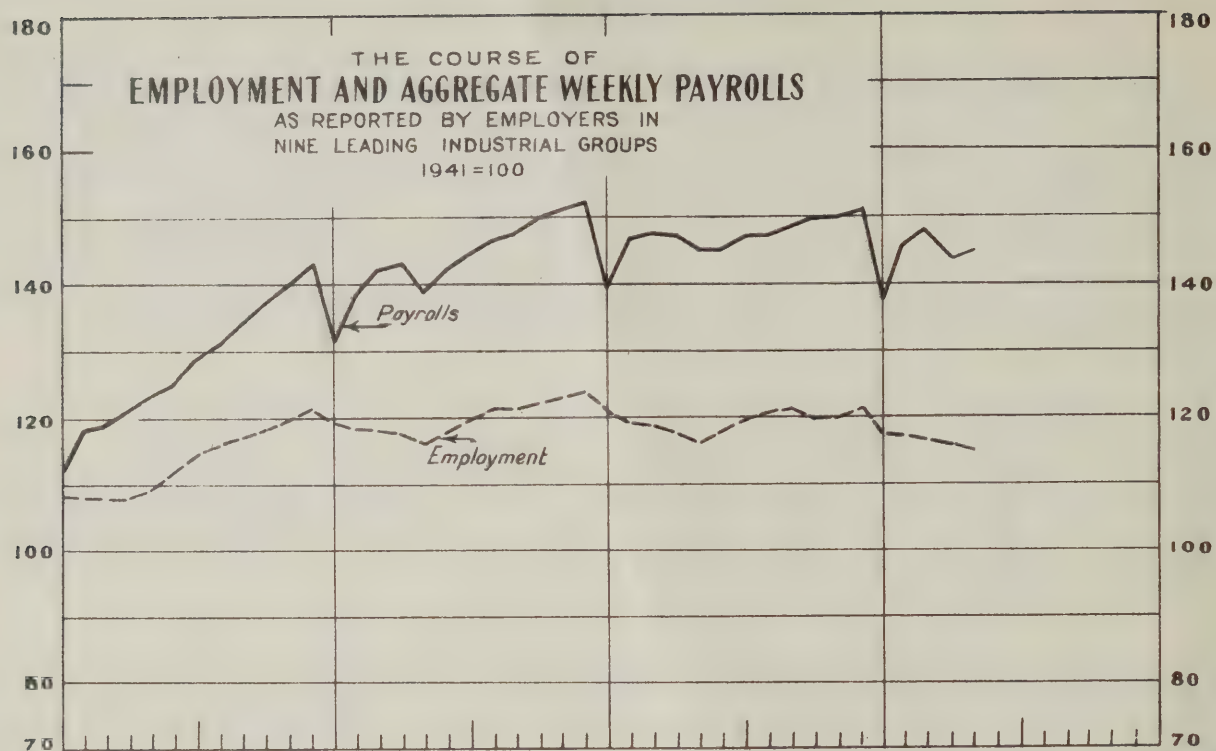
A comparison of the latest statistics with those for a year ago, shows a decided contraction in employment in the production of durable manufactured goods, in which the index declined from 278.0 at May 1, 1944, to 247.4 at the date under review, or by 11 p.c.; as compared with the all-time maximum in the division, indicated at Oct. 1, 1943, there was a shrinkage of 15.6 p.c. at May 1, 1945. In the non-durable manufactured goods division, however, the latest index, at 182.8, slightly exceeded that of 181.0 at the beginning of May of last year.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at May 1 by the co-operating manufacturers were given as \$37,092,437; this sum was greater by \$737,011, or two p.c., than the total reported by the same firms at Apr. 1, when Easter had fallen within the period of observation. The advance in the payrolls accompanying the decline in employment resulted in a considerable increase in the average earnings; standing at \$33.58, the preliminary per capita figure was the highest yet indicated, the previous maximum being that of \$33.56 at Mar. 1 of the present year. The Apr. 1 average had been \$32.55, and that at May 1, 1944, \$32.92. The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, advanced from 158.7 at Apr. 1 to 161.9 at May 1, 1945. This was 3.7 p.c. lower than that of 168.1 at May 1, 1944; since then, the index of employment has fallen by 5.6 p.c.

Logging.— Following a season of marked activity, there was an important contraction in logging operations at May 1; the 586 co-operating companies reported 62,029 workers, a reduction of 18,718 from their staffs at Apr. 1. This loss of 23.2 p.c. was considerably smaller than that noted a year ago, although it was above-average according to the experience of the pre-war period. The latest index of employment, at 205.8, was substantially above the May 1, 1944, figure of 162.4. The sums disbursed in salaries and wages at the date under review amounted to \$1,603,967, as compared with \$2,283,494 at Apr. 1. This was a decrease of 27.1 p.c. The per capita earnings were lowered from \$28.28 at Apr. 1, to \$26.83 at the beginning of May; the May 1, 1944, figure had been \$28.97. It must again be noted that the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere. (see Table 8)

The gain of 26.7 p.c. in the latest index of employment as compared with May 1, 1944, was accompanied by a rise of 15.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls during the 12 months.

Mining.— Further seasonal losses in employment were recorded in mining, in which they exceeded the average reductions at May 1 in the period since 1920, although





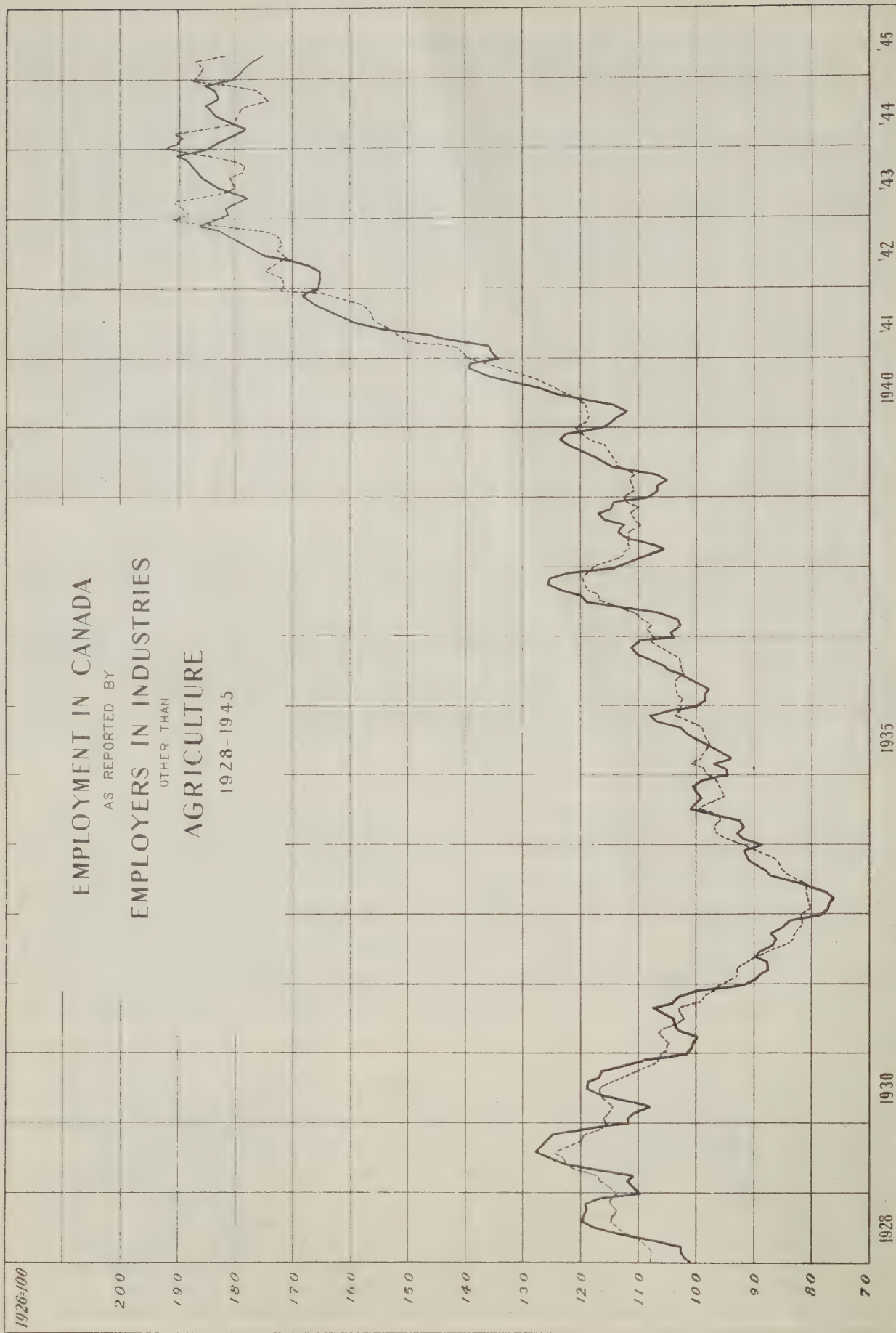
they approximated those noted at the same date last spring. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed little general change, but the extraction of coal and of metallic ores afforded decidedly less employment, the loss in the latter being especially large. Information furnished by 499 operators indicated a combined working force of 68,626 persons, as compared with 70,400 at the beginning of April. The index in the mining group stood at 145.7, a few points below the preceding figure of 149.5, and 6.2 p.c. lower than that of 155.4 at May 1, 1944. The reduction in employment was accompanied by a relatively smaller decrease in the reported weekly payrolls, which aggregated \$2,694,449, as compared with \$2,707,274 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita earnings were \$39.26, as compared with \$38.46 at Apr. 1, 1945, and \$39.25 at May 1, 1944.

Communications.- Moderate seasonal improvement was reported in employment in communications at the first of May; statistics were received from 66 establishments employing 30,192 men and women, as compared with 30,048 in the month before. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at May 1 totalled \$945,325, as compared with \$946,938 in the preceding report. The per capita weekly earnings, however, were reduced from \$31.51 at Apr. 1, to \$31.31 at the first of May, as compared with \$30.97 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 112.6, was several points higher than that of 106.1 at May 1, 1944, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 7.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

Transportation.- Expansion as compared with Apr. 1 was indicated in the transportation and storage group at May 1, the co-operating companies and branches having increased their personnel by 4,691 employees, bringing the total to 160,601. Local transportation and shipping and stevedoring shared in the upward movement, while there was a small decline in steam railway operation. The index of employment, at 124.4, was higher by 2.9 p.c. than that of 120.9 at May 1, 1944; this rise was accompanied by that of 5.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The amounts earned by the persons in recorded employment in transportation at May 1, 1945, were given as \$6,164,842, as compared with \$6,106,837 at the beginning of April. The latest average earnings were \$38.39, as against \$39.17 at Apr. 1, and \$37.30 at May 1, 1944.

Construction and Maintenance.- Curtailment in employment was shown in railway construction and maintenance, but building and work on the highways showed greater activity. Data were furnished by 1,601 contractors and branches, with an aggregate working force of 126,544 persons, as compared with 111,370 at Apr. 1. This gain of 13.6 p.c. was relatively larger than that of 9.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which amounted to \$3,670,723 at May 1, as compared with \$3,346,554 at Apr. 1, when the average earnings per employee had stood at \$30.05, or \$1.04 above the latest per capita figure of \$29.01. The May 1, 1944, average had been \$29.73, and that at May 1, 1943, \$30.08. The latest index of employment, at 98.8, was 13.3 p.c. above that of 87.2 at May 1, 1944, while the payroll index was higher by 11 p.c.

Services.- Moderate improvement of a seasonal character took place in services at May 1, when the 753 firms supplying statistics reported a staff of 50,100 persons, 307 more than in their last return. There were gains in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and in hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at May 1 aggregated \$1,002,145, as compared with \$982,467 at Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 202.4, was higher by 0.8 p.c. than that of 200.7 at the beginning of May in 1944, while the index of payrolls showed a rise of 4.3 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita figure was \$20.00, as compared with \$19.73 at Apr. 1, and \$19.65 at May 1, 1944. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



Trade.— There was a contra-seasonal decline in the number of persons engaged in retail stores at May 1, while wholesale trade was rather brisker. The 2,753 trading establishments furnishing information reported 187,286 employees at the date under review, as compared with 189,111 at Apr. 1. This decrease of one p.c. was accompanied by a slight rise in the weekly salaries and wages paid to those in recorded employment; these totalled \$5,028,179, as compared with \$5,010,553 in the last report. The average per employee was \$26.85, as compared with \$26.50 at Apr. 1, and \$26.42 at the first of May in 1944. During the year, the index of employment has risen by 6.6 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 7.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.— Information received from 900 financial institutions showed a reduction of 24 in their employees, who numbered 66,651. The amounts earned by these persons were given as \$2,242,181 as compared with \$2,238,641 paid on or about Apr. 1. The per capita earnings were \$33.64 at May 1, as compared with \$33.58 at Apr. 1, 1945, and \$32.60 at May 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 128.7, was slightly higher than that of 125.4 at May 1, 1944, while the latest index number of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c.

### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and the economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at May 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There were losses in employment at the beginning of May in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the largest contractions being in Ontario, where the reported working forces were smaller by 12,140 persons. In the Maritime Provinces and Saskatchewan, employment continued at a higher level than at the same date in the preceding year, but in the remaining provinces there was a moderate falling-off in this comparison.

The widely-distributed declines in employment were accompanied in many cases by increases in the weekly payrolls, indicating the resumption of more normal operations following the Easter holidays. In all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the average earnings per employee showed an increase as compared with Apr. 1. Except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the general per capita figures in all cases were also higher than at May 1, 1944.

Maritime Provinces.— There was a further upward movement in employment in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of May, as a result of heightened activity in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, especially in the former. Data were tabulated from 1,111 employers in the Maritime Area, whose staffs included 140,105 persons, compared with 138,124 at Apr. 1. This increase of 1.4 p.c. was accompanied by a small advance in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$4,348,810, as compared with \$4,347,908 in the preceding return. The index of employment, at 183.1 at May 1, was slightly higher than that of 180.5 at Apr. 1, also exceeding the May 1, 1944, index of 176.6. The index of payrolls has risen by 0.8 p.c. in

the 12 months. The per capita weekly earnings stood at \$31.04 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.48 at Apr. 1, 1945, and \$31.88 at May 1, 1944.

Most of the expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of May took place in construction, particularly in work on the highways; mining, communications and trade also showed improvement, although the gains were small. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, logging and transportation, that in the two industries last-named being seasonal. Within the manufacturing division, the tendency was favourable in animal food and lumber factories, but vegetable food and iron and steel plants released employees.

Quebec.- The contraction of 0.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in Quebec at May 1 was due, in the main, to the completion of seasonal operations in many logging camps, together with substantial reductions in manufacturing. Mining and trade were also rather slacker. On the other hand, transportation and construction afforded considerably more employment. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses were in chemical plants, from which some 1,500 persons were released. Textiles, iron and steel products, vegetable foods and electrical apparatus also showed curtailment. However, heightened activity was noted in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal works. The general recession in Quebec at the date under review was contra-seasonal, employment usually having increased at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1944; at May 1 of last year, however, the trend had also been unfavourable. The number then laid off, indeed, had been somewhat greater.

The 3,993 firms participating in the latest survey had a working force of 551,201 men and women, as compared with 552,053 at Apr. 1. There was an increase, however, in the salaries and wages disbursed, which amounted to \$17,217,994, as compared with \$16,900,256 in the preceding period of observation, when the earnings had been affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita weekly figure rose from \$30.61 at Apr. 1, to \$31.24 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$30.59 at the same date in 1944. Since then, the number in recorded employment has fallen by 2.9 p.c., while aggregate payrolls have fractionally declined.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed a further recession, which was contrary to the usual movement at May 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record; the loss in employment exceeded that which had also been noted at the same date in 1944, but was smaller than the reduction at May 1, 1943. Statistics were tabulated from 6,395 employers whose staffs included 744,636 persons, 12,140 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index declined from 183.0 at that date, to 180.1 at the beginning of May, as compared with 180.8 at May 1, 1944. The reported payrolls, however, were higher, aggregating \$24,736,036, as compared with \$24,586,031 in the preceding period of observation; this increase of 0.6 p.c. is mainly due to the resumption of work on a more normal scale following the Easter holidays. The latest per capita figure was \$33.22, 73 cents above the Apr. 1 average of \$32.49; that at May 1, 1944, had been \$32.97. In the period since then, the index of employment in Ontario has fallen by 0.4 p.c., while payrolls have risen by 0.7 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a further shrinkage, 8,048 persons having been released by the co-operating factories. A large proportion of the loss was in iron and steel plants, but there were smaller declines in the vegetable food, textile, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus divisions. Lumber and animal food manufacturers, however, showed heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, mining and trade reported reductions in employment; the largest contractions were in the first-named, from which 5,685 workers were released by the camps furnishing information. Transportation and services, on the other hand, were more active, the



gain in transportation being considerable. .

Prairie Provinces.- The trend in the Prairie Area was unfavourable at the first of May, when the general slackening was at variance with the advance normally indicated at that date in the experience of the years since 1920. Little general change was shown in Saskatchewan, but employment in Manitoba and Alberta declined. Statistics were compiled from 2,108 establishments in the Prairie Provinces with 192,502 employees; this was a decrease of 2,701, or 1.4 p.c., from Apr. 1. The salaries and wages distributed were also lower, being less by 0.7 p.c. than the aggregate at the beginning of April; the total then indicated had been \$6,253,940, while the latest figure was \$6,208,653. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$32.04 at Apr. 1, to \$32.25 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.82 at May 1, 1944. In the year, employment has fallen by 1.2 p.c., and there has been a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls.

Manufacturing, logging, mining and trade afforded less employment at the beginning of May, but there was considerable expansion in construction. Within the manufacturing division, animal food processing reported heightened activity, while lumber and iron and steel plants released employees.

British Columbia.- There was a moderate curtailment of a contra-seasonal character in British Columbia, repeating the movement indicated at May 1, 1944, when the reduction was on a larger scale. The 1,625 firms furnishing data at the date under review had a combined working force of 161,526, as compared with 162,048 in their last report. This decrease of 0.3 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 1.8 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages, which amounted to \$5,750,574; the Apr. 1 aggregate had been \$5,651,408. The per capita earnings advanced from \$34.87 at Apr. 1, to \$35.60 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$35.51 at May 1, 1944. In the 12 months since then, employment has declined by 5.9 p.c. and the indicated payrolls have fallen by 6.2 p.c.

Construction and services showed some improvement at the date under review, but there were reductions in manufacturing, logging, mining and trade. The most noteworthy losses in factory employment took place in iron and steel plants, but were not on a large scale.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at May 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax declined at the beginning of May, when data were received from 212 firms with 26,638 employees, as compared with 27,199 at Apr. 1. The loss took place largely in transportation and construction, although manufacturing and trade released some workers. The reported salaries and wages were also lower, falling from \$895,831 in the preceding period of observation to \$835,180 at the date under review. The per capita figure was \$31.35, as compared with \$32.94 at Apr. 1.

From the establishment of the monthly statistics of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, the weekly payrolls in Halifax have advanced by 110.5 p.c. and the number in recorded employment, by 54.8 p.c.

Saint John.- Seasonal curtailment in industrial activity was indicated in Saint John at May 1; 158 establishment reported the release of 896 persons, bringing their forces to 14,538. The weekly payrolls of these workers were stated

as 146,903, a sum lower by 6.6 p.c. than that disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of April. The loss in employment amounted to 5.8 p.c. The earnings averaged \$30.05 per employee, as compared with the per capita figure of \$30.30 in the preceding period of observation.

Since June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record in the Dominion was commenced, employment in Saint John has risen by 38.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 95.8 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Montreal. The trend in Montreal was downward, according to information from 2,336 establishments with 273,991 employees, as compared with 274,591 at Apr. 1. The contra-seasonal loss was accompanied by an important gain in the payrolls distributed at the beginning of May, for services rendered in the week preceding; these aggregated \$8,958,572, being greater by 2.8 p.c. than the disbursements of \$8,712,660 at Apr. 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had affected the situation. The average earnings, at \$32.70 at May 1, exceeded those of \$31.73 at Apr. 1, being also higher than the May 1, 1944, mean of \$31.64. Since then, employment in Montreal has fallen by 6.5 p.c., and payrolls by 3.3 p.c.

There was a substantial decrease in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in iron and steel. Textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works also showed lessened activity; the decline in textiles was partly seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and trade were rather slacker. Transportation, however, reported considerably larger staffs. The changes in the remaining divisions were relatively slight.

Quebec City. There was a small reduction in employment in Quebec, where the 260 firms furnishing data had a staff of 33,703 men and women, as compared with 33,757 at the beginning of April. This decrease of 0.2 p.c. was accompanied by a rise of 8.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which amounted to \$998,491. The earnings per employee rose from \$27.32 at Apr. 1, to \$29.63 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.24 at May 1, 1944. The latest index of employment was 14.4 p.c. lower than at that date, and there was a loss of 13 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Chemical factories afforded less employment at May 1 than at the beginning of April, while there was a slightly upward movement in most other branches of manufacturing. Construction, services and trade were also somewhat busier.

Sherbrooke. Little general change in the employment situation was noted in Sherbrooke, where the 86 employers participating in the latest survey of employment and payrolls had a staff of 9,265 men and women, 26 fewer than at Apr. 1. The weekly disbursements in payrolls aggregated \$248,886, as compared with \$232,796 in the preceding return. These sums represented averages of \$26.86 at May 1, and \$25.06 at Apr. 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had had an effect upon the earnings. Manufacturing and trade showed a slight falling-off at the date under review. From the institution of the monthly record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, the index of employment in Sherbrooke has risen by 6.6 p.c., and there has been a gain of 35.5 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers. Further improvement was shown in Three Rivers at May 1. The working forces of the 30 establishments whose data were received aggregated 10,984, as compared with 10,270 at the beginning of April. The salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$332,093, an average of \$30.23 per employee, as compared with an aggregate weekly payroll of \$303,583 and a per capita figure of \$29.56 in the preceding period of observation, which had included the Easter week. The gain in employment at the date under review took place largely in transportation; manufacturing and trade also showed rather greater activity.



From June 1, 1941, when the general payroll record was commenced, to May 1, 1945, there was a gain of 37.4 p.c. in recorded employment in Three Rivers, accompanied by that of 62.9 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto continued to slacken, there being a decrease of 1,867 persons in the personnel of the 2,265 establishments co-operating at May 1, when they had 248,814 employees. The general trend in many branches of manufacturing was downward; the greatest losses were in iron and steel, chemical, vegetable food, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. There were moderate gains in transportation, trade and other non-manufacturing divisions.

The payrolls reported at May 1 aggregated \$8,213,841, as compared with \$8,001,167 in the preceding period of observation, which had included the Easter holidays. This gain of 2.7 p.c. accompanying a loss of 0.7 p.c. in employment, raised the per capita weekly earnings from \$31.92 at Apr. 1 to \$33.01 at the date under review; the figure at May 1, 1944, had been \$33.21. In the 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 4.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 5.1 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was a further reduction in manufacturing in Ottawa at May 1, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. Construction was rather busier, while trade showed a slight falling-off. Returns were furnished by 269 employers with a staff of 21,316 men and women, as compared with 21,720 at the beginning of April. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were given as \$615,534, a sum which was higher by 0.9 p.c. than the total of \$610,041 reported at the first of April. The loss in employment was 1.9 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$28.88, 79 cents above that in the preceding period of observation; the average at May 1, 1944, had been \$27.78. The index of employment, at 160.7 at the date under review, was 1.4 p.c. below that indicated a year earlier, but the index of payrolls showed an advance of 2.5 p.c. in this comparison.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton moderately declined. The loss took place mainly in textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Services and trade were also slacker. Transportation, on the other hand, afforded more employment. A combined working force of 59,856 persons was reported by the 384 firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey, as compared with 60,313 at Apr. 1. The recession was contra-seasonal. The weekly payrolls, however, were higher, at \$2,033,752, a sum greater by 1.8 p.c. than that of \$1,998,176 reported by the same establishments at the beginning of April, when the earnings had been lowered by the loss of time during the Easter holidays. The average per employee rose from \$33.69 at that date, to \$33.98 at May 1, as compared with \$33.74 at May 1 of last year. In the period since then, there has been an advance of 1.7 p.c. in employment, and of 2.3 p.c. in the reported weekly salaries and wages.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor continued downward. Curtailment was indicated in iron and steel plants, while the changes in the remaining industrial divisions were slight. Information was received from 233 establishments employing 37,699 men and women, as compared with 38,200 in their last report. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,613,347, slightly exceeding those of \$1,601,615 reported at Apr. 1, when they had been affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. As compared with May 1, 1944, there was a loss of 5.1 p.c. in employment, and a gain of 12.1 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The per capita earnings advanced from \$41.93 at Apr. 1 to \$42.80 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.54 at the beginning of May last year, when an industrial dispute had greatly affected the aggregate and average earnings.

Fort William - Port Arthur. - There was little change, on the whole, in Fort William and Port Arthur at the beginning of May; the staffs of the 112 firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls aggregated 14,592 men and women, 11 more than at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages showed a larger gain, rising from \$498,062 at that date, to \$518,421 at May 1, or by 4.1 p.c. The wages reported in the preceding return had been affected by the working time lost at the Easter season. The per capita weekly figure was \$35.53, exceeding by \$1.37 the average of \$34.16 indicated a month earlier. A considerable decline in employment in manufacturing at the date under review was largely offset by greater activity in shipping and stevedoring. Other industries showed only minor changes.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by four p.c., and there has been a gain of 38.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo. - Continued curtailment in employment was noted in Kitchener - Waterloo at the first of May, when manufacturing generally was quieter. The largest loss took place in rubber plants. Little change, on the whole, was shown in the non-manufacturing divisions. Data were compiled from 169 employers whose working forces totalled 16,404, 195 fewer than at Apr. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$495,814, as compared with \$489,538 in the last return. The average per employee at May 1 was \$30.23, and that at Apr. 1, \$29.49.

The advance in employment in these cities from the commencement of the monthly payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, was 10.2 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 46 p.c.

London. - Industrial activity in London was at a somewhat lower level than at Apr. 1, according to information furnished by 244 establishments whose staffs numbered 21,017 at May 1, as compared with 21,102 a month earlier. There was a further moderate decline in manufacturing; trade and construction were also quieter. The weekly payrolls distributed amounted to \$629,852, exceeding by 3.6 p.c. the disbursements of \$608,027 reported at Apr. 1; the latter total had been lowered by the observance of the Easter holidays. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$28.81 in the preceding survey, to \$29.97 at the date under review.

From the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls in Canada at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, the index of employment in London has risen by 18 p.c., and the indicated salaries and wages, by 40.4 p.c.

Winnipeg. - Employment in Winnipeg showed a contraction at May 1, when the 620 co-operating firms had a personnel of 58,423, a decrease of 683, or 1.2 p.c., from their staffs in the preceding month. The loss took place largely in iron and steel plants, and in trade, there being relatively slight changes in the remaining industries. There was a minor increase in the salaries and wages, which aggregated \$1,735,075, as compared with \$1,731,418 at Apr. 1. The average earnings per employee stood at \$29.70 as compared with \$29.29 a month earlier, and \$29.40 at May 1, 1944. In the 12 months, the reported payrolls have declined by 1.9 p.c., while employment has fallen by 2.9 p.c.

Regina. - There was a rather small contraction in employment in Regina at the beginning of May; statistics were tabulated from 153 employers with a working force of 10,099 persons, as compared with 10,190 at Apr. 1. The weekly payrolls were also reduced, falling from \$287,079 in the preceding period of observation, to \$285,012 at the date under review. On the other hand, the average earnings per employee were slightly higher, being \$28.17 at Apr. 1 and \$28.22 at May 1. Manufacturing and trade afforded less employment; the largest loss in the former was in iron and steel plants.



From June 1, 1941, when the Canadian monthly statistics of payrolls were instituted, to May 1, the index of employment in Regina rose by 12.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 37.5 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Activity in Saskatoon was at a somewhat lower level at May 1, when the employees on the payrolls of the 135 establishments furnishing data numbered 5,884, as compared with 5,955 at the beginning of April. The weekly salaries and wages, on the other hand, were higher, standing at \$158,197 at May 1, as compared with \$156,919 at the beginning of April, when the observance of the Easter holidays had lowered the aggregate. The latest per capita figure was \$26.89, exceeding by 54 cents the average of \$26.35 in the preceding survey. Manufacturing and retail trade were quieter at the date under review, but some improvement was noted in construction.

The increase in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon from the commencement of the current payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, was 18.1 p.c., while there was a gain of 44.3 p.c. in the payrolls.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was unfavourable at the beginning of May. The 253 firms whose returns were compiled had a combined staff of 17,440, as compared with 17,560 at the first of April. The weekly payrolls, on the other hand, were somewhat higher, at \$562,634, exceeding by 0.4 p.c. the total disbursed by the same establishments at Apr. 1. The average per employee had then been \$31.92, while the May 1 per capita figure was \$32.26. Manufacturing showed a falling-off and construction also released some employees at the date under review.

The increase in recorded employment in this city from the beginning of the payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, was 13.5 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 37.5 p.c.

Edmonton.- Heightened activity was reported in Edmonton at May 1, most of the improvement taking place in construction. Manufacturing and trade, however, released some employees. The 215 firms co-operating in the latest survey had a working force of 16,336 persons, and paid the sum of \$482,539 in weekly salaries and wages. At Apr. 1, they had employed 16,151 men and women, whose payrolls had aggregated \$462,193, an average of \$28.62. The latest per capita figure was \$29.54; the former average had been affected by the loss in working time at the Easter season. Between June 1, 1941, when the current statistics of payrolls were established, and May 1, 1945, recorded employment in Edmonton has risen by 20.4 p.c. and there has been an advance of 46.9 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing operations in Vancouver slackened at May 1, when the greatest curtailment was in iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also released some workers, while improvement was noted in construction. On the whole, there was a loss of 216 in the number of employees reported at the date under review; the 704 employers furnishing data then had a personnel of 80,515. The weekly salaries and wages distributed totalled \$2,797,099, as compared with \$2,718,127 at Apr. 1. The per capita earnings were \$34.74, exceeding the averages of \$33.67 at Apr. 1, and \$34.33 at May 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, there has been a loss of 8.1 p.c. in employment, and of 8.2 p.c. in aggregate payrolls.

Victoria.- The trend of employment in Victoria continued upward at the first of May; the gain took place mainly in manufacturing and within that division, notably in iron and steel plants. However, this expansion was moderate, as were the changes indicated in other industries. Returns were received from 163 employers with a working

force of 14,387 men and women, as compared with 14,257 a month previously. The payrolls were also higher, although the gain was not pronounced. The latest weekly aggregate was \$485,021, being 0.4 p.c. above the Apr. 1 disbursements of \$483,039. The average per employee at May 1 was \$33.71, and at Apr. 1, \$33.88.

From the beginning of the general payroll record in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1945, employment in Victoria has risen by 70.4 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown an advance of 130 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at May 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly salaries and wages and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.8	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.5	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
May 1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
May 1, 1940	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
May 1, 1941	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	165.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	136.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	165.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	186.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4

Relative Weight of Employment of Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1945.

100.0	7.8	.1	4.6	3.1	30.8	41.6	10.8	5.0	2.1	3.7	9.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	86.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
May 1, 1939	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
May 1, 1940	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
May 1, 1941	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	183.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	275.6	138.3	223.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1945.

15.3      1.9      13.9      1.2      3.3      2.1      3.3      4.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
May 1, 1939	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
May 1, 1940	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
May 1, 1941	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1945.

100.0	61.7	3.5	3.8	1.7	9.0	7.0	2.8	10.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	May 1 1945	Apr.1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	61.7	210.6	212.9	223.2	222.9	202.3	162.3	125.7
Animal products - edible	2.4	207.9	204.2	215.0	177.3	168.8	160.7	137.4
Fur and products	.2	140.5	133.7	127.8	128.0	121.0	121.2	115.9
Leather and products	1.6	140.7	140.6	139.3	141.4	139.6	134.2	122.6
Boots and shoes	1.0	129.2	128.9	127.2	127.2	130.1	129.3	120.5
Lumber products	3.6	120.3	120.2	115.7	109.4	115.7	108.7	85.8
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	97.6	97.1	92.2	88.2	103.4	99.2	74.5
Furniture	.7	126.2	128.5	123.3	107.6	113.5	110.8	89.8
Other lumber products	1.0	200.4	199.9	196.7	190.6	163.7	141.7	120.4
Musical instruments	.03	27.7	28.6	29.3	49.6	39.4	37.5	61.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	156.8	160.5	151.3	135.8	135.1	129.8	115.4
Pulp and paper products	4.8	138.1	137.5	133.3	126.6	132.1	124.8	112.9
Pulp and paper	2.1	122.8	121.2	118.9	115.3	123.4	115.1	101.6
Paper products	.9	212.4	213.6	206.8	188.0	186.5	162.8	139.9
Printing and publishing	1.8	133.3	133.3	127.3	120.2	124.9	124.3	118.1
Rubber products	1.3	179.4	181.3	163.7	127.7	126.7	131.0	108.4
Textile products	7.7	158.8	160.9	159.7	162.5	169.5	158.9	144.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	157.5	160.0	159.0	164.2	177.4	168.2	158.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	108.3	111.0	112.2	121.4	128.9	124.5	122.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	168.9	169.6	170.2	180.4	205.4	185.9	171.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	617.6	627.5	600.7	547.5	581.1	573.6	510.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	145.5	147.2	150.0	141.2	143.7	142.1	141.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	162.0	163.0	160.7	167.8	174.0	156.9	136.6
Other textile products	.9	174.0	178.5	175.9	174.1	173.5	163.7	135.3
Tobacco	.6	135.8	145.8	130.8	133.1	156.9	116.5	134.5
Beverages	.8	256.7	253.6	236.3	211.8	232.2	202.2	171.6
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	579.2	597.0	586.1	683.7	677.8	324.0	191.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	135.8	134.7	136.6	132.0	130.5	128.9	95.5
Electric light and power	1.0	143.2	140.5	136.6	137.1	143.2	143.1	133.9
Electrical apparatus	2.4	288.7	293.2	329.9	292.3	246.1	206.5	143.8
Iron and steel products	22.2	291.6	296.6	334.2	340.4	272.7	193.8	122.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	244.1	246.2	249.3	257.8	244.7	203.8	151.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	217.1	220.6	222.6	248.1	262.4	215.1	132.9
Agricultural implements	.7	143.4	135.2	121.7	133.7	122.5	107.3	77.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	9.1	255.4	261.6	305.5	282.4	232.1	176.9	112.3
Automobiles and parts	2.3	278.1	285.8	286.5	311.1	276.8	256.8	164.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.6	1251.8	1251.3	1519.9	1479.6	894.1	396.5	170.9
Heating appliances	.3	193.7	193.8	164.3	168.4	157.3	157.6	134.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	274.9	281.9	288.9	328.7	279.2	224.8	137.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	231.9	237.2	267.6	255.7	282.4	224.5	122.6
Other iron and steel products	3.9	328.4	338.6	383.4	463.9	360.9	208.3	129.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.1	392.1	395.1	454.1	486.4	372.6	272.8	174.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	214.1	213.7	207.5	203.2	192.9	172.8	165.2
Miscellaneous	1.1	345.6	349.7	371.6	405.4	322.1	199.5	156.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.5	205.8	267.6	162.4	131.8	158.5	107.9	60.5
<b>MINING</b>	3.8	145.7	149.5	155.4	157.8	173.5	174.8	164.5
Coal	1.4	92.7	94.8	97.0	89.9	94.9	92.3	86.2
Metallic ores	1.8	251.8	261.7	283.3	308.8	355.4	367.2	353.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	161.0	160.5	156.7	154.6	157.2	145.9	135.0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.7	112.6	112.1	106.1	102.5	103.7	94.6	83.8
Telegraphs	.4	126.4	127.2	128.2	131.5	119.8	109.9	90.0
Telephones	1.3	108.5	107.6	100.1	94.6	99.3	88.1	82.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.0	124.4	120.7	120.9	111.7	104.1	99.2	88.8
Street railways and cartage	2.7	188.3	186.4	182.0	163.5	149.8	144.1	128.7
Steam railways	4.9	107.0	107.2	105.1	101.2	92.6	85.9	77.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	115.6	95.6	110.3	92.4	95.6	98.1	89.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	7.0	98.8	87.0	87.2	115.7	109.3	120.0	68.4
Building	2.1	85.5	82.9	83.9	159.4	132.4	127.2	54.0
Highway	2.9	131.6	87.8	99.8	101.7	114.0	142.8	91.7
Railway	2.0	82.6	90.3	78.9	84.3	81.6	91.8	61.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.8	202.4	201.1	200.7	182.7	176.3	165.6	138.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	201.6	200.5	197.8	174.9	167.1	156.2	130.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	204.0	202.3	205.6	196.2	192.1	182.0	151.8
<b>TRADE</b>	10.5	171.0	172.6	160.4	151.7	153.5	154.5	138.3
Retail	7.7	177.8	180.4	167.7	160.0	160.6	162.4	143.6
Wholesale	2.8	154.5	155.6	142.1	130.0	134.3	133.3	124.6
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	175.5	176.9	178.2	178.2	167.4	145.5	114.3
Finance	-	128.7	128.8	125.4	122.4	122.7	116.1	113.3
Banks and trust companies	-	133.1	133.0	129.9	126.6	125.6	111.5	106.1
Brokerage and stock markets	-	169.9	159.9	136.1	111.0	109.9	129.2	191.1
Insurance	-	120.6	121.3	118.7	117.2	119.5	121.3	117.9
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	-	173.2	174.5	175.6	175.5	165.2	144.1	114.2

<sup>1/</sup> The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940
Maritimes	- Manufacturing	40.9	203.5	206.4	214.5	201.5	172.4	143.9	121.8
Provinces	Lumber products	4.0	120.1	113.4	127.0	105.4	97.9	93.3	94.1
	Pulp and paper	3.7	185.2	183.8	195.1	189.6	189.1	173.7	157.8
	Textile products	3.0	114.1	114.8	111.5	114.0	118.3	118.4	110.1
	Iron and steel	21.2	328.9	335.7	360.2	339.4	262.5	174.8	130.2
	Other manufactures	9.0	158.4	164.9	153.7	142.6	137.6	141.2	121.8
	Logging	4.2	254.3	346.1	197.1	211.0	153.8	134.7	75.0
	Mining	11.2	103.2	102.3	107.3	97.8	113.2	119.1	111.7
	Communications	2.0	126.4	122.0	122.4	125.7	114.7	102.4	89.3
	Transportation	15.1	182.5	190.9	178.5	158.0	135.3	102.5	98.3
	Construction	15.3	226.7	167.9	171.3	202.3	198.4	165.9	98.5
	Services	2.0	297.1	297.1	304.7	284.5	276.4	240.2	184.4
	Trade	9.3	196.1	194.6	175.7	166.4	168.4	163.4	138.0
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	183.1	180.5	176.6	170.6	156.7	136.5	112.8
Quebec	- Manufacturing	67.7	223.0	224.1	240.7	242.5	213.4	166.4	129.8
	Lumber products	2.8	135.9	131.8	128.3	113.7	120.4	119.8	89.2
	Pulp and paper	5.8	133.6	131.6	129.2	120.5	127.6	119.9	108.0
	Textile products	13.5	185.4	187.8	186.4	188.1	193.1	178.9	161.5
	Iron and steel	19.6	318.4	320.8	373.1	367.6	269.5	185.0	113.8
	Other manufactures	26.0	246.9	248.7	268.4	281.9	218.0	169.5	133.6
	Logging	4.6	265.8	357.2	219.1	171.2	234.0	126.8	61.7
	Mining	2.3	276.3	284.6	309.1	317.3	304.2	286.6	283.3
	Communications	1.4	110.3	109.3	101.3	97.5	102.4	90.5	77.9
	Transportation	7.2	110.6	101.5	105.4	97.4	96.0	96.2	82.7
	Construction	6.3	82.7	66.0	66.2	96.6	101.9	99.1	54.3
	Services	2.5	189.9	188.4	186.2	171.1	162.6	146.1	120.7
	Trade	8.0	180.6	182.1	174.6	162.8	163.1	161.9	148.3
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	184.9	185.2	190.4	192.0	177.9	146.8	113.9
Ontario	- Manufacturing	69.4	204.0	207.2	211.6	212.9	201.1	167.3	126.9
	Lumber products	3.1	105.6	104.8	99.5	99.5	95.6	89.2	73.1
	Pulp and paper	5.0	137.5	137.9	131.0	125.0	130.5	123.6	112.9
	Textile products	7.2	131.9	133.8	133.6	136.9	146.7	140.1	131.0
	Iron and steel	28.6	277.6	284.0	309.4	322.6	281.6	218.5	133.7
	Other manufactures	27.5	221.7	224.7	220.3	214.0	208.4	171.1	137.3
	Logging	2.4	198.8	261.2	113.3	84.6	116.4	75.0	35.1
	Mining	2.8	210.0	216.1	219.5	240.7	292.3	307.4	292.5
	Communications	1.5	102.6	102.6	95.8	88.3	94.5	82.8	78.9
	Transportation	6.3	117.5	111.3	113.1	105.3	100.5	93.7	84.5
	Construction	5.0	97.0	97.0	86.8	113.0	104.3	133.5	74.9
	Services	2.7	218.9	216.9	223.5	203.2	203.4	193.3	161.3
	Trade	9.9	173.4	174.5	160.7	153.6	158.2	163.0	145.0
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	180.1	183.0	180.8	181.8	175.9	156.5	121.0
Prairie	- Manufacturing	36.7	176.3	179.1	190.2	181.8	165.8	134.9	110.7
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	139.9	169.6	127.3	123.0	134.9	134.0	91.5
	Pulp and paper	2.2	106.3	106.0	101.0	99.1	103.9	104.1	99.4
	Textile products	2.7	234.7	234.9	221.5	230.6	230.5	200.9	156.7
	Iron and steel	11.9	132.2	135.2	158.8	168.9	132.2	109.3	86.5
	Other manufactures	17.9	250.2	249.0	265.2	228.4	215.3	166.7	140.1
	Logging	.9	94.6	209.9	97.3	83.5	137.3	107.1	58.0
	Mining	6.5	138.8	148.3	144.8	138.0	138.2	120.3	106.7
	Communications	2.4	121.8	122.5	118.4	116.0	112.6	104.4	87.7
	Transportation	18.9	129.1	128.1	128.7	119.9	109.0	106.7	96.3
	Construction	10.9	82.2	73.6	78.3	87.3	97.4	122.6	67.1
	Services	4.1	182.8	183.0	180.2	161.0	150.4	145.9	120.9
	Trade	19.6	147.7	151.0	139.4	132.7	131.0	130.2	120.2
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	139.3	141.2	141.0	135.9	130.9	124.1	100.2
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	53.8	242.7	244.1	268.1	263.2	221.6	152.7	117.2
	Lumber products	10.8	126.7	126.9	124.7	119.1	145.5	130.4	99.5
	Pulp and paper	4.6	164.6	165.5	159.8	153.8	155.4	146.5	123.1
	Textile products	.8	205.4	206.9	216.1	201.7	199.3	175.0	139.2
	Iron and steel	24.4	811.4	816.6	1004.8	1032.6	669.1	233.0	115.3
	Other manufactures	13.2	177.2	178.8	174.4	165.1	158.6	148.9	134.1
	Logging	7.0	150.0	153.8	156.3	131.2	127.7	118.7	87.7
	Mining	4.5	84.4	85.4	93.3	100.3	106.8	117.9	108.7
	Communications	2.3	134.3	133.9	129.4	134.6	122.4	113.9	107.9
	Transportation	10.0	121.5	122.0	120.1	111.1	98.1	103.3	92.6
	Construction	7.2	95.7	91.7	112.3	180.7	105.4	106.2	74.8
	Services	3.6	183.7	182.1	170.8	155.0	140.9	142.2	126.7
	Trade	11.6	180.0	181.5	168.5	157.6	158.8	157.3	136.9
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	172.4	173.0	183.3	186.8	158.8	132.7	107.2

<sup>1/</sup>Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943	May 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	73.9	211.3	214.1	235.1	232.2	195.2	155.3	122.2
Plant products - edible	3.1	146.4	149.6	144.0	136.9	146.0	140.0	131.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	149.8	150.1	144.6	133.9	132.6	120.4	115.4
Textiles	12.3	164.8	166.4	170.0	170.8	177.1	159.5	142.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.0	170.3	171.7	172.7	173.3	171.2	141.6	123.6
Iron and steel	27.6	302.4	308.2	365.7	360.3	260.4	177.1	110.0
Other manufactures	23.3	202.4	204.2	222.4	221.3	170.5	146.8	118.3
Communications	1.4	80.0	79.1	71.2	68.8	72.3	65.5	66.8
Transportation	4.6	103.6	83.2	94.5	85.1	87.8	96.4	88.7
Construction	3.5	57.1	58.0	51.8	67.3	69.0	62.0	44.8
Trade	12.7	175.2	177.4	167.0	156.0	154.6	158.0	144.0
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	176.7	177.1	188.9	186.1	162.9	138.1	111.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	73.6	291.1	293.1	361.4	371.5	273.5	182.4	126.2
Leather products	8.7	112.3	110.9	112.7	111.3	108.4	105.2	95.3
Other manufactures	64.9	370.6	374.1	473.2	485.3	346.1	216.9	139.4
Transportation	3.3	84.7	85.1	80.5	67.3	67.6	76.3	83.5
Construction	6.3	145.2	139.6	142.8	133.2	147.7	136.9	69.7
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	230.4	230.8	269.1	269.7	214.3	158.6	115.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	72.6	210.5	212.6	230.1	226.6	202.7	159.7	119.3
Plant products - edible	5.0	170.3	173.2	165.3	143.1	155.6	145.9	118.5
Printing and publishing	6.7	164.5	166.2	157.5	144.6	150.7	147.8	133.3
Textiles	7.8	117.4	118.0	117.5	124.8	128.8	120.9	107.5
Iron and steel	20.7	336.6	343.5	440.5	439.6	345.7	226.0	125.5
Other manufactures	32.4	220.6	223.2	228.9	225.4	201.9	156.1	119.4
Communications	1.4	83.7	82.9	75.7	70.6	74.6	69.6	67.9
Transportation	3.8	135.1	132.3	128.8	114.0	108.6	100.4	99.3
Construction	2.7	107.8	107.4	91.9	100.4	82.7	104.3	58.3
Trade	15.3	159.0	158.4	148.2	141.3	145.6	147.2	134.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	188.4	189.4	197.7	192.4	176.9	149.7	117.9
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	48.6	154.8	158.8	169.2	168.4	157.4	145.3	106.3
Lumber products	2.2	42.4	42.4	41.1	45.6	47.4	57.6	50.8
Pulp and paper	14.2	125.4	127.4	129.1	128.7	124.9	114.4	103.6
Other manufactures	32.2	216.5	223.5	242.7	239.5	219.0	203.5	129.1
Construction	8.4	117.4	115.3	104.7	145.2	166.8	155.3	104.1
Trade	23.3	199.6	206.5	191.1	182.0	170.8	167.2	144.4
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	160.7	163.7	163.0	164.5	156.6	145.8	111.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.3	189.6	191.2	189.7	200.4	196.6	161.3	122.3
Textiles	10.8	100.5	102.3	103.6	99.5	124.4	108.0	102.8
Electrical apparatus	10.6	196.8	201.2	209.4	195.0	188.0	159.9	127.8
Iron and steel	42.8	250.6	253.6	255.8	295.9	279.7	206.2	128.5
Other manufactures	20.1	178.7	176.8	162.2	154.1	154.9	147.2	129.0
Construction	2.9	104.4	104.2	66.6	107.3	93.8	141.1	71.8
Trade	7.9	162.5	169.6	152.3	144.3	149.9	148.6	136.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	181.9	183.3	178.9	187.8	184.7	157.4	120.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	88.2	307.6	312.5	327.6	352.8	305.5	259.3	172.3
Iron and steel	72.2	326.7	332.6	358.8	394.2	338.0	283.2	174.6
Other manufactures	16.0	243.6	244.7	222.7	213.9	196.5	181.3	164.6
Construction	1.8	73.9	74.9	72.5	81.9	98.2	68.1	39.9
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	273.6	277.2	288.4	306.0	268.6	227.9	155.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	58.2	168.2	168.9	183.2	175.1	163.1	130.8	105.5
Animal products - edible	8.0	245.0	242.1	302.4	220.4	175.7	161.8	130.5
Printing and publishing	4.2	106.5	104.7	102.0	98.0	104.2	105.3	104.0
Textiles	7.2	244.3	244.0	229.9	241.8	235.3	204.4	160.3
Iron and steel	19.1	125.6	128.4	153.3	157.9	128.6	111.3	82.7
Other manufactures	19.7	212.3	212.7	209.6	197.8	216.5	137.6	119.1
Transportation	6.4	93.5	94.8	86.6	78.6	72.1	69.8	76.9
Construction	2.1	43.3	42.7	40.7	67.0	64.7	152.9	40.7
Trade	26.1	125.0	129.0	118.4	115.1	113.5	110.0	101.5
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	138.3	139.9	142.4	137.4	130.5	119.4	96.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	60.5	367.8	370.2	433.2	430.2	321.5	179.0	130.6
Lumber products	7.6	133.7	135.6	123.9	107.8	133.4	128.1	97.8
Other manufactures	52.9	492.0	493.9	594.2	594.3	412.7	203.8	146.2
Communications	3.2	122.1	122.1	117.6	112.7	116.9	107.9	107.7
Transportation	9.0	111.2	111.5	107.4	94.4	84.9	93.3	96.8
Construction	4.1	83.9	77.2	81.0	123.3	90.6	79.5	50.5
Services	5.1	182.0	181.5	169.2	153.0	135.4	135.4	127.8
Trade	18.1	182.9	184.2	171.0	158.6	159.5	160.5	140.7
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	223.2	223.9	242.9	240.1	193.4	141.3	115.7

<sup>1/</sup>Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945, April 1, 1945, and May 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at May 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	1,104,592	37,092,437	33.58	125.4	126.7	132.9	161.9	166.7	168.1
Animal products - edible	42,356	1,322,822	31.23	120.2	121.5	124.3	148.0	145.1	150.8
Fur and products	3,349	99,542	29.72	113.7	108.2	103.4	128.6	122.4	114.3
Leather and products	29,225	716,126	24.50	102.7	102.6	101.7	134.3	130.2	127.9
Boots and shoes	17,818	423,751	23.78	98.6	98.4	97.1	133.7	129.3	125.9
Lumber and products	65,178	1,839,729	28.23	99.5	99.4	95.7	132.0	126.2	125.4
Rough and dressed lumber	34,668	996,645	28.75	84.4	83.9	79.7	114.7	110.0	108.2
Furniture	11,762	321,270	27.31	112.8	114.8	110.2	128.1	123.4	122.9
Other lumber products	18,748	521,814	27.83	134.9	134.6	132.5	190.6	180.4	181.4
Plant products - edible	51,391	1,374,781	26.75	117.2	120.0	113.1	137.3	138.7	131.4
Pulp and paper products	86,313	2,944,489	34.11	107.6	107.2	103.9	125.0	122.6	118.0
Pulp and paper	37,362	1,386,643	37.17	101.9	100.6	98.7	121.9	119.4	116.9
Paper products	16,625	451,805	27.16	127.0	127.7	123.6	139.7	136.9	134.0
Printing and publishing	32,326	1,104,241	34.16	106.5	106.5	101.7	123.6	121.5	113.7
Rubber products	22,609	692,750	30.64	133.3	134.7	121.6	174.0	189.0	167.3
Textile products	138,345	3,366,422	24.33	118.0	100.9	100.2	126.8	122.0	123.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,195	1,235,241	25.07	92.7	94.2	93.6	122.7	119.1	121.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,893	537,902	24.57	86.1	88.2	89.2	109.4	105.6	112.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,213	305,066	24.98	90.7	91.0	91.4	126.1	116.9	124.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,655	301,519	25.87	105.5	107.2	102.6	145.9	149.6	137.2
Hosiery and knit goods	22,068	477,134	21.62	101.7	102.9	104.9	121.1	115.5	119.6
Garments and personal furnishings	50,368	1,235,747	24.53	104.1	104.8	103.3	133.2	126.8	126.8
Other textile products	16,714	420,300	25.15	104.8	107.5	104.8	127.8	124.9	125.7
Tobacco	11,202	280,735	25.06	126.9	136.3	122.2	176.3	166.0	157.2
Beverages	14,139	494,967	35.01	124.9	123.3	114.9	146.5	141.8	134.6
Chemicals and allied products	73,895	2,488,476	33.68	164.3	169.4	166.3	205.8	202.6	200.8
Clay, glass and stone products	16,578	490,759	31.50	101.9	101.1	102.5	130.9	126.6	129.7
Electric light and power	18,254	692,392	37.93	95.5	93.7	90.5	112.4	107.6	105.1
Electrical apparatus	42,356	1,474,519	34.81	135.5	137.6	154.8	173.4	167.1	189.1
Iron and steel products	398,368	16,549,707	39.03	146.5	149.0	167.9	190.8	187.9	210.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,497	1,259,781	37.61	115.6	116.6	118.0	137.3	131.5	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,236	845,521	36.39	96.4	98.0	98.8	118.6	116.4	121.4
Agricultural implements	11,856	421,755	35.57	132.9	125.3	112.8	183.1	168.8	157.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	162,330	6,517,220	40.15	141.0	144.5	169.9	179.1	181.2	203.4
Automobiles and parts	41,655	1,805,613	43.35	108.4	111.4	111.7	124.7	124.3	112.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,506	2,630,606	41.42	312.7	312.6	361.4	440.2	421.1	496.5
Heating appliances	6,198	207,445	33.47	122.3	122.3	103.7	154.6	149.4	127.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	17,510	701,125	40.04	121.5	124.6	127.7	156.7	153.0	159.5
Foundry and machine shop products	10,104	386,221	38.22	99.8	102.1	115.2	170.7	163.8	164.7
Other iron and steel products	70,131	2,580,033	36.79	152.9	157.6	178.5	207.2	202.7	239.3
Non-ferrous metal products	55,428	1,981,681	35.75	134.9	136.0	166.3	170.8	167.1	196.1
Non-metallic mineral products	16,325	640,125	39.21	119.1	118.9	115.5	138.0	137.1	133.9
Miscellaneous	20,281	642,415	31.68	157.9	162.7	169.3	231.6	215.5	245.5
LOGGING	62,029	1,663,967	26.83	130.0	169.0	102.6	175.2	240.5	151.7
MINING	68,626	2,694,449	39.26	82.2	84.4	87.7	102.5	102.9	109.1
Coal	25,562	1,002,535	39.22	101.8	103.6	106.0	158.2	151.8	160.5
Metallic ores	32,312	1,339,894	41.47	67.6	70.3	76.1	77.9	80.0	86.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,752	352,020	32.74	100.0	99.7	97.3	131.8	132.9	129.8
COMMUNICATIONS	30,192	945,325	31.31	115.8	115.3	109.2	134.0	134.3	124.8
Telegraphs	7,255	226,405	31.21	109.4	110.1	111.0	135.5	134.4	127.2
Telephones	22,867	716,762	31.34	117.7	116.7	108.6	133.2	133.8	124.0
TRANSPORTATION	160,601	6,164,842	38.39	125.9	122.2	121.9	150.5	149.1	142.7
Street railways and cartage	47,618	1,647,750	34.60	128.5	127.2	124.2	152.2	147.3	145.4
Steam railways	87,323	3,710,894	42.50	124.6	124.8	121.9	150.4	153.8	141.0
Shipping and stevedoring	25,660	806,198	31.42	121.8	100.7	116.2	148.0	131.6	145.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	126,544	3,670,723	29.01	71.1	62.6	62.6	90.5	82.5	81.5
Building	37,707	1,300,766	34.50	60.6	58.8	59.5	72.4	68.5	71.4
Highway	52,433	1,335,158	25.46	73.0	48.7	55.4	94.0	70.1	76.8
Railway	36,404	1,034,799	28.43	82.3	89.9	78.2	120.4	131.9	110.5
SERVICES	50,100	1,002,145	20.00	118.4	117.7	117.4	148.0	145.0	141.9
Hotels and restaurants	32,876	628,518	19.12	123.2	122.6	120.9	159.7	156.5	153.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,224	373,627	21.69	111.1	110.2	112.0	131.7	129.5	127.1
TRADE	187,286	5,028,179	26.85	109.1	110.1	102.3	124.4	124.0	115.3
Retail	137,822	3,386,531	24.56	108.0	109.6	101.9	122.9	123.5	114.2
Wholesale	49,394	1,641,648	33.24	113.4	112.8	104.3	127.7	125.0	117.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,789,970	58,262,067	32.55	114.9	115.8	116.5	145.4	144.1	146.2
FINANCE	66,651	2,242,181	33.64	110.9	110.9	108.0	129.4	129.2	122.3
Banks and trust companies	38,602	1,142,902	29.61	119.6	119.5	116.7	135.5	135.6	126.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	2,103	77,597	36.90	137.8	129.7	110.4	166.6	162.6	126.9
Insurance	25,946	1,021,682	39.38	98.6	99.2	97.1	121.2	120.9	117.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,858,621	60,504,248	32.59	114.8	115.6	116.1	144.8	143.5	145.2

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945 and May 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at May 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls.		
					May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944
Maritime	Manufacturing	57,328	1,906,767	33.26	133.7	135.6	140.9	192.3	192.9	200.9
Provinces	Lumber products	5,577	136,364	24.45	107.2	101.3	113.4	147.6	133.9	160.8
	Pulp and paper	5,149	172,125	33.43	99.0	98.2	104.3	126.1	124.8	131.0
	Iron and steel	29,679	1,168,927	39.39	179.6	183.3	196.7	259.6	261.7	274.5
	Logging	5,358	155,658	26.57	97.9	133.2	75.9	170.9	242.7	128.3
	Mining	15,613	574,889	36.82	86.8	86.0	90.2	139.6	129.4	150.7
	Transportation	21,204	740,852	34.94	214.2	224.1	207.2	256.9	290.0	251.9
	Construction	21,424	535,708	25.01	89.6	66.4	67.7	117.3	92.0	101.4
	Trade	13,045	314,166	24.08	116.2	115.4	104.1	137.5	135.1	124.3
Maritimes	- All Industries	140,105	4,348,810	31.04	120.1	118.4	115.9	170.9	170.9	169.5
Quebec	- Manufacturing	373,065	12,014,774	32.21	128.2	128.9	138.4	172.7	167.4	180.1
	Lumber products	15,493	398,136	25.70	94.4	91.6	89.2	146.2	137.4	134.8
	Pulp and paper	31,834	1,089,625	34.23	107.4	105.8	103.9	127.6	122.6	119.2
	Textile products	74,205	1,780,451	23.99	103.2	104.6	103.8	133.1	128.7	127.6
	Chemicals and allied products	38,475	1,298,778	33.76	176.9	183.7	192.8	226.7	224.1	231.7
	Iron and steel	108,299	4,259,124	39.33	165.6	166.8	194.0	220.2	213.4	243.4
	Logging	25,095	562,088	22.40	116.6	156.7	96.1	190.2	288.1	164.0
	Mining	12,734	453,462	35.61	93.9	96.6	104.9	107.7	110.7	120.6
	Communications	7,755	259,888	33.51	120.5	119.5	110.7	129.4	129.2	119.7
	Transportation	39,980	1,516,290	37.93	115.2	105.7	109.8	139.9	132.0	128.5
	Construction	34,590	947,106	27.38	68.3	54.5	54.7	85.3	71.0	69.0
	Services	13,907	282,472	20.31	127.9	126.9	125.4	157.7	156.2	154.3
	Trade	44,075	1,181,914	26.82	109.4	110.3	105.8	123.3	122.5	116.7
Quebec	- All Industries	551,201	17,217,994	31.24	117.5	117.7	121.0	153.6	150.8	154.7
Ontario	- Manufacturing	516,698	17,724,021	34.30	118.9	120.7	123.3	149.0	146.3	152.2
	Lumber products	22,901	623,759	27.24	105.6	104.8	99.5	135.5	128.1	123.9
	Plant products	27,266	713,352	26.16	118.3	119.1	113.2	132.8	132.0	126.8
	Pulp and paper	37,667	1,273,294	33.80	109.4	109.7	104.2	123.6	122.4	115.6
	Textile products	55,473	1,356,327	25.36	93.6	95.0	94.8	118.2	113.3	118.2
	Chemicals and allied products	28,892	965,398	33.41	144.9	148.2	131.6	176.3	173.2	160.3
	Electrical apparatus	29,502	1,030,497	34.93	135.8	137.2	142.2	170.8	158.8	167.2
	Iron and steel	198,052	7,717,390	38.97	124.7	127.6	139.0	157.8	155.6	170.2
	Non-ferrous metal products	30,785	1,110,517	36.07	125.6	129.0	135.4	167.7	167.2	178.9
	Logging	18,085	415,087	22.95	179.4	235.7	102.3	226.9	352.9	132.6
	Mining	20,595	835,500	40.57	66.9	68.8	69.9	77.3	79.0	81.7
	Communications	11,188	359,848	32.16	114.1	114.1	106.6	134.3	134.4	126.0
	Transportation	46,823	1,841,578	39.33	124.1	117.5	118.7	144.8	140.3	134.6
	Construction	38,046	1,187,006	31.20	66.1	66.1	58.6	82.4	82.9	71.8
	Services	19,665	386,418	19.65	111.9	110.8	114.2	141.4	137.8	136.3
	Trade	73,536	1,986,581	27.02	105.0	105.7	97.3	119.0	117.8	109.1
Ontario	- All Industries	744,636	24,736,036	33.22	111.7	113.5	111.7	136.8	136.0	135.8
Prairie	- Manufacturing	70,597	2,256,388	31.96	126.7	128.7	136.6	154.8	154.8	164.9
Provinces	Animal products - edible	12,768	393,565	30.82	142.4	141.1	168.4	169.7	164.8	191.4
	Lumber products	3,819	100,883	26.42	99.2	120.3	90.3	122.1	137.1	111.8
	Plant products - edible	5,869	164,767	28.07	132.4	133.2	134.4	147.3	148.4	143.6
	Textile products	5,093	110,408	21.68	119.2	119.3	112.5	141.8	133.8	133.7
	Iron and steel	22,971	817,339	35.58	119.4	122.1	143.5	156.8	161.0	185.6
	Mining	12,452	531,642	42.70	114.1	122.0	119.1	145.2	151.2	144.9
	Communications	4,676	137,850	29.48	110.2	110.9	107.1	126.0	126.9	117.6
	Transportation	36,451	1,442,839	39.58	116.8	116.8	116.5	137.5	137.3	136.2
	Construction	20,909	615,631	29.44	62.8	56.3	59.9	84.4	79.5	79.1
	Services	7,985	156,717	19.63	112.4	112.5	110.8	137.7	136.2	129.2
	Trade	37,790	1,034,027	27.36	112.1	114.6	105.8	127.2	129.1	118.1
Prairies	- All Industries	192,502	6,208,653	32.25	108.6	110.1	109.9	133.3	134.3	133.5
British	- Manufacturing	86,904	3,190,487	36.71	153.1	154.0	167.9	198.6	195.0	217.6
Columbia	Animal products - edible	4,726	155,384	32.88	99.4	100.4	97.9	124.4	126.6	124.4
	Lumber products	17,388	580,587	33.39	94.3	94.4	92.8	119.5	114.9	117.7
	Plant products - edible	4,551	126,671	27.83	119.7	119.4	113.6	153.3	152.3	149.0
	Pulp and paper	7,423	264,784	35.67	110.8	111.4	107.5	123.8	124.8	121.5
	Iron and steel	39,367	1,586,927	40.31	330.2	332.4	409.0	447.1	439.7	538.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,166	123,796	39.10	95.9	98.7	107.7	106.7	107.2	110.1
	Logging	11,349	497,584	43.84	123.6	126.7	128.7	137.5	134.2	154.4
	Mining	7,232	298,966	41.34	71.7	72.6	79.3	85.5	86.0	93.9
	Transportation	16,143	623,285	38.61	119.7	120.2	118.3	155.2	153.3	144.4
	Construction	11,576	385,273	33.28	91.2	87.4	107.1	119.6	115.5	143.4
	Services	5,753	150,971	22.77	128.5	127.3	119.4	163.2	159.2	149.0
	Trade	18,840	511,491	27.15	113.4	114.3	106.1	137.5	137.5	127.9
B. C.	- All Industries	161,526	5,750,574	35.60	127.8	128.2	135.9	161.0	158.2	171.5



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, 1945, April 1, 1945, May 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at May 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	May 1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	202,289	6,878,485	34.00	132.5	134.2	147.4	176.2	172.2	187.3
Plant products - edible	8,550	242,337	28.34	101.7	103.9	100.0	130.3	130.9	126.1
Pulp and paper	9,798	314,060	32.05	121.2	121.4	117.0	137.1	133.6	127.7
Textiles	33,704	855,870	25.42	103.7	104.7	107.0	134.1	127.8	128.0
Tobacco	6,443	173,287	26.90	111.0	112.4	117.8	171.7	153.5	163.5
Iron and steel	75,543	3,057,251	40.47	164.3	167.5	198.8	216.9	212.8	245.1
<b>Communications</b>	3,921	152,042	38.78	123.1	121.7	109.5	128.6	128.9	120.2
<b>Transportation</b>	12,652	435,635	34.43	102.5	82.3	93.5	125.9	100.5	114.4
<b>Construction</b>	9,474	305,124	32.21	99.8	86.3	77.1	105.8	106.4	94.7
<b>Services</b>	10,683	223,725	20.94	131.8	131.3	127.2	160.3	158.5	157.1
<b>Trade</b>	34,869	960,283	27.54	112.1	113.5	106.8	123.8	123.6	116.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	273,991	8,958,572	32.70	125.2	125.5	133.9	160.7	156.3	166.1
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	24,814	781,772	31.51	154.8	155.8	192.1	229.7	208.3	274.4
Chemicals and allied products	6,522	218,042	33.43	150.3	161.6	231.2	282.7	258.6	393.3
Iron and steel	7,310	290,115	39.69	289.1	285.9	406.7	390.1	336.9	522.5
Transportation	1,128	34,781	30.83	122.8	123.3	116.7	145.0	147.4	141.3
Construction	2,123	68,532	27.57	91.9	88.4	90.4	141.7	135.0	137.7
Services	1,360	24,101	17.72	124.1	123.0	124.5	159.2	155.6	152.1
Trade	3,925	88,351	22.51	118.6	118.1	111.8	132.9	132.2	132.9
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	33,703	998,491	29.63	140.6	140.8	164.2	201.5	186.1	231.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	180,642	6,182,495	34.23	129.4	130.7	141.4	163.6	158.9	179.8
Plant products - edible	12,568	314,851	25.05	114.3	116.2	110.9	120.1	120.6	116.2
Pulp and paper	16,729	565,595	33.81	110.0	111.2	105.4	126.2	125.8	117.0
Textiles	19,324	534,712	27.67	97.8	98.3	97.9	126.7	123.1	125.5
Chemicals and allied products	13,721	440,679	32.12	176.0	161.7	163.6	215.4	211.7	199.2
Electrical apparatus	13,716	477,061	34.78	146.9	148.6	157.5	185.4	170.5	182.8
Iron and steel	51,464	2,016,055	39.17	144.7	147.7	189.4	197.3	188.3	256.2
<b>Communications</b>	3,505	135,221	38.58	118.1	116.9	106.8	132.3	131.8	122.5
<b>Transportation</b>	9,469	336,550	35.54	130.0	127.3	124.0	153.4	144.4	140.5
<b>Construction</b>	6,585	235,094	35.70	79.6	79.3	67.8	90.5	89.8	78.4
<b>Services</b>	10,385	214,087	20.62	109.6	109.1	106.6	141.3	139.1	141.5
<b>Trade</b>	38,107	1,104,387	28.98	107.9	107.5	100.6	120.3	119.3	110.1
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	248,814	8,213,841	33.01	122.9	123.5	129.0	151.2	147.3	159.3
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	10,370	338,872	32.68	103.3	105.9	112.9	135.6	136.4	141.0
Pulp and paper	3,026	102,114	33.75	107.7	109.5	110.9	126.8	126.4	120.1
Iron and steel	2,896	105,225	36.33	86.5	91.0	106.0	139.8	141.6	164.3
Construction	1,792	53,171	29.67	72.7	71.4	64.9	92.4	85.1	78.1
Services	2,248	39,552	17.59	125.7	125.6	123.2	161.3	155.0	149.6
Trade	4,976	119,053	23.93	115.8	119.8	110.8	132.9	133.3	121.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,316	615,534	28.88	106.7	108.7	108.2	133.3	132.1	130.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	50,482	1,772,046	35.10	114.5	115.5	114.6	142.6	139.7	141.2
Textiles	6,474	154,128	23.81	93.5	95.2	96.4	111.3	105.6	113.3
Electrical apparatus	6,330	243,742	38.51	121.6	124.3	129.3	176.8	163.7	170.6
Iron and steel	25,631	1,001,577	39.08	117.5	118.9	120.0	144.6	144.5	146.1
Construction	1,715	57,222	33.37	68.3	68.2	43.6	85.5	88.8	60.1
Trade	4,725	122,569	25.94	107.0	111.7	100.3	118.5	120.9	111.6
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	59,856	2,032,752	33.98	112.4	113.2	110.5	138.6	136.2	135.5
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	33,260	1,475,033	44.35	118.9	120.8	126.7	134.0	133.0	119.1
Iron and steel	27,222	1,261,915	46.36	115.7	117.8	127.1	131.8	131.2	116.8
Construction	689	25,890	37.58	108.2	109.7	106.1	137.5	139.1	134.9
Trade	1,967	51,247	26.05	124.9	123.6	115.7	122.0	120.1	108.9
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	37,699	1,613,347	42.80	119.0	120.6	125.4	134.8	133.8	120.3
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,993	1,050,326	30.90	125.1	125.7	136.3	162.5	151.6	164.8
Animal products - edible	4,684	154,129	32.91	126.6	125.1	156.3	160.3	154.8	179.9
Textiles	4,224	91,232	21.60	121.5	121.4	114.4	140.9	135.1	128.9
Chemicals and allied products	2,899	95,666	33.00	508.2	515.2	508.5	641.9	612.8	638.9
Iron and steel	11,131	385,325	34.62	112.9	115.5	137.9	145.7	149.9	179.0
Communications	1,260	36,420	28.90	100.2	100.5	94.6	105.4	109.9	96.0
<b>Transportation</b>	3,722	127,329	34.21	129.0	130.8	119.4	150.0	147.5	135.7
<b>Construction</b>	1,219	40,634	33.33	28.0	27.6	26.3	30.9	29.6	30.6
<b>Services</b>	2,936	53,004	18.05	122.2	124.0	124.1	144.5	144.0	141.9
<b>Trade</b>	15,251	426,421	27.96	112.0	115.6	106.1	128.7	130.4	118.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	58,423	1,735,075	29.70	113.2	114.5	116.5	132.5	132.3	135.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	48,691	1,828,947	37.52	198.4	199.7	233.7	263.4	254.4	308.9
Lumber products	6,132	204,595	33.37	101.9	103.4	94.4	120.9	115.0	115.3
Iron and steel	29,324	1,192,885	40.68	354.3	358.9	468.6	485.5	469.7	613.8
Communications	2,612	77,322	29.60	112.3	112.3	108.2	135.5	135.5	121.7
Transportation	7,281	273,234	37.63	132.9	133.2	128.3	160.9	159.7	141.0
Construction	3,270	117,610	35.97	105.9	97.5	102.3	135.2	118.9	132.5
Services	4,078	95,407	23.40	132.8	132.5	123.5	168.3	164.2	153.6
Trade	14,577	406,359	27.88	114.0	114.8	106.6	140.0	140.5	129.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	80,516	2,797,088	34.74	157.3	157.8	171.2	206.4	200.6	224.9

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at May 1 and Apr. 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at May 1, Apr. 1 and Mar. 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at May 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			May 1, 1945	Apr. 1, 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
					May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1945
<b>Halifax - Manufacturing</b>	11,394	425,466	37.34	38.63	158.0	159.0	162.3	254.2	264.7	254.4
Plant products - edible	946	20,647	21.83	21.44	71.2	70.9	70.5	94.4	92.3	96.2
Iron and steel	7,307	307,985	42.15	44.31	256.0	260.4	257.2	395.6	423.1	397.1
Transportation	5,997	182,020	27.11	33.01	507.1	520.2	483.1	539.4	673.9	567.4
Construction	1,966	68,099	34.64	32.25	89.7	101.6	89.4	103.0	108.6	105.0
Services	1,101	19,133	17.38	16.96	101.1	101.4	97.6	115.9	113.4	113.6
Trade	4,471	107,552	24.06	23.59	119.9	122.1	120.3	135.0	134.6	134.9
<b>Halifax - All Industries</b>	26,638	835,180	31.35	32.94	154.8	158.1	155.0	210.5	225.8	212.9
<b>Saint John - Manufacturing</b>	6,712	224,687	33.48	32.61	133.1	136.8	139.6	205.3	205.7	220.3
Iron and steel	2,646	113,037	42.72	41.80	176.6	185.0	185.2	306.9	314.5	335.2
Trade	2,576	64,500	25.04	24.78	95.2	95.2	94.9	120.0	118.8	120.1
<b>Saint John - All Industries</b>	14,538	436,903	30.05	30.30	138.7	147.1	141.1	195.8	209.7	199.7
<b>Sherbrooke - Manufacturing</b>	7,786	211,880	27.21	25.14	108.8	109.3	109.0	141.9	131.8	143.9
Textiles	4,167	99,884	23.97	21.40	98.0	99.5	99.5	127.7	115.8	126.7
Iron and steel	2,425	81,057	33.43	31.91	121.6	122.4	121.2	155.6	149.6	167.1
<b>Sherbrooke - All Industries</b>	9,265	248,886	26.86	25.06	106.6	107.3	106.9	135.5	128.7	138.5
<b>Three Rivers - Manufacturing</b>	8,811	279,965	31.77	30.53	145.8	145.5	138.7	169.7	162.7	160.9
Pulp and paper	2,634	101,993	38.72	38.29	102.8	101.0	99.3	123.0	119.6	121.1
Textiles	2,188	41,476	18.96	18.20	94.0	97.8	96.4	102.8	102.6	102.6
<b>Three Rivers - All Industries</b>	10,984	332,093	30.23	29.56	137.4	128.5	122.7	162.9	149.0	147.7
<b>Kitchener - Manufacturing</b>	13,935	418,770	30.05	29.29	115.6	117.1	117.5	151.5	149.5	153.7
<b>Waterloo - Animal products - edible</b>	1,206	39,348	32.63	32.06	111.9	112.9	119.8	149.0	147.7	148.0
Leather products	1,531	47,486	31.02	29.30	92.1	92.8	92.7	127.1	121.0	127.0
Lumber products	1,387	41,451	29.89	27.52	110.0	111.3	114.2	142.0	131.4	145.2
Rubber products	4,669	140,525	30.10	31.46	140.6	144.2	146.5	177.0	189.7	186.3
Textiles	1,485	33,926	22.85	19.45	86.0	86.9	87.8	111.2	95.7	110.7
Iron and steel	1,368	47,466	34.70	33.70	135.2	137.1	143.6	168.4	165.8	171.9
<b>Waterloo - All Industries</b>	16,404	495,814	30.23	29.49	110.2	111.6	111.6	146.0	144.1	147.8
<b>London - Manufacturing</b>	14,507	439,594	30.30	28.78	125.5	126.0	126.3	152.0	144.8	151.4
Plant products - edible	2,200	51,965	23.62	22.42	138.4	141.6	144.7	149.2	144.8	144.1
Pulp and paper	1,854	47,922	28.97	28.04	105.6	105.6	102.7	115.5	111.8	115.4
Textiles	1,275	27,050	21.22	20.74	77.2	78.5	80.2	87.1	86.5	89.4
Iron and steel	4,837	170,511	35.25	32.04	167.8	167.8	164.5	213.7	194.2	210.6
Trade	2,617	68,055	26.00	25.15	107.6	109.1	104.1	114.7	112.6	110.0
<b>London - All Industries</b>	21,017	629,852	29.97	28.81	118.0	118.5	118.0	140.4	135.6	139.5
<b>Ft. William - Manufacturing</b>	10,303	387,874	37.65	36.02	114.3	118.8	127.0	160.6	159.8	179.2
<b>Pt. Arthur - Pulp and paper</b>	1,917	70,872	36.97	36.77	122.1	123.0	117.5	122.6	122.9	119.1
Iron and steel	7,443	286,379	38.48	36.35	110.2	116.3	128.8	172.6	172.2	201.5
Transportation	1,923	71,026	36.93	35.26	137.5	108.8	108.7	122.8	92.8	95.7
Trade	1,292	31,703	24.54	24.23	96.5	97.6	95.8	110.2	110.1	107.9
<b>Pt. Arthur - All Industries</b>	14,592	518,421	35.53	34.16	104.0	104.0	109.2	138.1	132.7	145.6
<b>Regina - Manufacturing</b>	2,851	98,803	34.66	32.88	130.9	133.8	135.9	153.3	148.7	160.0
Animal products - edible	615	18,584	30.22	31.76	156.6	146.9	158.9	167.1	164.8	169.0
Iron and steel	922	36,600	39.70	33.40	133.2	150.2	156.5	184.4	174.8	208.3
Trade	4,072	99,877	24.53	25.62	119.0	119.4	109.7	131.2	137.6	125.4
<b>Regina - All Industries</b>	10,099	285,012	28.22	28.17	112.1	112.5	108.8	137.5	138.5	137.8
<b>Saskatoon - Manufacturing</b>	1,938	57,936	29.89	28.77	159.1	164.0	164.5	177.5	176.1	181.1
Animal products - edible	843	23,993	28.46	26.24	232.2	242.4	252.3	250.5	241.1	280.9
Trade	2,304	58,647	25.45	25.16	107.8	109.3	106.7	129.6	129.9	129.3
<b>Saskatoon - All Industries</b>	5,884	158,197	26.89	26.35	118.1	119.8	118.3	144.3	143.1	146.0
<b>Calgary - Manufacturing</b>	8,044	281,138	34.95	34.87	144.3	146.3	147.1	163.6	165.4	166.3
Animal products - edible	1,293	39,957	30.90	29.94	141.2	142.8	141.9	155.1	151.5	152.3
Plant products - edible	786	22,900	29.13	29.54	108.4	108.0	109.8	129.7	131.2	128.4
Iron and steel	2,915	108,688	37.29	38.41	157.2	160.3	161.5	212.8	225.5	225.6
Construction	624	21,405	34.30	32.09	35.4	37.2	40.2	59.1	57.8	60.7
Trade	5,225	148,413	28.40	28.06	104.9	104.5	104.7	121.2	119.3	119.1
<b>Calgary - All Industries</b>	17,440	562,634	32.26	31.92	113.5	114.6	114.8	137.5	137.1	136.9
<b>Edmonton - Manufacturing</b>	6,617	209,652	31.68	30.75	122.5	123.6	129.6	155.3	152.2	164.0
Animal products - edible	2,705	85,131	31.47	31.53	140.3	141.0	157.1	168.7	169.9	186.9
Iron and steel	1,317	47,891	36.36	35.80	107.7	110.2	111.4	151.8	153.0	160.9
Construction	1,091	37,323	34.21	33.63	112.2	87.1	80.7	144.4	110.2	103.0
Trade	4,974	131,046	26.35	26.30	137.3	138.5	132.5	153.2	148.4	144.3
<b>Edmonton - All Industries</b>	16,336	482,539	29.54	28.62	120.4	119.3	119.5	146.9	140.7	144.9
<b>Victoria - Manufacturing</b>	9,279	350,205	37.74	38.41	244.7	241.5	239.3	318.2	315.7	320.2
Lumber products	1,166	39,980	34.29	31.74	113.6	113.4	116.5	144.7	133.5	143.4
Iron and steel	6,384	256,016	40.10	41.93	483.2	476.9	470.3	632.5	652.6	640.9
Transportation	811	28,195	34.77	35.05	149.0	147.5	148.0	163.9	154.3	155.9
Trade	2,210	51,512	23.31	22.91	107.8	108.0	106.2	119.2	117.3	116.8
<b>Victoria - All Industries</b>	14,387	485,021	33.71	33.98	170.4	170.3	168.6	230.0	229.1	231.4









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**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**JUNE, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in May

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
July 28, 1945

72-002  
Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY, 1945.

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Dominion Statistician: D. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Tor.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment throughout the Dominion was in smaller volume at June 1 than at May 1. Although the decline was slight, involving the release of only 1,727 persons, it is particularly interesting for the reason that a recession at June 1 is without parallel in the experience of the last 25 years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated information from 15,328 firms with a combined working force of 1,790,072 men and women; as compared with 1,791,799 in their last return, there was a decrease of 0.1 p.c., which lowered the index number, on the 1926 base, from 175.5 at May 1 to 175.3 at the date under review. The index at June 1, 1944, had been 180.5, and that at June 1, 1943, 181.2. With these exceptions, the latest index is higher than at any other June 1 of the record, exceeding by 55 p.c. that of 113.1 at June 1, 1939. After correction for seasonal influences, the adjusted index at June 1 showed an important decline, falling from 182.2 at May 1 to 175.3 at the date under review; the latter figure coincides with the unadjusted index.

Employment in manufacturing showed a fairly large contraction, the co-operating establishments releasing over 8,000 employees. A minor falling-off had been indicated at the same date of last year, when employment in this industrial group was at a much higher level. A decrease at June 1 is at variance with the usual seasonal movement in the early summer. Animal food, lumber and pulp and paper plants showed noteworthy improvement at the date under review, and there were smaller gains in certain other branches of manufacturing. On the other hand, curtailment in war production considerably reduced activity in non-ferrous metal, chemical and iron and steel factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed a contra-seasonal loss of nearly 1,400 workers, partly as a result of unfavourable weather conditions. Mining operations also declined. No general change was shown in services and trade, while additions to staffs were reported by firms in communications, transportation and storage, and construction and maintenance. In each case, these gains were seasonal in character; those in the last two divisions were on a scale decidedly below-average, according to the experience of past years.

Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for June 1, 1944 and June 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			June 1, 1945				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
			June 1, 1945	May 1, 1945	June 1, 1944	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1945	May 1, 1945	June 1, 1944	June 1, 1943	June 1, 1945	May 1, 1945	June 1, 1944	June 1, 1943
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	138,859	4,191,400	30.19	31.02	30.10	28.72	118.8	120.1	117.0	115.0	164.2	170.9	161.5	152.2
Prince Edward Island	2,511	84,301	25.61	27.26	25.89	23.21	113.7	106.3	124.7	101.1	138.0	137.4	153.0	110.5
Nova Scotia	80,488	2,546,982	31.64	32.81	31.89	29.91	114.3	117.2	117.6	116.4	160.7	171.1	167.1	165.8
New Brunswick	55,840	1,580,517	28.30	28.53	27.43	27.05	126.5	126.1	115.9	113.9	171.6	172.4	182.4	148.3
Quebec	549,939	17,121,503	31.13	31.24	30.12	28.90	117.2	117.5	123.5	125.7	152.6	153.6	155.3	153.1
Ontario	740,588	24,166,465	32.63	33.22	32.77	31.98	110.9	111.7	112.5	113.0	133.5	136.8	136.1	134.0
Prairie Provinces	196,150	6,291,058	32.07	32.28	31.62	30.51	110.5	108.6	113.2	108.0	134.9	138.3	136.4	126.2
Manitoba	90,867	2,902,135	31.94	31.95	31.15	30.06	110.3	108.4	113.6	109.2	132.8	135.9	133.3	124.1
Saskatchewan	39,257	1,203,338	30.65	30.62	30.57	29.19	107.1	103.6	108.6	103.7	130.2	125.8	132.0	121.4
Alberta	66,026	2,185,585	33.10	33.63	32.88	31.95	112.7	111.7	115.5	108.8	140.8	141.8	143.1	132.0
British Columbia	164,556	5,691,500	34.59	35.59	34.80	35.34	130.1	127.8	136.1	139.1	159.2	161.0	168.7	176.2
CANADA	1,790,072	57,461,926	32.10	32.55	31.80	30.93	114.8	114.9	118.1	118.5	143.3	145.4	146.0	143.4
(b) Cities														
Montreal	272,459	8,781,250	32.23	32.68	31.29	30.50	124.5	125.2	133.9	132.4	157.5	160.7	164.3	160.7
Quebec City	33,549	1,035,475	30.80	29.96	30.60	26.17	139.8	140.6	163.6	168.6	205.5	200.9	241.7	214.8
Toronto	246,240	8,076,609	32.80	33.03	32.50	31.51	121.6	122.9	128.2	126.1	148.5	151.2	155.8	149.1
Ottawa	21,117	612,320	29.00	28.87	27.86	26.60	105.6	106.7	109.7	109.4	132.5	133.3	132.1	126.4
Hamilton	58,124	1,881,221	32.37	33.98	32.61	31.77	109.1	112.4	110.4	113.8	128.2	136.6	130.9	131.5
Windsor	37,212	1,480,502	39.79	42.80	43.22	42.26	117.4	119.0	125.3	132.4	137.4	154.3	142.3	147.3
Winnipeg	59,058	1,724,782	29.20	29.72	28.97	28.16	114.1	113.2	118.1	111.8	131.3	132.6	134.9	124.5
Vancouver	82,308	2,744,462	33.34	34.73	33.56	34.41	160.7	157.3	171.6	169.3	202.5	206.4	219.2	225.2
Halifax	24,903	771,958	31.00	31.35	30.67	-	144.7	154.8	154.3	-	194.6	210.5	215.2	-
Saint John	14,001	417,857	29.84	30.05	28.10	-	133.5	138.7	129.8	-	187.8	195.8	174.2	-
Sherbrooke	9,294	245,512	26.42	26.85	24.78	-	105.6	106.6	104.4	-	135.0	136.1	123.6	-
Three Rivers	11,471	335,499	29.25	30.26	27.96	-	143.7	137.4	106.7	-	164.9	162.9	129.0	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,432	491,501	29.79	30.23	29.10	-	110.8	110.2	106.9	-	144.6	146.0	137.5	-
London	20,704	623,371	30.11	29.97	29.14	-	116.3	118.0	121.9	-	138.9	140.4	142.4	-
Port William - Port Arthur	14,296	497,515	34.90	35.53	36.60	-	103.9	104.0	113.7	-	132.5	137.1	161.9	-
Regina	10,101	279,369	27.66	28.22	26.97	-	112.1	112.1	113.5	-	134.9	137.5	130.0	-
Saskatoon	6,156	160,208	26.02	26.89	25.72	-	123.6	118.1	123.6	-	146.1	144.3	139.7	-
Calgary	17,623	559,363	31.74	32.25	30.29	-	114.6	113.5	115.4	-	136.6	137.5	136.7	-
Edmonton	16,605	486,367	29.29	29.54	29.48	-	122.4	120.4	133.1	-	148.1	146.9	161.5	-
Victoria	14,584	479,431	32.87	33.71	32.67	-	172.7	170.4	166.0	-	227.4	230.0	218.3	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,097,081	36,078,179	32.89	33.59	32.64	31.62	124.4	125.4	132.8	133.5	157.4	161.9	166.7	163.1
Durable Goods 1/	570,650	20,408,625	35.76	36.98	35.75	34.73	113.8	116.7	116.0	114.0	170.9	179.8	193.3	192.8
Non-Durable Goods	507,586	14,973,679	29.50	29.58	28.50	27.32	136.3	136.6	151.6	154.8	144.5	148.4	139.4	132.0
Electric Light and Power	18,345	695,875	36.93	37.93	37.24	35.69	98.6	95.5	93.4	93.6	113.0	112.4	107.9	103.6
Lumber	60,700	1,622,526	26.73	26.81	26.31	24.58	127.0	130.0	111.1	92.8	170.7	175.2	149.2	117.2
Mining	68,099	2,587,997	38.00	39.27	37.45	36.38	81.6	92.2	86.3	88.1	98.4	102.5	102.5	101.9
Communications	30,960	977,631	31.58	31.31	31.05	29.37	118.8	115.8	110.9	106.6	133.6	134.0	127.3	115.5
Transportation	162,617	6,231,592	38.32	38.38	36.93	36.06	127.4	125.0	123.4	115.7	152.1	150.5	142.3	131.6
Construction and Maintenance	132,102	3,937,176	29.80	29.00	29.09	29.54	74.2	71.1	72.6	90.5	97.0	90.6	92.5	117.5
Services	50,399	988,240	19.61	19.99	19.39	18.53	118.4	119.4	119.3	112.3	145.3	148.0	140.7	130.1
Trade	138,114	5,038,685	24.79	26.84	26.33	25.31	109.1	109.1	102.9	96.0	124.1	124.4	115.7	106.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,790,072	57,461,926	32.10	32.55	31.80	30.93	114.8	114.9	118.1	118.5	143.3	145.4	146.0	143.4
Finance	66,799	2,247,532	33.55	33.63	32.69	31.07	111.1	110.9	108.0	105.6	129.7	129.4	122.6	114.0
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,856,871	59,709,556	32.16	32.63	31.83	30.93	114.7	114.8	117.6	117.9	142.7	144.8	145.1	142.1

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



Payrolls.— The firms co-operating in the monthly survey at the beginning of June disbursed the sum of \$57,461,926 in salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding, which had contained Victoria Day, observed as a holiday in some centres. The latest aggregate was less by 1.5 p.c. than that of \$58,315,367 reported in the eight leading industries at the first of May; the reduction was due in part to the loss of working time on the holiday, but the release of workers in the higher-paid industries, and the increased employment of those in the lower-paid divisions, were also contributing factors. The average earnings per employee fell from \$32.55 at May 1 to \$32.10 at June 1, as compared with \$31.80 at June 1, 1944, and \$30.93 at the same date in 1943. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 1.9 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls, accompanying that of 2.9 p.c. in the number in recorded employment.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries at June 1 was 1,856,871, as compared with 1,858,450 at the beginning of May. The weekly payroll fell from \$60,556,528 at that date, to \$59,709,558 at the beginning of June. The per capita earnings in the nine industries stood at \$32.16, as compared with \$32.58 at May 1, and \$31.83 at June 1, 1944.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons with May 1, 1945, and June 1, 1944 and 1943. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1941. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100, to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

In the four-year period for which payroll data are now available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 14.8 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of those workers have risen by 43.3 p.c., and the average earnings, by 27.1 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to June 1, 1944, amounted to 14.7 p.c., that in payrolls, to 42.7 p.c., and that in the per capita figure, by 26.2 p.c. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated: (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees gaining experience in their work, and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in a large number of cases.

The effect of wartime demands upon industry has been shown in particularly marked expansion of employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration during the period of observation has been decidedly greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries generally; the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 24.4 p.c. in the last four years, and that of payrolls has advanced by 57.4 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole. The factors mentioned above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater influence in the case of manufacturing.

**Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1914=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.**  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	120.1	131.7	\$26.13	111.4	114.3	150.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	118.5	139.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	118.6	143.0	27.92	116.5	129.9	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	118.1	144.1	28.41	119.7	133.9	133.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	109.5	123.3	116.5	139.5	28.59	120.4	137.0	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	118.5	143.4	29.20	122.6	137.2	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	120.1	145.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	134.9	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.5	121.5	147.5	28.62	126.4	143.2	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	121.9	148.7	29.29	128.3	149.5	136.5	169.0	32.05
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	122.6	150.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	123.4	152.0	29.81	130.1	155.3	137.4	172.7	32.52
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	124.5	153.4	30.06	132.0	159.7	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5		
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	118.1	138.1	\$29.69	134.8	156.5	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.9	148.1	117.2	146.4	31.76	135.5	170.6	126.0	162.6	33.05
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	116.7	148.8	32.27	134.9	172.2	127.6	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	115.8	144.1	32.37	134.2	171.7	126.7	158.7	32.55
May 1	118.5	146.2	114.9	145.4	32.26	132.9	168.1	125.4	161.9	33.59
June 1	118.1	146.0	114.8	143.5	31.80	132.8	166.7	124.4	157.4	32.82
July 1	120.0	148.1			31.72	134.4	167.7			
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4			31.63	133.9	166.8			
Sept. 1	121.6	149.6			31.69	134.6	168.6			
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0			32.36	133.2	169.2			
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0			32.29	131.7	168.1			
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1			32.19	131.0	168.0			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings<sup>1/</sup> of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at May 1 and June 1, 1945, and June 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

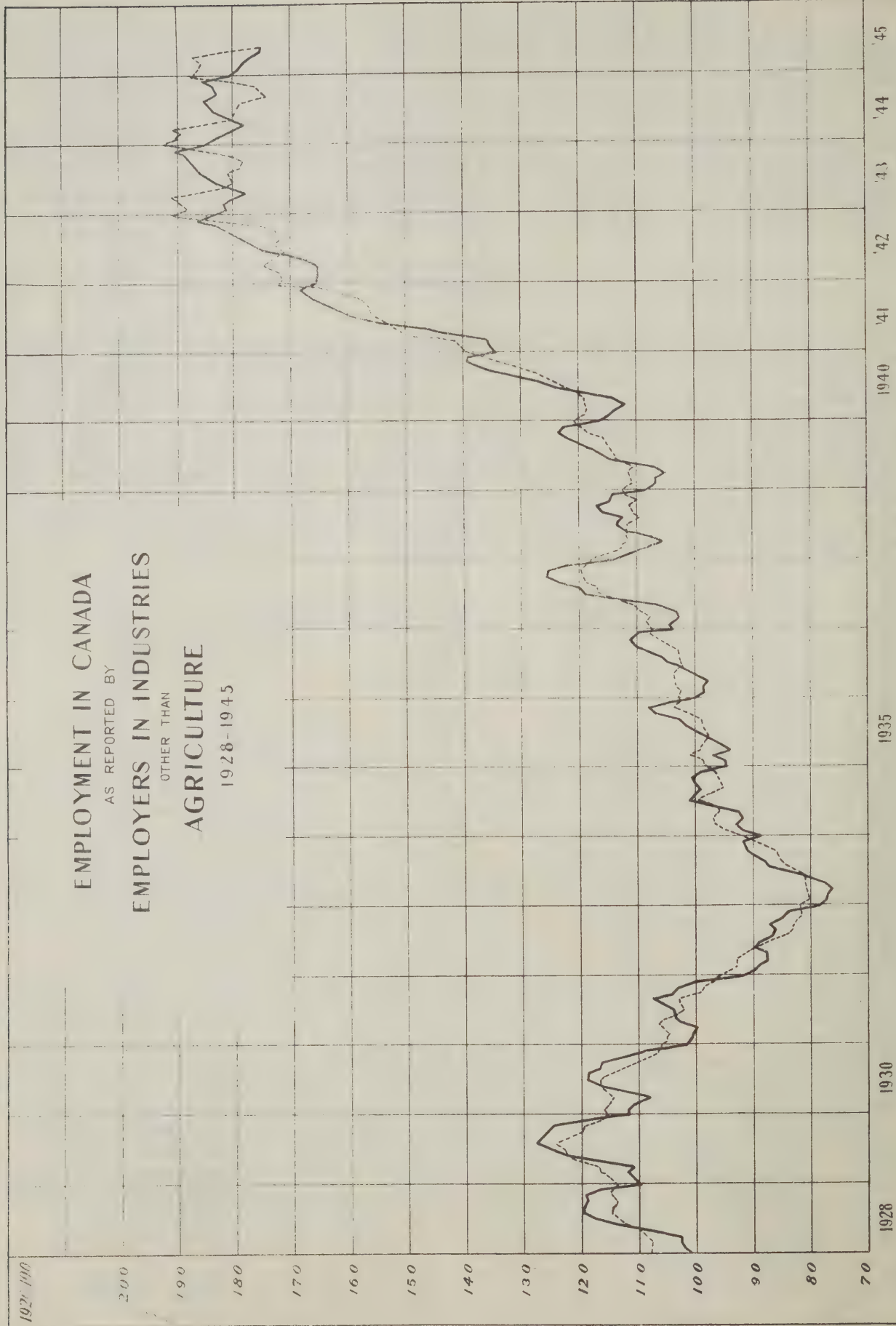
### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

#### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing at June 1 showed its fourth recession in as many months; the loss, which repeated that indicated at the same date of last summer, was contra-seasonal, the trend having been upward at June 1 in 22 of the 25 years since 1920. The 8,379 co-operating manufacturers reported a personnel of 1,097,081 at June 1, as compared with 1,105,123 at the beginning of May. The decrease of 8,042 employees lowered the index from 210.6 at May 1 to 209.0 at the first of June, as compared with 223.1 at the same date in 1944. Since the contraction was at variance with the movement usually indicated from May 1 to June 1, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 209.0 at the former date, to 205.0 at the latter; this is the fifth consecutive reduction in the seasonally-corrected index.

The shrinkage in employment at the date under review as compared with May 1 took place largely in the durable goods division, in which the reporting establishments released nearly 7,200 employees. Most of this decrease was in the iron and steel group, there being considerable reductions in land vehicle, aircraft, shipbuilding, firearm and other plants, while important losses were also indicated in the chemical and non-ferrous metal industries; all of these have been largely engaged in production for the war. Curtailment on a smaller scale was reported in the vegetable foods, textiles, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured products. The falling-off in textiles was seasonal in character, but was below-average in extent, according to the experience of past years. On the other hand, substantial improvement was recorded in lumber, animal food and pulp and paper mills; the trend was also upward in paper products, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants.

<sup>1/</sup> The attention of those interested in the variations in the weekly average earnings is drawn to the data published in the Bureau's monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings.



EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA  
AS REPORTED BY  
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES  
OTHER THAN  
AGRICULTURE  
1928-1945

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1928 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



A comparison of the situation at June 1, 1945, with that indicated a year earlier shows a significant contraction in employment in the production of heavy manufactured goods, and a slight advance in the manufacture of non-durable goods. Thus the index in the latter group as a whole has fractionally risen to 182.3, in spite of sharp reductions in the chemical industries due to cutbacks in war production. On the other hand, the latest index in the durable manufactured goods division as a whole, standing at 244.3, was considerably lower than that of 276.9 at June 1, 1944. As compared with June 1, 1939, however, there was an increase of 52.3 p.c. in the light manufactured goods industries, and of 142.6 p.c. in the production of heavy manufactured goods.

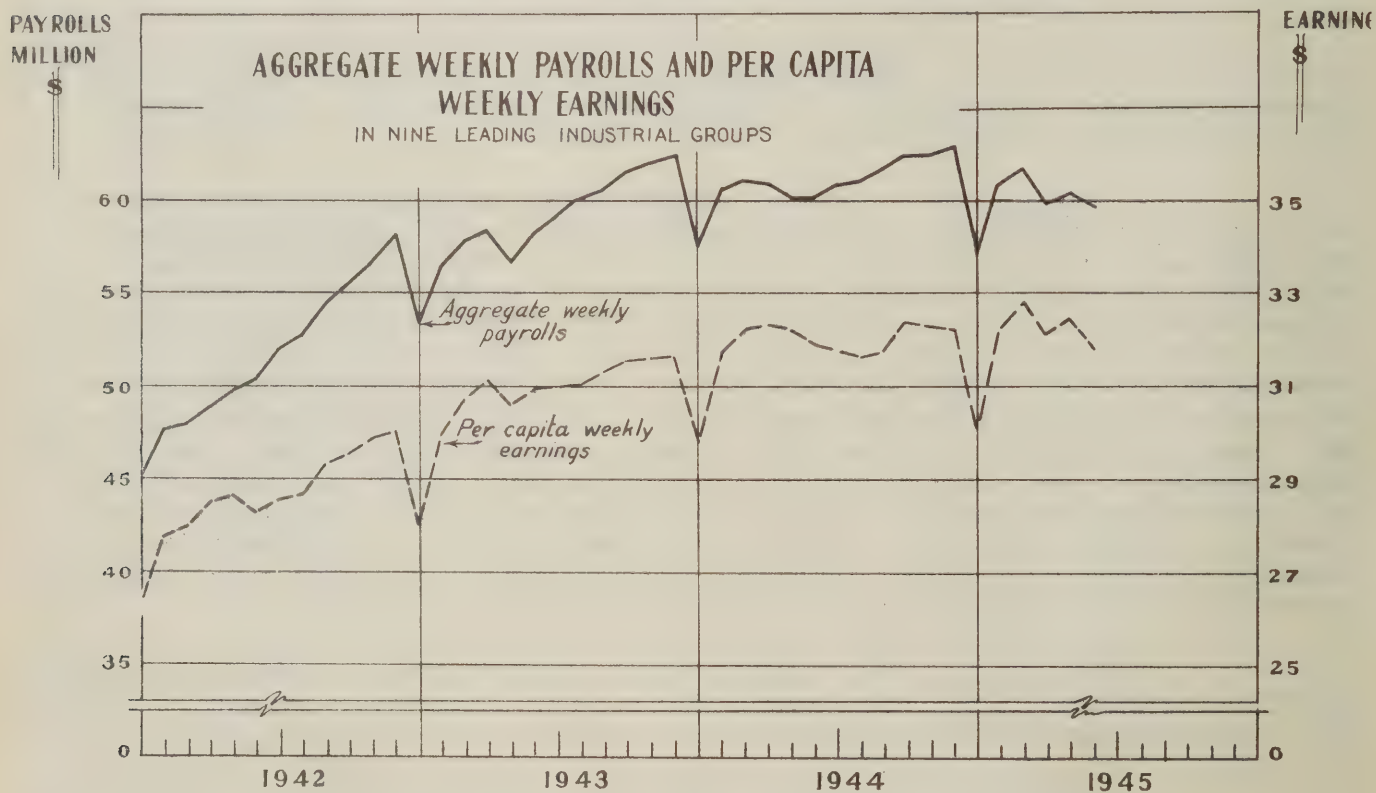
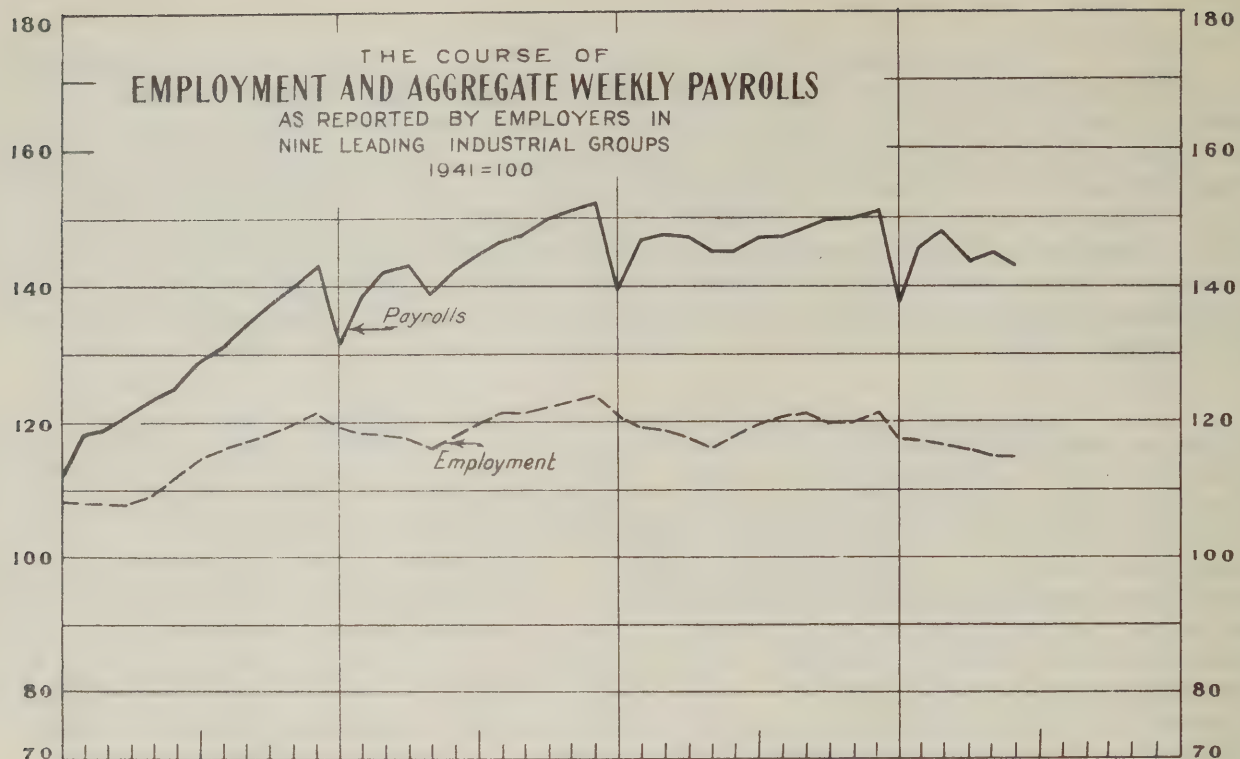
Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The establishments furnishing information at the beginning of June reported the disbursement of \$36,078,179 in weekly payrolls; this was lower by \$1,038,012, or 2.8 p.c., than the salaries and wages they had paid at May 1. The per capita earnings fell from \$33.59 at that date, to \$32.89 at the first of June. Loss of time due to the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday was partly responsible for the decrease, which, however, also reflected declining activity in the more highly-paid metal-using industries, and increasing employment for seasonal and casual workers, taken on at rates of pay below the general average. In 1944, the June 1 mean had stood at \$32.64, while in 1943, 1942 and 1941, the June 1 figures had been \$31.62, \$28.73 and \$25.57, respectively. The last two averages had been greatly affected by the suspension of work over Victoria Day, which was then generally observed as a holiday throughout the Dominion.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., was 157.4, as compared with 161.9 at May 1, and 166.7 at June 1, 1944. The latest figure was 5.6 p.c. lower than that indicated a year ago, while the index of employment has fallen by 6.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

Logging.— This industry afforded less employment at June 1 than at May 1, partly because of unfavourable weather conditions. A combined working force of 60,700 persons was reported by the 571 firms whose returns were tabulated; at May 1, they had 62,089 employees. This decrease of 1,389 workers, or 2.2 p.c., was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the years, 1921-1944. There was also a loss in the weekly payrolls reported at the date under review, when the disbursements aggregated \$1,622,526, as compared with \$1,664,725 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings stood at \$26.73, as compared with \$26.81 at May 1 and \$26.31 at June 1, 1944. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere (see Table 8.)

The June 1 index of employment in logging stood at 201.1; as compared with 175.9 at June 1, 1944, there was an increase of 14.3 p.c., accompanied by that of 14.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Mining.— For the fourth successive month, there was a contraction in employment in mining. The shrinkage, unlike that at Apr. 1 and May 1, was contra-seasonal, although it repeats the movement indicated at June 1 of the last three years. Quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals showed improvement, but the extraction of coal and metallic ores employed fewer workers. Data were tabulated from 500 operators with a staff of 68,099, a reduction of 527 from their last return. The index in the mining group stood at 144.6, as compared with 145.7 at May 1, 1945, and 152.9 at June 1, 1944. The falling-off of 5.4 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by a loss of four p.c. in the reported payrolls.





These aggregated \$2,587,897 at the beginning of June, when they were affected by absenteeism on Victoria Day. The May 1, 1945, total had been \$2,694,904. The latest per capita figure was \$38.00, as compared with \$39.27 in the preceding period of observation, and \$37.45 at June 1, 1944.

Communications. - Heightened activity of a seasonal character was noted in communications at the first of June, the gain being above average in extent. Information was furnished by 66 employers with a personnel of 30,960, as compared with 30,192 at May 1. The salaries and wages disbursed at June 1 totalled \$977,631, as compared with \$945,325 in the preceding report. The per capita figure advanced from \$31.31 at May 1, to \$31.58 at the first of June, at the same date of last year the average was \$31.05. The latest index of employment, at 115.5, was 7.1 p.c. higher than that of 107.8 at June 1, 1944, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 8.9 p.c. in the year.

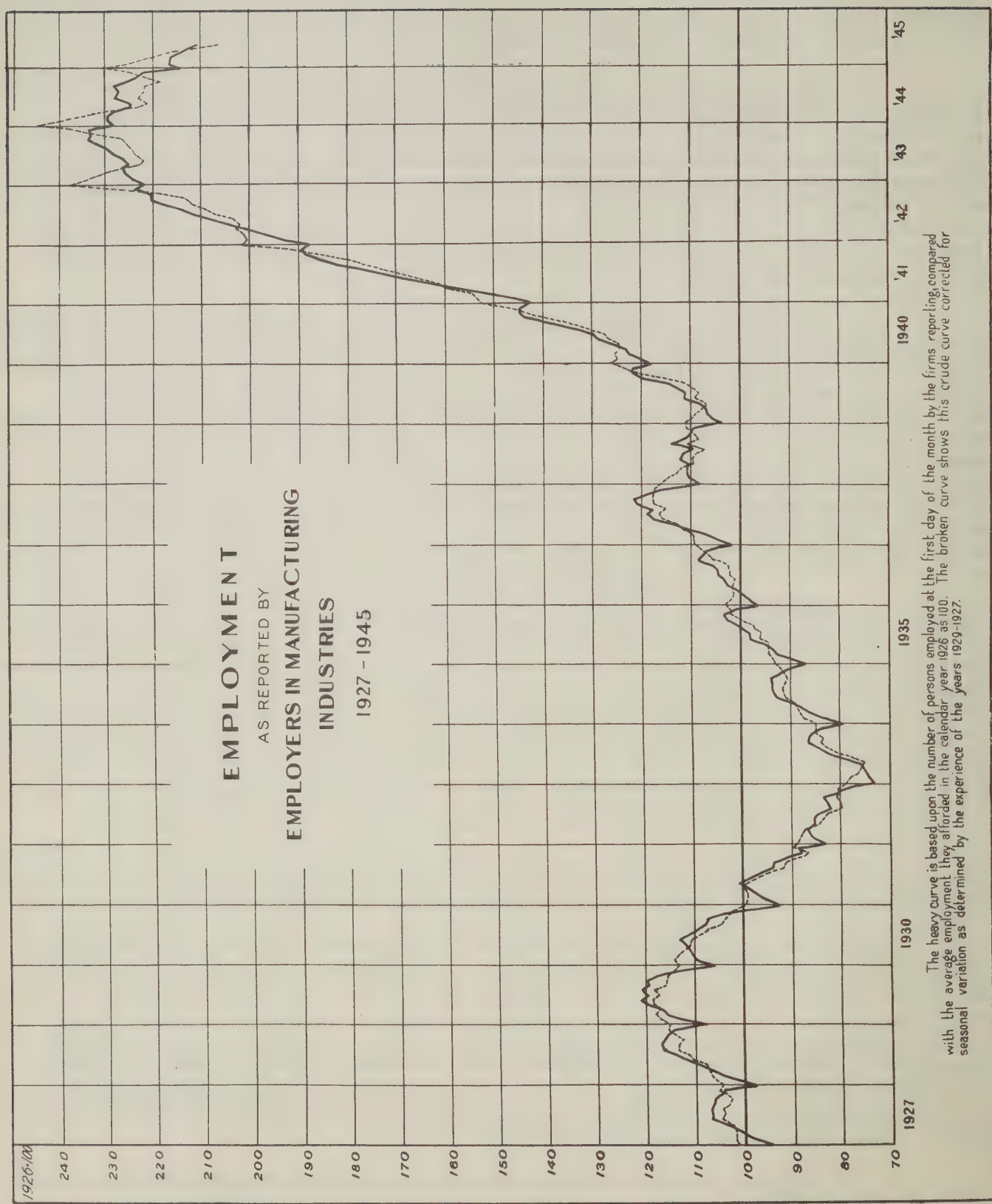
Transportation and Storage. - There was a further considerable advance in employment in transportation at June 1, when gains were indicated in all three branches - steam railway, local transportation and storage, and shipping and stevedoring. The employees of the 645 companies and branches furnishing information numbered 162,617, as compared with 160,657 at the beginning of May. The index rose from 124.4 in the preceding report, to 125.9 at June 1, as compared with 122.4 at the same date in 1944. There was thus a gain of 2.9 p.c. in the latter comparison, accompanied by that of 6.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at June 1, 1945, amounted to \$6,231,592, as compared with \$6,166,452 at the beginning of May. The latest average per employee was \$38.32, as compared with \$38.38 at May 1, and \$36.93 at June 1, 1944.

Construction and Maintenance. - Moderate seasonal improvement was recorded in building and railway construction and maintenance at the date under review, while little change, on the whole, was noted in work on the highways. The general expansion was smaller than at any other June 1 in the record of 25 years. Returns were received from 1,622 employers whose staffs included 132,102 persons, 5,518 more than at May 1. The reported payrolls aggregated \$3,937,176, as compared with \$3,670,652 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings advanced from \$29.00 at May 1, to \$29.80 at the date under review. The June 1, 1944, figure was \$29.09. The latest index of employment stood at 103.1; this was 1.8 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 4.8 p.c.

Services. - Practically no change on the whole was noted in services at June 1, according to data from 767 firms with a working force of 50,399 men and women, as compared with 50,391 at May 1. Partly because of the closing of war plant cafeterias, employment in the hotel and restaurant division was rather quieter, while laundries and dry-cleaning plants reported somewhat greater activity. The weekly payrolls disbursed at June 1 totalled \$988,240, as compared with \$1,007,214 at May 1. The index of employment was 202.4; this was insignificantly higher than that of 202.2 at the beginning of June, 1944, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 3.3 p.c. The latest average earnings stood at \$19.61, a little lower than the May 1 figure of \$19.99. The average at June 1, 1944, had been \$19.39. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; no adjustment is made in these figures for the value of such allowances.

Trade. - Employment in trade also showed little change at the beginning of June as compared with May 1. Curtailment in the retail division was just about offset by gains in wholesale houses. The 2,778 retail and wholesale establishments whose data were compiled had a personnel of 188,114, as compared with 188,137 in their last return. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review aggregated \$5,038,685; this was lower than the total of \$5,049,904 indicated at May 1. The per

Chart 3





capita earnings, however, declined from \$26.84 in the preceding survey, to \$26.79 at June 1, as compared with \$26.33 at the same date in 1944. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 6.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 7.4 p.c.

Financial Institutions. - Statistics furnished by 909 financial institutions indicated the addition of 148 employees to their staffs, which included 66,799 persons at June 1, as compared with 66,651 at May 1. The salaries and wages received by those employed at the date under review aggregated \$2,247,632, while the disbursements at the beginning of May amounted to \$2,241,161. The latest average was \$33.65, compared with \$33.63 in the preceding survey, and \$32.68 at June 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 129.0, was slightly above that of 125.4 at June 1, 1944, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c.

### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this bulletin give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and the economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at June 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward at June 1 in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the four Western Provinces, but was downward in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The largest losses were in the last-named province. Only in New Brunswick was activity at a higher level than at June 1, 1944, there being a general falling-off in this comparison in the other provinces.

Partly because of the fairly widespread observance of the Victoria Day holiday, and partly because of curtailed employment in the higher-paid industries, (with some expansion in those in which the lower rates are common), the weekly salaries and wages disbursed in most provinces were lower at June 1 than at the beginning of May; the exceptions were Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Only in Saskatchewan were higher average earnings indicated than at May 1. In New Brunswick, Quebec and the three Prairie Provinces, the per capita figures exceeded those recorded at June 1 of last year, but elsewhere the general averages were lower.

Maritime Provinces. - Industrial activity in the Maritimes was reduced at the beginning of June, in a contra-seasonal movement. Some improvement was noted in logging, trade and construction, but manufacturing and transportation showed curtailment, that of a seasonal character in the latter being considerable. There were minor changes, on the whole, in mining, communications and services. Within the manufacturing group, the largest loss was that of over 1,600 persons in iron and steel plants. Vegetable foods also released some employees, while animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills reported additions to their working forces.

The 1,124 establishments furnishing data had a personnel of 138,839 men and women, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$4,191,400. At May 1, they had had 140,576 employees, and the payrolls were given as \$4,360,667. The average earnings fell

from \$31.02 at May 1, to \$30.19 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.10 at June 1, 1944. The latest index of employment, at 181.0, was 1.6 p.c. higher than that indicated a year earlier, while that of payrolls was 1.7 p.c. higher.

Quebec.- There was a further recession in employment in Quebec at June 1, when the 4,037 co-operating employers reported a staff of 549,939 as compared with 551,666 at May 1; the loss of 1,727 workers, or 0.3 p.c., was contra-seasonal in character. The index of employment fell from 184.9 at May 1 to 184.3 at the date under review, as compared with 194.3 at June 1, 1944. The contraction in employment at the date under review was accompanied by a relatively larger decline in the amounts paid in salaries and wages for services rendered in the last week in May. These aggregated \$17,121,503, a sum lower by 0.6 p.c. than that reported by the same firms in the preceding period of observation. To some extent, the reduction was due to the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day. The average earnings per employee declined in the month by 11 cents, to \$31.13 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$30.12 at June 1 of last year. In the 12 months, there has been a decrease of 1.7 p.c. in the indicated payrolls, accompanying that of 5.1 p.c. in employment.

Manufacturing, logging, mining, services and trade showed curtailment in Quebec at the date under review; the losses in employment in the two groups first-named were considerable, those in the last three being moderate. Within the manufacturing division, there were substantial reductions in chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works, together with smaller decreases in leather, textile, electrical apparatus and tobacco factories. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber and clay, glass and stone plants afforded more employment than at May 1, and heightened activity was indicated in central electric stations. Communications, transportation, construction and maintenance also reported larger working forces, the largest gains being in transportation.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario was downward, for the fourth successive month; a combined working force of 740,588 men and women was employed by 6,423 establishments furnishing data at June 1. At May 1, they had reported 745,298 persons. The general loss of 4,720 workers was at variance with the movement usual at the time of year. The index of employment was lowered from 180.1 at May 1, to 178.9 at June 1, when the figure was also below that of 182.1 at June 1, 1944; the loss in the latter comparison was accompanied by a decline of 2.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review aggregated \$24,166,465, an average of \$32.63 per employee. At May 1, the sum of \$24,756,725 was reported, and the per capita earnings were \$33.22. The decline of 2.2 p.c. in the weekly payrolls considerably exceeded that of 0.6 p.c. in the personnel; this was partly due to the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday in a number of centres, or to absenteeism on the part of employees on that day, while the release of workers in the higher-paid industries and the addition of those in the lower-paid groups also had an effect. The average at June 1, 1944, had been \$32.77, and that at the same date in 1943, \$31.98.

Manufacturing at the beginning of June again declined; there were important losses in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, with smaller reductions in vegetable food, textile and tobacco factories. On the other hand, the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing and rubber divisions afforded more employment, the greatest expansion being that of a seasonal character in lumber mills. Most of the non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity, mining and trade being the exceptions. The gains in the remaining industries - logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and finance - were not particularly pronounced, that of 1,261 in construction being most noteworthy.



Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Area showed an upward movement at the beginning of June, but the improvement was below-normal for the time of year. Heightened activity was shown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the increase of 1,615 employees in Manitoba being greatest. Information was received from 2,104 firms in the Prairie Area, whose staffs aggregated 196,150 - 3,483, or 1.8 p.c., more than in their last report. The payrolls distributed amounted to \$6,291,058. As compared with \$6,214,803 at May 1, there was a rise of 1.2 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings were \$32.07 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$32.26 at May 1, and \$31.62 at June 1, 1944. During the year, the index of employment has declined by 2.3 p.c., and that of payrolls by one p.c.

There were advances in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade, while operations in logging and mining were slightly curtailed, partly as a result of seasonal causes. Within the manufacturing division, the largest increases were in animal foods and paper products; the trend was downward in textile and iron and steel factories.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia showed a gain of about average proportions. Data were received from 1,637 establishments having a personnel of 164,556, as compared with 161,592 at May 1. Accompanying this increase of 1.8 p.c. was a loss of one p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls, which totalled \$5,691,500, as against \$5,751,801 at the beginning of May. The average earnings fell from \$35.59 at May 1, to \$34.59 at June 1, also being lower than the mean of \$34.80 at the same date in 1944. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has declined by 5.5 p.c., and that of employment, by 4.4 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing advanced, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel factories. Pulp and paper mills, however, released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were moderate gains in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, logging was slacker than at May 1; little change, on the whole, took place in mining.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES .

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at June 1 by employers of 15 persons and over, in cities having populations in excess of 35,000.

Halifax.- There was an important reduction in employment in Halifax at the beginning of June, most of which took place in transportation, being seasonal in character. Manufacturing was also quieter; the largest losses (which were nevertheless moderate), were in iron and steel and beverage factories. On the other hand, heightened employment was indicated in communications, construction and maintenance and trade. The 212 co-operating establishments reported a combined working force of 24,903 persons, as compared with 26,638 at the first of May. The amounts disbursed in salaries and wages at the date under review aggregated \$771,958, a sum which was less by 7.6 p.c. than the payrolls of \$835,180 stated as having been paid at May 1. The average earnings fell from \$31.37 at that date to \$31.00 at the beginning of June; the mean at June 1, 1944, was \$30.72. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has declined by 6.4 p.c., while that of payrolls has fallen by 6.1 p.c.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John continued downward at June 1, when the 158 firms furnishing information reported a staff of 14,001 persons, 537 fewer than at May 1. The largest reductions were in manufacturing

particularly in iron and steel plants, and in transportation and storage.

Improvement on a moderate scale was indicated in the pulp and paper industries and in construction and trade. The recession in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed. These totalled \$417,857, as compared with \$436,903 in the preceding period of observation, when the average per employee, at \$30.05, was a few cents higher than the latest per capita figure of \$29.34. The mean at June 1, 1944, had been \$28.10. In the last 12 months, employment in Saint John has increased by three p.c., while the weekly payrolls have advanced by 7.5 p.c.

Montreal.- Further curtailment in industrial employment was recorded in Montreal at June 1 by the 2,352 employers co-operating in the latest survey; they had a combined working force of 272,459 men and women, 1,579 fewer than at May 1. This contra-seasonal decline of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of two p.c. in the payrolls distributed at the beginning of June for services rendered in the week preceding. These aggregated \$8,781,250, as compared with \$8,954,987 at May 1. The latest per capita figure, at \$32.23, was lower than that of \$32.68 at May 1, but exceeded the June 1, 1944, average of \$31.29. In the 12 months, employment in Montreal has fallen by seven p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 4.1 p.c.

There was an important contraction in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. Smaller losses were noted in leather, tobacco, chemical and electrical apparatus factories. Beverage, rubber and some other divisions, however, afforded rather more employment. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation showed substantial seasonal gains and there were small advances in construction and communications. On the other hand, services and trade were slacker.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec at June 1 showed a moderate decrease at June 1, when data were tabulated from 264 establishments employing 33,549 men and women, as compared with 33,722 at the beginning of May. This decline of 0.5 p.c. brought the index to 229.1 at the date under review, when it was 14.5 p.c. lower than that of 268.1 at June 1, 1944; the index of payrolls in the 12 months has fallen by 14.9 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review totalled \$1,033,475, as compared with \$1,010,252 in the preceding period of observation. This gain of 2.3 p.c. took place largely in manufacturing, and was due in part to increased overtime in certain establishments. The per capita weekly earnings advanced from \$29.96 at May 1, to \$30.80 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.60 at June 1, 1944.

Chemical factories reported considerably lowered activity at June 1. On the other hand, there were moderate gains in employment in pulp and paper mills, and in transportation, construction and trade. Other industries showed little general change.

Sherbrooke.- A further decline in employment was indicated in Sherbrooke. Information received from 88 establishments showed a combined working force of 9,294 men and women, whose weekly earnings aggregated \$245,512; at May 1, the reported staffs numbered 9,357, while the disbursements had totalled \$251,265. The latest average per employee was \$26.42, 43 cents lower than a month previously, but considerably higher than the June 1, 1944, average of \$24.78. In the year, employment has shown a gain of one p.c., accompanied by that of 7.6 p.c. in the payrolls. The greatest loss in employment at June 1 as compared with May 1 was in iron and steel manufacturing, while construction and trade afforded slightly more employment.



Three Rivers. Industrial activity in Three Rivers continued to expand, there being improvement in manufacturing, notably in pulp and paper plants and in transportation and storage. A combined working force of 11,471 persons was indicated by the 79 establishments participating in the June 1 survey of employment and payrolls; this total exceeded by 507, or 4.6 p.c., the personnel reported at the beginning of May. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$335,499, as compared with \$331,792 in the preceding return. The average earnings, however, were somewhat lower, standing at \$29.25 at June 1, as compared with \$30.26 at May 1, and \$27.96 at June 1, 1944. Since then, employment has substantially risen, while there has been an increase of 27.8 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating establishments.

Toronto. There was a further falling-off in employment in Toronto at the beginning of June, most of which took place in manufacturing; iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical, vegetable food and some other factories showed lowered activity. Services and trade also released employees, while the trend was favourable in communications, transportation and construction.

The 2,300 firms co-operating at the date under review had a working force of 246,240, as compared with 248,907 at May 1. The decrease of 2,667 men and women, or 1.1 p.c., was contra-seasonal in character. The index of employment stood at 186.4, as compared with 188.4 at May 1, and 197.5 at June 1, 1944. In the year, there has been a decline of 5.6 p.c. in the number in recorded employment, while the loss in the weekly payrolls has amounted to 4.6 p.c. The latest aggregate of salaries and wages was \$8,076,609, or 1.8 p.c. below that of \$8,220,242 disbursed by the same employers in the preceding period of observation; the greater falling-off in the payrolls than in the employees was partly due to absenteeism, or to the cessation of work on Victoria Day. The average per employee was \$32.80, as compared with \$33.03 at May 1, and \$32.50 at June 1, 1944.

Ottawa. The movement in Ottawa was downward at June 1, when the 270 establishments co-operating in the current survey of employment and payrolls reported a staff of 21,117, as against 21,340 at the beginning of May. A relatively smaller loss was shown in the weekly payrolls, which declined by 0.6 p.c. to \$612,320 at the date under review. The average per employee, however, was higher, at \$29.00; that in the last survey was \$28.87, while the June 1, 1944, figure was \$27.86. During the year, the index of employment has fallen by 3.7 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 0.3 p.c.

Manufacturing was slacker at the beginning of June, the greatest shrinkage being in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. Construction and services, on the other hand, showed rather greater activity.

Hamilton. The trend in industrial activity in Hamilton continued retrogressive. The largest losses in employment and payrolls took place in iron and steel manufacturing, there being slight increases in many other industries. The persons employed by the 383 firms furnishing data numbered 58,124, with weekly payrolls aggregating \$1,881,221; at May 1, the 59,856 men and women in recorded employment had been paid the sum of \$2,033,752. The loss in employees at the date under review was therefore 2.9 p.c., and that in payrolls, 7.5 p.c. The observance of a holiday on Victoria Day in many plants in Hamilton was partly responsible for the greater falling-off in the salaries and wages. The per capita earnings fell from \$33.98 at May 1 to \$32.37 at June 1, as compared with \$32.61 at June 1 of last year, when the celebration of the holiday had also lowered the earnings. Since then, there has been a reduction of 1.1 p.c. in employment, and of 2.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.



Windsor.- Employment in Windsor was moderately curtailed at June 1. Manufacturing continued to slacken particularly in iron and steel plants, but the movement was favourable in transportation, construction and trade; the advances were slight. Statistics were tabulated from 233 establishments employing 37,212 workers, as compared with 37,699 in their last return. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,480,502, a sum 8.2 p.c. lower than that of \$1,613,347 indicated at May 1; partly as a result of the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday in some plants, the per capita earnings fell from \$42.80 in the last report, to \$39.79 at the beginning of June. The figure at June 1, 1944, had been \$43.22. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by 6.2 p.c., and payrolls by 12.9 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial activity in Fort William and Port Arthur at the beginning of June showed a recession, according to information compiled from 112 firms employing 14,296 persons, as compared with 14,592 at May 1. The reported payrolls amounted to \$497,515, a sum four p.c. less than that of \$518,421 distributed at May 1. The latest total was lowered to some extent by the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day in certain establishments. The per capita weekly figure was \$34.80, as compared with \$35.53 in the preceding report, and \$38.60 at June 1, 1944. Employment in the iron and steel products divisor was considerably curtailed at the date under review, while transportation and storage showed moderate improvement. Little change, on the whole, was noted in the remaining industries. In the last 12 months, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has declined by 11 p.c., and there has been a loss of 18.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Moderate improvement in employment was shown in Kitchener - Waterloo at the beginning of June, according to information received from ~~100~~ <sup>160</sup> employers whose ~~160~~ <sup>160</sup> employers whose staffs aggregated 16,492, as compared with 16,404 at May 1. There was an increase in rubber manufacturing, while vegetable food plants released some employees; except for a relatively small gain in the number employed in trade, the general changes in the remaining industries were insignificant. The payrolls disbursed at the beginning of June were stated as \$491,301, a sum smaller by 0.9 p.c. than that of \$495,814 reported at May 1; the latest figure was affected by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in some establishments. The average earnings fell from \$30.23 in the preceding return to \$29.79 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$29.10 at June 1, 1944. In the 12 months, employment has risen by 3.6 p.c., while the payrolls have shown an advance of 5.1 p.c.

London.- There was a further falling-off in employment in London at the beginning of June, most of which took place in manufacturing. Within that division, the largest loss was in vegetable food factories. The changes in the non-manufacturing industries were not pronounced. Statistics were furnished by 244 firms with a combined staff of 20,704 persons, as compared with 21,017 at the first of May, when the weekly payrolls, at \$629,852, exceeded by one p.c. the latest aggregate of \$623,371. However, the average earnings per employee advanced from \$29.97 in the last report, to \$30.11 at the date under review, as compared with \$29.14 at June 1, 1944. The index number of employment was then higher by 4.5 p.c., while the reported salaries and wages were higher by 2.5 p.c.

Winnipeg.- There was a moderate increase in employment in manufacturing in this city, mainly in the animal food and printing and publishing divisions; communications and construction were also rather busier. Data were received from 625 employers with a staff of 59,058, as compared with 58,570 at May . This gain of 0.8 p.c. was accompanied by a loss of 0.9 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$1,724,782, as compared with \$1,740,860 at May 1. As in the



other cities, the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day was a factor in lowering the latest total. The average per employee was \$29.20, as compared with \$29.72 at May 1 and \$28.97 at June 1, 1944. Since then, the payrolls have fallen by 2.7 p.c., and the number of employees, by 3.4 p.c.

Regina.- No general change in employment was noted in Regina at the beginning of June. A reduction in the manufacture of iron and steel products and in retail trade was almost entirely offset by rather greater activity in animal and vegetable food factories, construction and certain other industries. The employees of the 153 firms furnishing information at the beginning of June numbered 10,101, practically the same as at May; the weekly payrolls, however, were lower, at \$279,369, as compared with \$285,012 at the first of May. The average earnings were then \$28.22, as compared with \$27.66 at the date under review, when they were reduced by the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day. The per capita figure at June 1, 1944, was \$26.97. In the 12 months, employment has declined by 1.7 p.c., while there has been an increase of 3.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Considerable improvement was indicated in Saskatoon at the beginning of June, when the 135 establishments co-operating in the monthly survey reported an increase of 272 persons, bringing their working forces to 6,156. This advance of 4.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at June 1; these totalled \$160,208, an average of \$26.02 per worker, as compared with \$26.89 at the beginning of May, and \$25.72 at June 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has shown a fractional decline, but there has been an increase of 4.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in this city was favourable, there being general, though moderate increases in the various manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries; the largest took place in construction, transportation and lumber manufacturing. Statistics were tabulated from 254 employers whose workers numbered 17,623, as compared with 17,458 at the beginning of May. Partly as a result of the observance of a holiday on Victoria Day in many establishments, the latest aggregate of payrolls, at \$559,363, was lower by 0.6 p.c. than that of \$562,999 at May 1. The per capita figure was then \$32.25, while the latest average was \$31.74; that for June 1, 1944, was \$30.28. In the 12 months, there has been a slight falling-off in the index number of employment, while that of payrolls has shown practically no change.

Edmonton.- Continued improvement was reported in Edmonton at the beginning of June, most of the gain being in construction. Slight increases, however, were also noted in other branches of industry. A personnel of 16,605 men and women was employed by the 215 co-operating establishments, as compared with 16,336 in their last report. The salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$486,367, being 0.8 p.c. higher than the total of \$482,539 indicated at the first of May. However, the latest average earnings were rather lower, at \$29.29 per employee, as compared with \$29.54 a month previously, and \$29.48 at June 1 of last year. Since then, there has been a reduction of 11.9 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 8.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Vancouver.- Considerable expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Vancouver at the beginning of June, when the 706 establishments furnishing information had a staff of 82,308 persons, as compared with 80,541 a month previously. This increase of 1,767 employees, or 2.2 p.c., was accompanied by a falling-off of 1.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages, which aggregated \$2,744,462 at June 1. The average per worker fell from \$34.73 at May 1, to \$33.34 at the date under review, when the observance of Victoria Day as a holiday in

some plants had an effect. The average at June 1, 1944, had been \$33.56. In the last 12 months, recorded employment has declined by 6.3 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 7.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

The greatest gains at the date under review took place in food and iron and steel factories, and in transportation and construction. Communications, services and trade also afforded more employment.

Victoria.- Further improvement was indicated in Victoria at June 1; the advance took place largely in the iron and steel division, while there were smaller increases in services and construction. Statistics were compiled from 164 firms with a staff of 14,584 persons, as compared with 14,387 at the beginning of May. The increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by a decline of 1.2 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, the loss, as in other cities, being due in part to the observance of a holiday on May 24. The average earnings fell from \$33.71 at May 1, to \$32.87 at June 1, as compared with \$32.67 at the beginning of June of last summer. Since then, employment has risen by 0.8 p.c., and the salaries and wages by 4.2 p.c.

#### TABLES

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at June 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly salaries and wages and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926-100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.



TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	-	-	-	115.9	126.2	132.4	-	-	-	117.6
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	-	-	-	114.5	117.8	115.8	-	-	-	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	-	-	-	104.3	104.2	103.3	-	-	-	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	78.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	98.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
June 1, 1939	113.1	106.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	117.0	90.7	126.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
June 1, 1941	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	167.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	116.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	106.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	155.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	136.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	188.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	146.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.6	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1945.

100.0	7.7	.1	4.5	3.7	30.7	41.4	11.0	5.1	2.2	3.7	9.2
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1938	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
June 1, 1939	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
June 1, 1940	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
June 1, 1941	141.1	163.9	163.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	264.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	262.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	264.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1945.

15.2      1.9      13.8      1.2      3.2      2.1      3.3      4.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	88.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
June 1, 1939	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
June 1, 1941	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.9	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	156.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	156.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	206.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1945.

100.0	61.3	3.4	3.8	1.7	9.1	7.4	2.3	10.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940
MANUFACTURING	61.3	209.0	210.6	223.1	224.2	205.9	168.0	129.2
Animal products - edible	2.5	218.6	207.9	226.1	184.9	174.9	172.9	148.0
Fur and products	.2	141.0	140.5	125.9	127.1	123.2	123.6	120.7
Leather and products	1.6	140.1	140.7	157.1	140.6	138.7	137.0	116.8
Boots and shoes	1.0	128.2	129.2	126.3	126.4	128.6	131.0	113.0
Lumber and products	3.8	124.9	120.3	120.9	117.3	120.2	120.9	97.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	104.7	97.6	99.2	98.4	109.9	115.7	91.6
Furniture	.7	126.6	126.2	125.3	106.6	111.6	111.9	91.6
Other lumber products	1.0	199.7	200.4	198.3	198.2	166.9	148.5	122.9
Musical instruments	.03	28.2	27.7	28.8	51.2	38.7	39.2	62.1
Plant products - edible	2.9	155.6	156.8	162.8	158.1	137.2	133.6	121.1
Pulp and paper products	4.9	141.5	138.1	134.6	129.2	133.4	128.3	117.6
Pulp and paper	2.2	128.2	122.8	122.5	120.2	125.6	120.5	110.7
Paper products	.9	213.5	212.4	204.7	189.2	189.0	167.3	141.6
Printing and publishing	1.8	134.8	133.5	126.9	120.5	124.5	125.2	118.2
Rubber products	1.3	181.1	179.4	164.4	126.7	128.1	134.6	107.5
Textile products	7.7	157.8	158.8	157.5	161.5	168.9	159.4	144.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	156.9	157.5	158.5	161.5	176.8	169.9	157.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	107.3	108.3	110.1	119.8	128.9	125.8	121.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	168.4	168.9	167.0	171.7	203.3	186.3	171.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	621.5	617.6	595.5	552.5	581.0	585.6	511.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	145.5	145.5	148.7	143.5	144.4	143.0	139.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	160.9	162.0	159.3	167.9	172.7	155.6	138.0
Other textile products	.9	170.5	174.0	169.1	169.5	172.9	166.0	133.8
Tobacco	.6	124.2	135.8	125.5	131.6	128.2	107.0	100.3
Beverages	.8	259.2	256.7	241.4	211.8	235.5	205.6	172.9
Chemicals and allied products	3.9	550.7	579.2	590.9	672.1	675.4	348.5	192.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	138.2	135.8	136.6	131.5	133.6	133.3	106.0
Electric light and power	1.0	147.8	143.2	140.0	140.3	145.3	149.9	137.5
Electrical apparatus	2.4	287.5	288.7	329.5	296.2	254.4	213.1	147.3
Iron and steel products	21.9	286.3	291.6	330.7	341.2	281.8	199.0	126.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	242.4	244.1	247.9	262.3	245.4	211.2	158.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	215.7	217.1	220.6	247.6	253.4	225.2	134.0
Agricultural implements	.7	142.3	143.4	122.1	134.2	138.5	107.9	91.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	8.9	250.3	255.4	302.4	285.3	236.2	179.8	115.3
Automobiles and parts	2.3	278.0	278.1	282.7	306.7	284.3	256.5	168.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1234.5	1251.8	1497.2	1517.9	973.8	420.6	206.2
Heating appliances	.3	192.3	193.7	164.1	167.4	155.6	158.4	132.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	264.7	274.9	288.9	316.9	291.4	226.2	142.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	229.0	231.9	260.1	262.1	281.3	232.3	124.8
Other iron and steel products	3.8	319.9	328.4	379.5	449.2	379.2	214.8	132.0
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	374.0	392.1	453.9	483.2	390.4	290.5	179.2
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	215.7	214.1	211.4	205.1	196.8	179.7	172.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	340.7	345.6	372.4	363.9	341.4	205.5	154.2
LOGGING	3.4	201.1	205.8	175.9	146.9	169.0	158.3	105.2
MINING	3.8	144.6	145.7	162.9	156.2	173.1	177.2	166.7
Coal	1.4	92.2	92.7	94.8	89.0	92.2	91.5	86.4
Metallic ores	1.8	247.5	251.6	273.3	303.2	357.3	372.1	354.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	163.2	161.0	162.2	168.0	161.6	161.0	145.9
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	115.5	112.6	107.8	103.6	103.9	97.2	87.1
Telegraphs	.4	126.8	126.4	128.8	131.5	120.4	115.5	98.2
Telephones	1.3	112.1	108.5	102.1	96.0	99.3	92.2	84.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	125.9	124.4	122.4	114.8	106.4	99.2	90.3
Street railways and cartage	2.7	190.7	188.3	185.4	166.5	152.9	146.5	133.7
Steam railways	4.9	107.9	107.0	106.0	102.3	94.7	86.2	77.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	118.3	115.6	111.7	102.8	98.3	94.9	91.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.4	103.1	98.8	101.3	126.3	123.3	139.5	90.5
Building	2.3	90.7	85.5	86.2	157.0	138.9	141.1	68.4
Highway	2.9	131.8	131.6	132.1	131.3	135.3	180.3	126.1
Railway	2.2	89.6	82.6	88.1	90.7	96.7	100.9	79.9
SERVICES	2.8	202.4	202.4	202.2	192.0	180.6	170.9	142.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	201.4	201.6	199.7	188.2	173.2	163.6	135.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	204.5	204.0	206.6	198.4	193.6	183.6	154.3
TRADE	10.5	171.1	171.0	161.3	150.6	153.7	156.8	140.7
Retail	7.7	177.4	177.8	168.6	157.9	160.9	164.6	146.2
Wholesale	2.8	155.9	154.5	142.7	131.8	134.3	136.2	126.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	175.3	175.5	180.5	181.2	171.7	152.9	120.9
FINANCE	-	129.0	128.7	125.4	122.6	122.8	116.1	113.4
Banks and trust companies	-	133.0	133.1	129.8	126.7	125.7	111.3	106.6
Brokerage and stock markets	-	178.3	169.9	136.3	111.9	108.6	123.3	189.4
Insurance	-	120.8	120.6	118.7	117.8	119.6	122.3	117.6
Total - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	173.1	173.2	177.8	178.3	169.3	155.4	120.6

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	40.8	201.3	203.5	212.3	207.7	177.9	152.2	129.9
	Lumber products	4.1	124.0	120.1	134.5	119.1	117.2	112.0	104.7
	Pulp and paper	4.0	199.5	185.2	192.8	199.9	188.0	187.1	166.8
	Textile products	3.0	113.7	114.1	109.9	115.3	120.4	118.5	110.1
	Iron and steel	20.2	311.0	328.9	349.1	344.4	263.1	183.1	144.7
	Other manufactures	9.5	163.7	158.4	155.6	146.7	144.6	145.3	124.7
	Logging	4.6	275.2	254.3	197.4	199.5	215.3	259.8	130.7
	Mining	11.3	103.3	103.2	106.2	97.9	110.2	118.9	113.4
	Communications	2.0	125.4	126.4	122.4	120.2	115.0	104.7	91.8
	Transportation	13.5	160.1	182.5	155.7	163.1	127.4	85.2	75.0
	Construction	16.1	236.2	226.7	216.2	218.5	253.8	252.9	116.2
	Services	2.0	290.2	297.1	300.8	296.9	281.6	258.7	195.3
	Trade	9.7	199.3	196.1	178.4	166.2	171.5	168.7	142.7
	- All Industries	100.0	181.0	183.1	178.2	175.3	166.1	152.4	117.0
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	67.4	221.4	223.0	240.2	244.8	217.8	173.9	133.9
	Lumber products	3.0	143.3	135.9	135.2	128.7	130.3	143.9	101.5
	Pulp and paper	6.0	138.5	133.6	131.7	123.7	128.6	124.4	115.9
	Textile products	13.4	184.3	185.4	183.7	187.7	194.1	179.6	161.6
	Iron and steel	19.6	315.5	318.4	370.7	374.4	279.3	185.7	118.1
	Other manufactures	25.4	240.5	246.9	267.7	280.1	222.3	177.0	137.4
	Logging	4.2	242.3	265.8	246.0	208.4	247.3	228.0	119.6
	Mining	2.3	272.1	276.3	298.9	314.0	304.8	294.7	291.8
	Communications	1.4	111.9	110.3	102.8	98.4	102.5	91.5	79.3
	Transportation	7.7	117.5	110.6	110.2	102.5	102.9	96.0	87.9
	Construction	6.5	84.8	82.7	86.0	115.2	109.8	121.1	82.0
	Services	2.5	188.8	189.9	187.0	179.1	168.8	148.5	124.5
	Trade	9.0	180.4	180.6	175.9	162.1	161.7	165.1	150.3
	- All Industries	100.0	184.3	184.9	194.3	197.8	182.8	157.3	123.0
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	68.9	201.3	204.0	211.5	213.0	203.3	171.6	128.8
	Lumber products	3.2	110.5	105.6	104.4	106.5	98.4	100.0	85.4
	Pulp and paper	5.2	139.3	137.5	131.2	127.3	131.7	125.7	114.6
	Textile products	7.2	131.1	131.9	131.4	135.5	144.0	140.9	130.4
	Iron and steel	26.1	270.7	277.6	306.9	320.0	290.7	223.5	137.3
	Other manufactures	27.2	218.4	221.7	221.7	214.2	207.7	175.9	136.4
	Logging	2.5	206.1	198.8	131.8	93.1	127.1	110.8	103.1
	Mining	2.8	207.9	210.0	218.3	238.5	292.9	313.9	294.6
	Communications	1.6	104.8	102.6	97.3	90.1	93.8	89.9	82.3
	Transportation	6.4	118.5	117.5	115.6	107.7	102.5	95.3	88.4
	Construction	5.3	100.2	97.0	93.4	118.1	111.4	148.2	97.2
	Services	2.7	219.3	218.9	226.0	219.4	205.7	195.7	165.2
	Trade	9.9	172.6	173.4	161.0	152.1	158.7	165.1	146.9
	- All Industries	100.0	178.9	180.1	182.1	182.9	178.5	161.9	126.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	36.3	178.0	176.3	193.0	183.2	171.3	139.2	115.3
	Lumber products	2.0	141.8	139.9	133.7	130.2	140.2	141.0	106.7
	Pulp and paper	2.3	111.8	106.3	104.7	99.7	107.5	106.1	102.2
	Textile products	2.5	229.4	234.7	228.4	228.8	234.6	196.9	155.8
	Iron and steel	11.5	130.1	132.2	156.4	167.5	142.6	110.7	86.4
	Other manufactures	18.0	256.5	250.2	272.9	232.8	224.4	176.3	149.5
	Logging	.7	84.5	94.6	90.1	59.2	110.2	78.3	36.6
	Mining	6.3	136.9	132.8	142.8	135.9	138.9	121.6	106.6
	Communications	2.5	128.0	121.8	120.9	117.8	113.8	110.5	94.8
	Transportation	19.1	132.4	129.1	132.5	122.2	112.3	110.5	101.5
	Construction	11.6	89.7	82.2	91.8	101.3	119.4	130.8	89.5
	Services	4.1	182.8	182.8	183.2	162.4	157.8	162.7	127.6
	Trade	19.4	148.0	147.7	139.6	129.7	131.6	131.8	123.5
	- All Industries	100.0	141.3	139.3	145.2	138.5	137.4	128.3	107.4
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	53.7	246.5	242.7	267.9	265.6	227.5	158.5	124.4
	Lumber products	10.8	129.2	126.7	127.9	121.6	143.2	134.4	109.4
	Pulp and paper	4.4	160.9	164.6	162.0	152.0	158.0	148.6	127.6
	Textile products	.8	204.9	205.4	209.6	191.0	198.0	172.4	137.8
	Iron and steel	24.1	818.1	811.4	991.8	1040.8	709.0	245.7	123.2
	Other manufactures	13.6	184.8	177.2	178.7	168.2	162.4	155.0	140.0
	Logging	6.8	147.6	150.0	155.7	145.6	127.0	121.4	98.4
	Mining	4.4	94.6	84.4	92.4	98.0	108.3	117.7	111.0
	Communications	2.4	141.1	134.3	132.4	137.5	124.6	116.5	111.2
	Transportation	10.2	126.9	121.5	124.5	110.6	96.3	101.5	92.0
	Construction	7.4	100.3	95.7	107.2	170.2	112.3	104.9	79.3
	Services	3.6	186.8	183.7	171.5	158.3	142.4	143.0	128.5
	Trade	11.5	181.7	180.0	170.4	159.5	158.9	158.8	138.0
	- All Industries	100.0	175.5	172.4	183.6	187.6	161.9	134.9	112.0
<u>B. C.</u>									
- All Industries		100.0	175.5	172.4	183.6	187.6	161.9	134.9	112.0

<sup>1/</sup> Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1943	June 1 1942	June 1 1941	June 1 1940
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>208.6</b>	<b>211.3</b>	<b>233.4</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>124.7</b>
Plant products - edible	3.1	145.7	148.4	140.8	136.9	145.2	144.0	135.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	150.3	149.3	143.1	131.5	132.1	123.6	115.0
Textiles	12.3	163.0	164.8	166.2	170.2	178.0	158.9	143.2
Tobacco and beverages	4.0	169.9	170.3	172.2	172.2	175.9	141.6	126.6
Iron and steel	27.5	300.0	302.4	363.8	366.3	266.7	184.0	114.1
Other manufactures	22.8	197.5	202.4	222.1	221.2	174.7	151.8	120.8
Communications	1.5	81.9	80.0	72.6	68.2	71.4	65.0	67.5
Transportation	5.1	113.0	103.6	104.4	91.7	102.2	101.1	92.4
Construction	3.5	57.5	57.1	52.8	63.1	73.1	67.2	45.2
Trade	12.7	174.0	175.2	167.8	165.3	162.7	156.3	145.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	175.6	176.7	188.9	186.8	168.8	141.1	113.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>286.5</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>358.7</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>282.9</b>	<b>188.1</b>	<b>129.9</b>
Leather products	8.7	111.1	112.3	110.3	109.3	109.5	107.4	89.4
Other manufactures	64.1	364.4	370.8	470.4	491.7	359.2	224.1	147.6
Transportation	3.6	90.1	84.7	84.4	78.2	74.5	69.0	126.0
Construction	6.6	151.1	145.2	142.3	163.3	136.9	158.0	101.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	229.1	230.4	268.1	276.3	220.0	163.9	125.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>207.1</b>	<b>162.7</b>	<b>121.9</b>
Plant products - edible	5.0	166.8	170.3	166.2	147.3	156.6	149.0	120.0
Printing and publishing	6.8	165.6	164.5	166.5	148.0	151.9	149.5	132.9
Textiles	7.6	116.5	117.4	116.1	123.9	125.8	120.0	107.4
Iron and steel	20.8	334.0	336.6	435.8	437.4	366.1	232.6	130.2
Other manufactures	32.1	216.1	220.6	230.2	225.1	204.6	159.3	122.0
Communications	1.5	85.3	83.7	77.1	72.1	75.4	70.9	69.3
Transportation	3.9	136.1	135.1	131.5	119.5	111.3	105.9	102.3
Construction	2.7	110.1	107.8	92.3	101.8	79.5	135.5	65.2
Trade	15.2	156.7	159.0	148.4	139.9	145.3	147.3	135.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	186.4	188.4	197.5	193.3	179.7	153.3	119.9
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>149.9</b>	<b>109.3</b>
Lumber products	2.2	42.1	42.4	38.6	44.8	47.8	60.5	54.3
Pulp and paper	14.2	124.4	125.4	127.3	129.2	125.2	116.4	102.6
Other manufactures	31.3	208.3	216.5	249.1	241.6	219.7	210.7	134.8
Construction	8.5	118.3	117.4	113.8	145.7	165.7	161.4	143.1
Trade	25.6	199.5	199.6	190.9	179.9	172.7	172.4	147.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	159.1	160.7	165.2	164.7	157.7	150.6	117.9
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>189.6</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>195.8</b>	<b>198.2</b>	<b>165.6</b>	<b>124.7</b>
Textiles	11.3	101.7	100.5	101.6	97.8	108.6	107.6	103.2
Electrical apparatus	10.9	197.4	196.8	209.5	194.5	190.2	161.9	123.5
Iron and steel	40.6	230.8	250.6	262.4	284.8	285.5	213.2	133.6
Other manufactures	20.9	180.0	178.7	167.6	154.8	155.0	151.4	131.9
Construction	3.0	105.6	104.4	67.6	111.0	101.4	152.9	76.7
Trade	8.3	165.4	162.5	152.2	142.6	145.0	151.9	136.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	176.7	181.9	178.7	184.2	185.9	161.9	122.3
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>302.6</b>	<b>307.6</b>	<b>326.1</b>	<b>349.9</b>	<b>320.4</b>	<b>258.6</b>	<b>177.5</b>
Iron and steel	71.6	319.6	326.7	355.5	389.3	354.6	282.3	179.5
Other manufactures	16.3	245.3	243.6	231.3	217.4	205.3	181.3	170.6
Construction	1.9	77.0	73.9	76.6	81.1	74.9	68.3	44.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	270.0	273.6	288.0	304.5	279.2	229.9	160.0
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>176.4</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>107.1</b>
Animal products - edible	8.3	255.8	245.0	316.3	233.6	187.4	193.5	139.7
Printing and publishing	4.4	113.0	106.5	106.8	98.6	110.4	106.9	108.3
Textiles	7.0	238.1	244.3	237.0	243.4	240.9	201.0	159.6
Iron and steel	18.7	124.8	125.6	152.5	158.9	127.5	111.2	82.3
Other manufactures	19.6	213.9	212.3	211.5	199.0	225.1	140.6	121.2
Transportation	6.3	94.0	93.5	88.6	78.2	75.7	72.5	80.7
Construction	2.2	46.1	43.3	45.0	66.1	65.7	154.7	47.8
Trade	26.0	124.9	125.0	118.3	110.5	113.1	111.6	104.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.4	138.3	144.3	136.6	132.8	122.2	99.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>371.1</b>	<b>367.9</b>	<b>431.0</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>332.5</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>137.7</b>
Lumber products	7.4	131.8	133.7	128.7	111.9	125.5	131.2	108.0
Other manufactures	52.4	498.5	492.0	587.8	603.8	432.8	211.8	151.9
Communications	3.4	131.7	122.1	120.1	116.5	116.5	108.7	111.0
Transportation	9.6	121.0	111.2	112.1	93.3	79.6	83.7	92.5
Construction	4.3	91.8	83.9	79.8	104.9	99.8	79.2	52.7
Services	5.0	185.2	182.0	170.5	157.5	137.6	137.0	130.0
Trade	17.8	183.7	182.9	172.5	160.1	160.1	160.4	142.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	228.1	223.2	243.5	240.2	197.7	141.9	118.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1, and May 1, 1945, and June 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,097,081	36,078,179	32.89	124.4	125.4	132.8	157.4	161.9	166.7
Animal products - edible	44,550	1,354,530	30.40	126.4	120.2	130.8	151.4	148.0	153.7
Fur and products	3,362	99,229	29.51	114.1	113.7	101.9	128.2	128.6	116.4
Leather and products	29,116	706,847	24.28	102.3	102.7	100.1	132.6	134.3	123.7
Boots and shoes	17,676	420,656	23.80	97.9	98.6	96.4	132.7	133.7	122.1
Lumber and its products	67,800	1,877,326	27.69	103.3	99.5	100.0	134.4	132.0	128.2
Rough and dressed lumber	37,249	1,048,499	28.15	90.5	84.4	85.7	120.4	114.5	114.1
Furniture	11,868	316,978	26.71	113.1	112.8	112.0	126.0	128.1	122.5
Other lumber products	18,683	511,849	27.40	134.5	134.9	133.5	187.0	190.6	177.5
Plant products - edible	51,148	1,373,037	26.84	116.3	117.2	114.2	137.0	137.3	130.7
Pulp and paper products	88,414	2,980,409	33.71	110.3	107.6	104.9	126.1	125.0	118.6
Pulp and paper	39,008	1,439,114	36.89	106.4	101.9	101.7	125.6	121.9	120.0
Paper products	16,718	452,810	27.09	127.6	127.0	122.4	140.1	139.7	130.5
Printing and publishing	32,688	1,088,485	33.30	107.7	106.5	101.4	121.8	123.6	112.5
Rubber products	22,832	743,694	32.57	134.5	133.3	122.1	186.8	174.0	164.9
Textile products	137,574	3,293,123	23.94	99.0	118.0	98.8	123.9	126.8	118.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,015	1,211,046	24.71	92.3	92.7	92.1	120.4	122.7	114.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,708	528,346	24.34	85.3	86.1	87.5	107.5	109.4	104.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,190	294,516	24.16	90.4	90.7	89.6	121.6	126.1	116.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,724	302,203	25.78	106.1	105.5	101.7	146.2	145.9	133.4
Hosiery and knit goods	22,063	470,884	21.34	101.7	101.7	104.0	119.5	121.1	115.8
Garments and personal furnishings	50,106	1,207,945	24.11	103.4	104.1	102.4	130.1	133.2	121.9
Other textile products	16,390	403,248	24.60	102.7	104.8	101.9	122.4	127.8	119.2
Tobacco	10,248	257,127	25.09	116.1	126.9	117.3	161.5	176.3	151.6
Beverages	14,296	506,449	35.43	126.1	124.9	117.4	149.7	146.5	138.2
Chemicals and allied products	70,259	2,414,792	34.37	156.2	164.3	167.7	199.7	205.8	199.4
Clay, glass and stone products	15,852	493,589	31.14	103.7	101.9	102.5	131.7	130.9	128.9
Electric light and power	18,945	695,875	36.93	98.6	95.5	93.4	113.0	112.4	107.9
Electrical apparatus	42,289	1,423,893	33.67	134.9	135.5	154.6	166.6	173.2	182.1
Iron and steel products	391,168	14,750,522	37.71	143.9	146.5	166.2	181.0	190.8	209.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,379	1,239,163	37.12	114.8	115.6	117.4	134.4	137.3	136.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,002	821,398	35.71	95.8	96.4	98.0	115.9	118.6	115.4
Agricultural implements	11,763	414,479	35.24	131.9	132.9	113.2	180.0	185.1	154.2
Land vehicles & aircraft	159,066	6,141,584	38.61	138.2	141.0	168.2	168.8	179.1	208.8
Automobiles and parts	41,637	1,669,801	40.10	108.4	108.4	110.2	115.4	124.7	129.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62,628	2,528,630	40.38	308.4	312.7	356.0	423.1	440.2	481.8
Heating appliances	6,151	193,181	31.41	121.4	122.3	103.6	144.0	154.6	121.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,859	635,759	37.71	117.0	121.5	127.7	142.0	156.7	160.4
Foundry and machine shop products	9,976	372,987	37.39	98.6	99.8	112.0	164.8	170.7	155.8
Other iron and steel products	68,344	2,403,341	35.17	148.9	152.9	176.7	192.8	207.2	229.3
Non-ferrous metal products	52,870	1,844,843	34.89	128.7	134.9	156.2	159.0	170.8	192.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,444	642,537	39.07	120.0	119.1	117.6	138.5	138.0	134.9
Miscellaneous	20,014	620,352	31.00	155.8	157.9	169.5	223.6	230.0	243.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	60,700	1,622,526	26.73	127.0	130.0	111.1	170.7	175.2	149.2
<b>MINING</b>	68,099	2,587,897	38.00	81.6	82.2	86.3	98.4	102.5	102.5
Coal	25,404	925,970	36.45	100.8	101.3	103.6	144.3	156.2	144.1
Metallic ores	31,792	1,308,280	41.09	66.5	67.6	73.4	75.9	77.9	82.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,903	355,647	32.62	101.4	100.0	100.7	132.9	131.8	132.8
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	30,960	977,631	31.58	118.8	115.8	110.9	138.6	134.0	127.3
Telegraphs	7,274	231,706	31.85	109.8	109.4	111.5	138.7	135.5	128.3
Telephones	23,615	743,664	31.49	121.6	117.7	110.7	138.2	133.2	127.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	162,617	6,231,592	38.32	127.4	125.9	125.4	152.1	150.5	142.8
Street railways and cartage	48,248	1,657,888	34.36	130.2	128.5	126.6	153.1	152.2	145.8
Steam railways	88,099	3,728,645	42.32	125.6	124.6	123.0	151.1	150.4	140.8
Shipping and stevedoring	26,270	845,059	32.17	124.7	121.8	117.7	155.1	148.0	145.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	132,102	3,937,176	29.80	74.2	71.1	72.6	97.0	90.5	92.5
Building	40,084	1,367,599	34.12	64.3	60.6	61.1	76.1	72.4	71.5
Highway	52,517	1,411,152	26.87	73.1	73.0	73.3	100.6	95.2	98.8
Railway	39,501	1,158,425	29.33	89.2	82.3	97.3	134.8	120.4	126.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	50,399	988,240	19.61	118.4	118.4	118.3	145.3	146.0	140.7
Hotels and restaurants	33,113	619,300	18.70	123.1	123.2	122.1	156.3	159.7	151.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,286	368,940	21.34	111.4	111.1	112.5	129.9	131.7	126.6
<b>TRADE</b>	188,114	5,038,685	26.79	109.1	109.1	102.9	124.1	124.4	115.7
Retail	137,864	3,384,390	24.55	107.8	108.0	102.4	122.5	122.9	114.9
Wholesale	50,250	1,654,295	32.92	114.5	113.4	104.8	127.6	127.7	117.4
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,790,072	57,461,926	32.10	114.8	114.9	118.1	143.3	145.4	146.0
<b>PINANCE</b>	66,799	2,247,632	33.85	111.1	110.9	108.0	129.7	129.4	122.6
Banks and trust companies	38,600	1,143,819	29.63	119.5	119.6	116.6	135.6	135.5	128.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	2,207	82,689	37.47	144.6	137.8	110.5	177.5	161.6	135.4
Insurance	25,992	1,021,124	39.29	98.8	98.6	97.1	121.1	121.0	117.5
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,856,871	59,709,568	32.16	114.7	114.8	117.6	142.7	144.8	145.1

Table 2.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments, in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1945, and June 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision),

					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at June 1, 1945	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944
			\$	\$						
Maritime	Manufacturing	56,720	1,806,664	31.85	132.3	133.7	139.5	182.7	192.8	194.6
Provinces	Lumber products	5,767	133,991	23.27	110.7	107.2	120.1	145.0	147.6	164.9
	Pulp and paper	5,546	181,518	32.73	106.6	99.0	103.0	133.0	126.1	130.0
	Iron and steel	28,068	1,052,348	37.49	169.9	179.6	190.7	233.7	259.6	261.1
	Logging	6,341	162,211	25.58	105.9	97.9	76.0	178.1	170.9	111.3
	Mining	15,636	539,112	34.49	86.9	86.8	89.3	131.0	139.6	127.9
	Transportation	18,682	657,958	35.22	187.9	214.2	182.7	227.5	256.7	213.7
	Construction	22,330	580,717	26.01	93.4	89.6	85.6	127.2	117.3	118.3
	Trade	13,514	322,359	23.85	118.1	116.2	105.7	137.4	137.9	124.4
Maritimes	- All Industries	138,839	4,191,400	30.19	112.8	120.1	117.0	164.2	170.9	161.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	370,490	11,800,365	31.85	127.3	128.2	138.1	169.4	172.7	178.0
	Lumber products	16,335	419,630	25.69	99.6	94.4	94.0	154.1	146.2	139.6
	Pulp and paper	33,003	1,119,279	33.91	111.3	107.4	105.9	129.9	127.6	121.7
	Textile products	73,853	1,756,046	23.78	102.6	103.2	102.3	131.1	133.1	121.0
	Chemicals	36,316	1,255,828	34.56	166.9	176.9	147.2	219.2	227.1	229.3
	Iron and steel	107,642	4,149,985	38.55	164.6	165.6	192.8	214.5	220.2	243.6
	Logging	22,971	518,632	22.68	106.3	116.6	107.9	175.0	190.2	160.5
	Mining	12,540	444,271	35.43	92.3	93.8	101.4	105.5	107.7	114.1
	Communications	7,869	268,421	34.11	122.3	120.5	112.3	133.7	129.4	122.8
	Transportation	42,473	1,597,059	37.60	122.4	115.2	114.8	147.3	139.9	132.9
	Construction	35,534	1,028,738	28.95	70.0	68.3	71.0	92.6	85.3	86.6
	Services	13,919	278,374	20.00	127.2	127.9	125.9	154.6	167.9	152.7
	Trade	44,143	1,195,643	26.86	109.3	109.4	118.5	123.4	123.1	116.7
Quebec	- All Industries	549,939	17,121,503	31.13	117.2	117.5	123.5	152.6	153.6	155.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	510,232	17,098,369	33.51	117.3	118.9	123.3	143.6	149.0	151.9
	Lumber products	24,038	641,746	26.70	110.5	105.6	102.1	139.1	135.5	128.3
	Plant products - edible	26,873	713,288	26.54	116.4	118.3	116.0	132.5	132.8	126.6
	Pulp and paper	38,150	1,270,365	33.30	110.8	109.4	104.4	123.4	123.6	114.9
	Textile products	53,188	1,319,582	24.81	93.0	93.6	93.3	114.9	118.2	113.2
	Chemicals	27,424	935,214	34.10	137.5	144.9	132.9	170.8	176.3	159.7
	Electrical apparatus	29,621	995,988	33.62	135.8	135.8	142.4	163.8	170.5	163.9
	Iron and steel	193,155	7,225,933	37.41	121.6	124.7	137.9	147.7	157.8	171.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	29,712	1,049,098	35.31	121.3	125.6	135.5	158.5	167.7	177.0
	Logging	19,756	423,926	22.60	186.0	179.4	119.0	231.7	226.5	142.9
	Mining	20,391	821,588	40.29	66.2	66.9	69.5	76.0	77.3	79.5
	Communications	11,435	374,316	32.73	116.6	114.1	108.2	139.7	134.3	129.0
	Transportation	47,219	1,837,906	38.92	125.1	124.1	121.3	144.5	144.8	134.9
	Construction	39,307	1,241,819	31.59	68.3	66.1	63.0	86.3	82.4	77.3
	Services	19,777	381,470	19.29	112.1	111.9	115.5	139.2	141.4	135.6
	Trade	73,471	1,987,071	27.05	104.5	105.0	97.5	118.6	119.0	109.7
Ontario	- All Industries	740,588	24,166,465	32.63	110.9	111.7	112.5	133.5	136.8	136.1
Prairie	Manufacturing	71,255	2,233,055	31.34	127.9	126.7	138.6	153.2	154.8	164.5
Provinces	Animal products - edible	13,382	388,679	29.04	149.3	142.4	178.1	167.4	169.7	195.7
	Lumber products	3,869	101,156	26.15	100.6	99.2	94.8	122.5	122.1	119.2
	Plant products - edible	5,894	165,491	28.08	133.0	132.4	132.7	147.9	147.3	142.9
	Textile products	4,978	103,858	20.86	116.5	119.2	116.0	133.4	141.8	128.3
	Iron and steel	22,610	797,286	35.26	117.5	119.4	141.3	153.0	156.8	181.4
	Mining	12,281	499,633	40.68	112.6	114.1	117.4	136.4	145.2	142.6
	Communications	4,914	145,329	29.57	115.8	110.2	109.4	132.8	126.0	118.4
	Transportation	37,390	1,506,082	40.28	119.8	116.8	119.9	145.5	137.5	139.4
	Construction	22,811	690,251	30.26	68.6	62.8	70.2	94.7	84.4	95.3
	Services	8,060	154,273	19.14	112.4	112.4	112.6	134.7	137.9	127.4
	Trade	37,973	1,031,785	27.17	112.3	112.1	105.9	126.3	127.2	117.9
Prairies	- All Industries	196,150	6,291,058	32.07	110.5	108.6	113.2	134.9	133.3	136.4
British	Manufacturing	88,384	3,139,728	35.52	155.5	153.1	169.0	195.2	198.4	212.4
Columbia	Animal products - edible	5,258	172,601	32.83	110.6	99.4	102.2	138.2	124.4	133.3
	Lumber products	17,801	580,803	32.63	98.1	94.5	95.2	119.0	119.2	116.9
	Plant products - edible	4,905	132,626	27.04	129.0	119.7	123.2	159.4	152.3	156.0
	Pulp and paper	7,256	259,892	35.82	108.3	110.8	109.0	121.5	123.8	121.4
	Iron and steel	39,693	1,524,970	38.42	533.0	330.2	403.7	429.7	447.1	514.9
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,080	120,453	39.11	93.4	95.9	102.3	103.8	106.7	106.4
	Logging	11,166	487,107	43.62	121.6	123.6	128.3	134.5	137.5	150.3
	Mining	7,251	283,293	39.07	71.9	71.7	78.5	83.3	85.5	88.2
	Transportation	16,853	632,587	37.54	125.0	119.7	122.7	157.5	155.2	150.9
	Construction	12,120	395,651	32.64	95.6	91.2	102.2	122.9	119.6	136.9
	Services	5,848	129,689	22.18	130.6	128.5	119.9	161.6	163.2	148.6
	Trade	19,013	511,827	26.92	114.4	113.4	107.3	137.6	137.5	129.2
B. C.	- All Industries	164,556	5,691,600	34.59	130.1	127.9	136.1	159.2	161.0	168.7



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1 and May 1, 1945, and June 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at June 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	June 1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	199,740	6,647,956	33.28	130.8	132.5	146.3	170.3	176.2	183.7
Plant products - edible	8,515	238,177	27.97	101.2	101.7	97.8	128.8	130.3	123.0
Pulp and paper	9,830	307,881	31.32	121.6	121.2	115.8	134.4	137.1	125.4
Textiles	33,357	840,479	25.20	102.6	103.7	104.6	131.4	134.1	122.6
Tobacco	6,321	166,396	26.32	108.9	111.0	114.9	164.8	171.7	160.7
Iron and steel	74,940	2,935,643	39.17	163.0	164.3	197.7	208.3	216.9	241.2
Communications	4,014	156,942	39.07	126.0	123.1	111.7	132.7	128.6	123.3
Transportation	13,793	490,887	34.86	111.8	102.5	103.3	138.9	125.9	124.3
Construction	9,578	311,478	32.52	85.6	85.0	78.6	107.8	105.8	94.8
Services	10,607	220,291	20.77	130.9	131.8	127.8	157.9	160.3	156.1
Trade	34,627	960,438	27.74	111.3	112.1	107.4	123.8	123.8	117.2
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	272,459	8,781,250	32.23	124.5	125.2	133.9	157.5	160.7	164.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	24,418	805,947	33.01	152.3	154.8	190.7	231.8	228.2	289.4
Chemicals	5,859	211,994	36.18	135.0	150.3	229.0	274.9	285.3	375.1
Iron and steel	7,272	304,374	41.86	287.6	289.1	400.2	409.3	390.1	593.0
Transportation	1,200	37,858	31.55	130.6	122.8	122.3	157.8	145.0	140.9
Construction	2,209	64,003	28.97	95.6	91.9	90.1	154.9	141.7	140.7
Services	1,382	23,551	17.04	123.9	124.1	125.0	154.2	159.2	148.5
Trade	3,984	90,772	22.78	120.4	118.6	112.9	136.6	132.9	134.1
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	33,549	1,033,475	30.80	139.8	140.6	183.6	205.5	200.9	241.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	178,479	6,055,899	33.93	127.7	129.4	141.0	160.0	163.6	174.6
Plant products - edible	12,294	312,622	25.43	111.8	114.3	111.5	119.2	120.1	112.0
Pulp and paper	16,841	558,750	33.18	110.8	110.0	104.7	124.7	126.2	115.5
Textiles	19,191	512,996	26.73	97.1	97.8	96.8	121.4	126.7	119.5
Chemicals	12,997	430,414	33.12	166.7	176.0	166.8	210.4	215.4	200.9
Electrical apparatus	13,799	469,204	34.00	146.4	146.9	158.0	179.1	184.5	180.5
Iron and steel	51,145	1,943,880	38.01	143.6	144.7	187.4	190.1	197.3	243.8
Communications	3,573	141,662	39.65	120.3	118.1	108.7	138.6	132.3	124.7
Transportation	9,543	329,744	34.55	131.0	130.0	126.6	150.3	153.4	139.4
Construction	6,725	235,052	34.95	81.3	79.6	68.1	90.5	90.1	78.9
Services	10,252	208,667	20.35	108.2	109.6	118.9	137.7	141.3	139.6
Trade	37,545	1,099,341	29.28	106.4	107.9	100.7	119.8	120.3	110.6
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	246,240	8,076,609	32.80	121.6	122.9	128.2	148.5	151.2	155.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	10,082	322,986	32.04	100.4	108.3	114.2	129.3	135.6	143.0
Pulp and paper	3,002	93,581	32.84	106.9	107.7	109.4	122.4	126.8	121.3
Iron and steel	2,820	100,256	35.55	84.3	86.5	110.6	133.2	139.8	168.9
Construction	1,805	54,427	30.15	73.3	72.7	70.5	94.6	92.4	84.4
Services	2,314	39,001	16.95	128.1	125.7	123.6	157.0	161.3	149.9
Trade	4,974	119,258	23.98	115.7	115.8	110.7	133.2	132.9	122.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,117	612,320	29.00	105.6	106.7	109.7	132.5	133.3	132.1
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	48,637	1,616,979	33.25	110.3	114.5	114.3	130.2	142.6	135.8
Textiles	6,552	154,464	23.58	94.6	93.5	94.5	111.5	111.3	108.0
Electrical apparatus	6,347	222,052	34.99	121.9	121.6	129.4	161.1	176.8	161.1
Iron and steel	23,804	875,108	37.07	108.3	117.5	118.4	126.3	144.6	139.9
Construction	1,735	58,713	33.84	69.1	68.3	44.2	87.7	85.5	60.0
Trade	4,811	123,320	25.63	109.0	107.0	100.3	119.2	118.5	112.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	58,124	1,881,221	32.37	109.1	112.4	110.4	128.2	138.6	130.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	32,712	1,340,410	40.98	117.0	118.9	126.1	121.7	134.0	142.6
Iron and steel	26,630	1,127,207	42.33	113.2	115.7	125.9	117.7	131.8	143.6
Construction	718	27,403	38.17	112.7	108.2	112.2	145.5	137.5	142.3
Trade	1,999	51,679	25.98	126.3	124.9	118.4	123.3	122.0	112.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	37,212	1,480,502	39.79	117.4	119.0	125.3	123.7	134.8	142.3
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	34,252	1,037,260	30.28	126.1	125.1	138.3	150.4	152.5	164.0
Animal products - edible	4,891	150,029	30.67	132.2	126.6	163.5	155.5	160.3	186.6
Textiles	4,117	85,229	20.70	118.6	121.5	117.9	131.6	140.9	123.2
Chemicals	2,899	95,362	32.89	509.2	508.2	565.0	639.8	641.9	671.6
Iron and steel	11,056	378,343	34.22	112.2	112.9	137.1	143.0	145.7	174.2
Communications	1,411	37,581	26.63	112.1	100.2	98.8	108.7	105.4	98.5
Transportation	3,740	127,654	34.13	129.7	129.0	122.2	150.4	150.0	135.4
Construction	1,300	43,406	33.39	29.9	28.0	29.1	33.0	30.9	32.9
Services	2,990	52,458	17.54	122.4	122.2	125.4	141.0	144.3	140.8
Trade	15,333	425,561	27.75	111.9	112.0	106.0	127.1	128.7	119.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	59,068	1,724,782	29.20	114.1	113.2	118.1	131.3	132.5	134.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	49,193	1,758,289	35.74	200.2	198.4	232.5	253.3	263.4	297.5
Lumber products	6,072	194,968	32.11	100.5	101.9	98.1	114.9	120.9	115.1
Iron and steel	29,513	1,133,236	38.40	356.6	354.3	461.3	461.2	485.5	583.3
Communications	2,817	76,995	27.33	121.2	112.3	110.5	134.9	135.5	124.9
Transportation	7,923	284,989	35.97	144.6	132.9	133.9	167.8	160.9	150.1
Construction	3,578	124,899	34.91	115.9	105.9	100.8	143.6	135.2	129.0
Services	4,150	95,501	23.01	135.2	132.8	124.5	168.5	168.3	153.1
Trade	14,641	403,580	27.57	114.5	114.0	107.5	139.0	140.0	130.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	82,308	2,744,462	33.34	160.7	157.3	171.6	202.5	206.4	219.2

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at June 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at June 1 and May 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at June 1, May 1 and Apr. 1, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at June 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			June 1 1945	May 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
					June 1 1945	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945	June 1 1945	May 1 1945	Apr. 1 1945
<b>Halifax</b> - Manufacturing	11,216	402,166	35.86	37.34	155.5	158.0	159.0	240.3	254.2	264.7
Plant products - edible	912	19,682	21.58	21.93	68.7	71.2	70.9	90.0	94.4	92.3
Iron and steel	7,237	288,187	39.82	42.15	253.5	266.0	260.4	370.2	395.5	423.1
Transportation	4,149	125,068	30.14	27.11	352.1	507.1	520.2	416.4	539.4	673.9
Construction	2,108	68,569	32.53	34.64	96.2	89.7	101.6	103.7	103.0	108.6
Services	1,071	17,697	16.52	17.58	98.4	101.1	101.4	107.2	115.9	113.4
Trade	4,576	105,351	23.02	24.06	122.7	119.9	122.1	132.3	135.0	134.6
<b>Halifax - All Industries</b>	<b>24,903</b>	<b>771,958</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>31.35</b>	<b>144.7</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>225.8</b>
<b>Saint John</b> - Manufacturing	6,387	213,262	33.39	33.48	126.6	133.1	136.8	194.9	205.3	205.7
Iron and steel	2,406	100,693	41.85	42.72	180.6	176.8	185.0	273.4	306.9	314.6
Trade	2,603	65,668	25.23	25.04	96.2	95.2	95.2	122.2	120.0	118.8
<b>Saint John - All Industries</b>	<b>14,001</b>	<b>417,857</b>	<b>29.94</b>	<b>30.05</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>195.8</b>	<b>209.7</b>
<b>Sherbrooke</b> - Manufacturing	7,674	204,159	26.60	27.21	107.2	108.8	109.3	136.8	141.9	131.8
Textiles	4,136	97,582	23.59	23.97	97.3	98.0	99.5	124.9	127.7	115.8
Iron and steel	2,325	74,498	32.04	33.43	116.5	121.6	122.4	143.0	155.6	149.6
<b>Sherbrooke - All Industries</b>	<b>9,294</b>	<b>245,512</b>	<b>26.42</b>	<b>26.85</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>126.7</b>
<b>Three Rivers</b> - Manufacturing	8,953	272,473	30.43	31.77	148.1	145.8	145.5	165.1	169.7	162.7
Pulp and paper	2,892	106,083	36.68	38.72	112.9	102.8	101.0	127.9	123.0	119.6
Textiles	2,175	40,763	18.74	18.96	93.5	94.0	97.8	101.0	102.8	102.6
<b>Three Rivers - All Industries</b>	<b>11,471</b>	<b>335,499</b>	<b>29.25</b>	<b>30.26</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>149.0</b>
<b>Kitchener</b> - Manufacturing	14,001	413,737	29.55	30.05	116.2	115.6	117.1	149.7	151.5	149.5
Animal products - edible	1,224	36,501	29.82	32.63	113.5	111.9	112.9	138.2	149.0	147.7
Leather products	1,624	45,766	30.04	31.02	91.7	92.1	92.8	122.5	127.1	121.0
Lumber products	1,369	39,989	29.21	29.89	108.5	110.0	111.3	137.0	142.0	131.4
Rubber products	4,797	144,377	30.10	30.10	144.4	140.6	144.2	181.8	177.0	189.7
Textiles	1,475	34,108	23.12	22.85	85.4	86.0	86.9	111.8	111.2	95.7
Iron and steel	1,352	45,070	33.34	34.70	133.6	135.2	137.1	159.9	168.4	165.9
<b>Kitchener - All Industries</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>491,301</b>	<b>29.79</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>144.1</b>
<b>Waterloo</b> - Manufacturing	14,173	431,396	30.44	30.30	122.6	125.5	126.0	149.2	152.0	144.9
Plant products - edible	1,857	48,094	25.90	23.62	116.8	138.4	141.6	138.1	149.2	144.8
Pulp and paper	1,665	48,468	29.11	28.97	106.3	105.6	105.6	116.8	115.5	111.8
Textiles	1,251	24,786	19.81	21.22	75.8	77.2	79.5	79.8	87.1	86.5
Iron and steel	4,851	165,828	34.18	35.25	168.3	167.8	167.8	207.9	213.7	194.2
Trade	2,618	66,734	26.25	26.00	107.6	107.6	109.1	115.9	114.7	112.6
<b>Waterloo - All Industries</b>	<b>20,704</b>	<b>623,371</b>	<b>30.11</b>	<b>29.97</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>135.6</b>
<b>Ft. William</b> - Manufacturing	9,951	361,883	36.37	37.65	110.4	114.3	118.8	149.9	160.6	159.8
<b>Pt. Arthur</b> - Pulp and paper	1,892	69,358	36.66	36.97	120.5	122.1	123.0	120.0	122.6	122.9
Iron and steel	7,101	262,135	36.92	38.48	105.1	110.2	116.3	158.0	172.6	172.2
Transportation	1,991	75,796	37.07	36.93	142.4	137.5	108.8	131.0	122.8	92.8
<b>Ft. William</b> - Trade	1,300	31,953	24.58	24.54	97.1	96.5	97.6	111.1	110.2	110.1
<b>Pt. Arthur - All Industries</b>	<b>14,296</b>	<b>497,515</b>	<b>34.90</b>	<b>35.53</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>132.7</b>
<b>Regina</b> - Manufacturing	2,819	89,791	31.85	34.66	129.4	130.9	133.8	139.3	153.3	148.7
Animal products - edible	648	19,031	27.33	30.22	165.0	156.6	146.9	162.1	167.1	164.8
Iron and steel	801	26,646	33.27	39.70	115.8	133.2	150.2	134.3	184.4	174.8
Trade	4,008	98,660	24.62	24.53	117.1	119.0	119.4	129.6	131.2	137.6
<b>Regina - All Industries</b>	<b>10,101</b>	<b>279,369</b>	<b>27.66</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>134.8</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>139.5</b>
<b>Saskatoon</b> - Manufacturing	2,168	58,623	27.04	29.89	178.0	159.1	164.0	179.6	177.5	176.1
Animal products - edible	1,056	25,009	23.68	28.46	290.9	232.2	242.4	261.1	250.5	241.1
Trade	2,315	58,884	25.44	25.45	108.3	107.8	109.3	130.1	129.6	129.9
<b>Saskatoon - All Industries</b>	<b>6,156</b>	<b>160,208</b>	<b>26.02</b>	<b>26.89</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>143.1</b>
<b>Calgary</b> - Manufacturing	8,080	277,693	34.37	34.95	144.9	144.3	146.3	161.6	163.6	165.4
Animal products - edible	1,300	37,842	29.11	30.90	141.9	141.2	142.8	146.9	155.1	151.5
Plant products - edible	777	23,110	29.74	29.13	107.1	108.4	108.0	130.9	129.7	131.2
Iron and steel	2,887	106,157	36.77	37.29	155.8	157.2	160.3	207.8	212.8	223.5
Construction	684	22,152	33.36	34.30	37.6	35.4	37.2	61.2	59.1	57.8
Trade	5,245	147,088	28.04	28.40	105.3	104.9	104.5	120.1	121.2	119.3
<b>Calgary - All Industries</b>	<b>17,623</b>	<b>559,363</b>	<b>31.74</b>	<b>32.25</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>156.6</b>	<b>157.5</b>	<b>157.1</b>
<b>Edmonton</b> - Manufacturing	6,630	208,105	31.39	31.68	122.7	122.5	123.6	154.2	155.3	152.2
Animal products - edible	2,813	88,471	31.45	31.47	145.9	140.3	141.0	175.3	168.7	169.9
Iron and steel	1,189	42,723	35.93	36.36	97.2	107.7	110.2	135.4	151.2	153.0
Construction	1,273	45,445	35.70	34.21	130.9	112.2	87.1	175.8	144.4	110.2
Trade	5,021	128,731	25.64	26.35	138.6	137.3	138.5	150.5	153.2	148.4
<b>Edmonton - All Industries</b>	<b>16,605</b>	<b>486,367</b>	<b>29.29</b>	<b>29.54</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>140.7</b>
<b>Victoria</b> - Manufacturing	9,445	345,831	36.62	37.74	249.0	244.7	241.5	314.3	318.2	319.7
Lumber products	1,131	37,882	33.49	34.29	110.2	113.6	113.4	137.1	144.7	133.5
Iron and steel	6,596	255,491	38.73	40.10	499.3	483.2	476.9	631.2	632.5	652.6
Transportation	811	28,323	34.92	34.77	149.0	149.0	147.5	164.7	163.9	154.3
Trade	2,191	51,557	23.53	23.31	106.9	107.8	108.0	119.3	119.2	117.3
<b>Victoria - All Industries</b>	<b>14,584</b>	<b>479,431</b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>33.71</b>	<b>172.7</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>229.1</b>









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Minister of Trade and Commerce

72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

**At the Beginning of**

**JULY, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

**For the Last Week in June**

+ + +

**(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)**



72-002

**OTTAWA**  
**August 31, 1945**

**Price \$1 a year**





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1945.

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Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Tor.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the trend indicated at July 1 in 24 of the preceding years since 1920, there was an increase in industrial activity at the beginning of July, 1945; the number then added to the working forces, however, was abnormally small, being less than one-tenth of the average gain at July 1 in the period, 1921-1944. This was due in part to an important contra-seasonal recession in manufacturing as a result of curtailment in war production, and in part, to the fact that employment generally in the non-manufacturing industries, for various reasons, showed advances that were decidedly less-than-usual at the beginning of July.

The 15,683 co-operating employers reported a staff of 1,792,125 men and women; as compared with 1,790,204 at June 1, there was a gain of 1,921 persons, or 0.1 p.c., which was accompanied by a rise of 0.9 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment stood at 175.4, as compared with 175.3 in the preceding report, and 183.5 at July 1, 1944. In 1943, the July 1 index was 183.7, while that in 1942 was 175.7. With these exceptions, the latest index is the highest for July in the years since 1920. Since the advance at the date under review was below-average for the early summer, there was a decline in the seasonally-corrected index, which fell from 175.3 at June 1, to 172.1 at the beginning of July. This is the sixth successive reduction in the adjusted index.

A brief review of the results of the most recent survey of employment and payrolls shows that there was moderate improvement in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec, in both of which substantial declines of a seasonal character took place in logging. Industrially, there was in the Dominion as a whole a marked contraction in manufacturing and logging, while heightened activity was indicated in mining, communications, transportation and storage, construction and maintenance, services and trade; financial institutions also reported increased employment. The largest gain was that of some 12,200 workers in construction; as a result of the prevailing shortages of labour and materials, this was considerably less-than-normal for July 1 in the experience of the last 25 years. This was also the case in transportation, in which activity nevertheless reached a new maximum. On the other hand, the advances in mining and communications were unusually great.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of Employment				Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at			
			July 1, 1945				July 1, 1945				July 1, 1945			
			July 1, 1945	June 1, 1945	July 1, 1944	July 1, 1943	July 1, 1945	June 1, 1945	July 1, 1944	July 1, 1943	July 1, 1945	June 1, 1945	July 1, 1944	July 1, 1943
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	136,352	4,223,352	31.00	30.20	30.12	28.53	116.6	118.8	123.2	121.2	165.5	164.2	170.2	159.4
Prince Edward Island	2,854	70,211	26.45	25.70	26.40	24.14	120.3	113.7	127.6	104.9	150.4	138.2	159.8	119.3
Nova Scotia	81,896	2,622,807	22.10	21.65	22.01	20.10	116.0	114.3	122.4	121.0	165.6	160.7	174.5	162.6
New Brunswick	52,002	1,550,534	29.43	28.31	27.37	26.26	117.9	126.5	124.9	122.9	166.2	171.6	182.7	156.2
Quebec	542,077	16,771,127	30.94	31.13	29.31	28.81	115.4	117.2	124.2	126.3	149.4	152.4	165.2	157.1
Ontario	744,506	24,479,724	32.88	32.62	32.68	32.13	111.5	110.9	114.3	114.2	175.2	173.5	187.9	129.7
Prairie Provinces	200,075	6,558,293	32.78	32.06	31.55	30.60	111.2	110.5	115.7	110.4	140.6	134.9	139.1	129.7
Manitoba	91,786	2,901,960	32.60	31.83	30.94	30.25	111.4	110.3	115.5	110.9	136.9	132.8	134.8	126.8
Saskatchewan	40,475	1,268,902	31.75	30.64	30.46	30.34	110.4	107.1	112.4	106.4	137.2	130.2	136.0	126.4
Alberta	67,814	2,197,431	32.86	33.10	33.06	31.67	115.8	112.7	117.8	112.1	146.0	140.8	146.9	124.7
British Columbia	169,115	5,331,367	35.07	34.60	34.97	33.48	132.7	130.1	139.1	142.3	165.8	159.2	172.7	186.7
CANADA	1,792,125	57,963,683	32.34	32.10	31.72	30.97	114.9	114.8	120.0	120.1	144.5	143.3	148.1	143.5
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	289,723	8,655,516	32.09	32.23	31.06	30.10	123.2	124.5	133.2	133.1	155.2	157.5	162.7	152.3
Quebec City	33,545	970,884	29.12	30.80	29.33	26.25	136.9	139.8	165.0	169.6	193.1	205.5	233.7	216.8
Toronto	246,847	8,232,112	33.35	32.80	32.42	31.86	121.9	121.6	130.3	127.1	151.4	148.3	157.2	151.8
Ottawa	21,443	609,367	28.42	28.49	27.94	26.91	107.2	105.6	111.6	111.7	131.9	130.2	134.8	130.6
Hamilton	58,334	1,931,217	33.11	32.41	32.60	32.39	109.4	109.1	113.5	115.1	131.5	128.2	134.7	135.7
Windsor	36,780	1,456,547	39.60	39.79	43.55	42.01	116.1	117.4	125.5	132.1	121.7	123.7	142.6	146.0
Winnipeg	58,947	1,751,108	29.71	29.19	28.70	28.24	113.7	114.1	118.5	114.3	133.2	131.1	134.1	127.8
Vancouver	84,054	2,829,647	33.66	33.34	33.68	34.28	124.1	124.7	136.2	137.8	208.7	202.5	224.2	228.7
Halifax	25,039	757,962	30.77	30.99	30.92	30.28	145.4	144.7	156.2	156.2	191.0	194.6	208.6	197.1
Saint John	12,728	381,784	29.84	29.89	29.84	27.68	121.3	123.5	126.5	126.5	171.1	167.3	177.1	171.1
Sherbrooke	9,170	241,696	26.36	26.42	24.46	24.46	104.2	105.6	105.4	105.4	130.3	128.0	135.0	135.0
Three Rivers	10,614	306,180	28.47	29.25	27.75	27.61	112.3	113.7	120.6	120.6	148.5	144.6	155.0	155.0
Kitchener-Waterloo	16,957	506,363	29.86	29.79	28.61	28.61	114.0	110.8	107.1	107.1	149.1	144.6	155.0	155.0
London	21,321	641,952	30.11	30.11	29.80	29.80	119.9	116.3	123.3	123.3	143.3	139.1	146.1	146.1
Port William-Port Arthur	14,599	533,710	36.56	34.80	37.31	37.31	104.1	101.9	115.3	115.3	142.1	132.5	158.8	158.8
Regina	10,041	279,698	27.66	27.62	26.87	26.87	111.1	112.1	113.6	113.6	134.8	130.1	142.1	142.1
Saskatoon	6,888	167,561	26.23	26.02	26.05	26.05	112.3	113.6	124.6	124.6	152.8	146.1	142.1	142.1
Calgary	17,925	571,610	31.89	31.74	30.43	30.43	116.5	114.6	117.2	117.2	139.6	136.6	138.8	138.8
Edmonton	16,925	499,078	29.49	29.29	29.29	29.29	112.4	112.4	134.0	134.0	152.0	148.1	162.7	162.7
Victoria	15,125	488,036	32.27	32.67	33.57	33.57	119.2	122.4	168.8	168.8	231.5	227.4	225.3	225.3
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	1,086,654	35,837,562	32.98	32.44	31.62	31.62	123.2	124.4	134.4	134.8	156.3	157.2	167.7	164.7
Durable Goods	564,444	20,377,303	36.10	35.50	34.74	34.74	132.3	133.8	152.7	156.8	170.5	170.8	192.4	196.2
Non-Durable Goods	502,551	14,736,144	29.12	28.59	27.27	27.27	115.1	116.3	118.0	114.7	142.2	144.3	141.2	122.7
Electric Light and Power	19,659	724,115	36.85	37.00	37.15	35.86	102.9	98.6	97.2	96.0	117.4	113.0	112.0	106.8
Lumber	55,730	1,536,607	27.57	26.73	26.09	26.09	116.6	127.0	110.8	95.6	161.6	170.7	151.2	125.3
Mining	68,975	2,711,449	39.31	38.00	37.68	36.51	82.7	81.6	86.4	88.3	103.1	98.4	103.7	102.5
Communications	31,814	989,835	31.11	31.58	30.41	28.89	122.1	118.8	113.2	107.8	140.4	138.6	142.1	114.9
Transportation	163,098	6,307,876	38.62	38.33	36.56	35.66	127.8	127.4	125.4	118.1	154.0	152.1	142.8	132.8
Construction and Maintenance	144,536	4,401,526	30.49	29.80	29.77	29.71	81.1	74.2	79.4	95.8	108.4	97.0	103.6	125.1
Services	52,080	1,025,551	19.69	19.62	19.28	18.64	122.2	118.4	121.5	112.9	150.6	145.2	142.9	131.5
Trade	189,438	5,153,477	27.20	26.79	25.56	25.56	102.2	109.1	102.6	96.6	126.8	122.1	117.2	107.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,792,125	57,963,683	32.34	32.10	31.72	30.97	114.9	114.8	120.0	120.1	144.5	143.3	148.1	143.5
Finance	67,117	2,261,859	33.70	33.65	32.73	31.47	111.6	111.1	108.3	105.6	170.5	159.7	173.1	115.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,242	60,225,542	32.39	32.15	31.75	30.99	114.8	114.7	119.5	119.5	143.9	142.7	147.0	144.3
1/This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.														

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



Within the manufacturing division, the most pronounced shrinkage was again indicated in the production of durable manufactured goods, from which some 6,450 men and women were released. In the iron and steel-using division, the number laid off by the co-operating establishments approximated 6,000, and a reduction of over 4,000 was reported by non-ferrous metal plants. The lumber industry showed considerable seasonal improvement, however, and there was a smaller gain in electrical apparatus manufacturing. In the non-durable goods category, employment in chemical works was decidedly curtailed, there being a loss of about 9,600 employees, due to a cancellation of war orders. There was a small reduction in textiles, in which the decrease was decidedly less than usual for July 1; tobacco and leather factories were also rather slack. Most of the remaining divisions of manufacturing reported expansion, partly seasonal in character. The largest increases on the whole, were in food, lumber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and petroleum plants, and in central electric stations.

The statistics of the present bulletin depict conditions existing about midway between V-E and V-J Days. In a recent reconstruction of the monthly survey which had been made at Sept. 1, 1939, (embodying revisions and industrial reclassifications in the data originally furnished, and including material, since obtained, for firms who did not report at the time), it was ascertained that the establishments whose employees numbered 1,792,125 at the date under review, had employed 1,229,255 men and women at the outbreak of war. Between Sept. 1, 1939, and July 1, 1945, therefore, their personnel had risen by nearly 563,000 workers, or 45.8 p.c. The advance in financial institutions has for obvious reasons been proportionally less than that in many other branches of industry, so that in the nine leading industries (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), the increase was rather lower, amounting to 44.6 p.c.; the gain in the number of employees was 573,345. In manufacturing, the addition of some 471,600 workers to the staffs of the co-operating establishments represents a rise of 76.7 p.c. during the period between Sept. 1, 1939, and July 1, 1945; in the non-manufacturing divisions taken as a whole, the gain amounts to some 91,300 persons, or 14.9 p.c. The only important decline among the major industries in the period between Sept. 1, 1939, and July 1, 1945, was that of approximately 46,000 workers, or 24.3 p.c., in construction, and of some 11,500, or 14.3 p.c. in mining.

Payrolls.— As already stated, the minor advance in industrial employment at the first of July as compared with June 1 was accompanied by a rise in the weekly salaries and wages distributed in the eight leading industries; these rose from \$57,458,150 in the last report, to \$57,963,883 at the date under review, or by 0.9 p.c. The relatively larger increase in the payrolls than in the personnel was partly due to the fact that the June 1 figures had in many cases been lowered by the loss of working time on Victoria Day, observed in some centres as a holiday. On the other hand, the fairly general observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday in Quebec affected the earnings reported at the beginning of July. The weekly average per employee was \$32.34, 24 cents higher than that of \$32.10 at the first of June; the per capita figures at July 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows:— 1944, \$31.72; 1943, \$30.97; 1942, \$28.49 and 1941, \$25.49. In the last four years, there has thus been an increase of 26.9 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment. The latest average was exceeded by those at Mar. 1 and May 1 of the present year, and Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944, but is otherwise the highest in the record.

The table on page 2 summarizes the July 1 statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading cities, and gives comparisons with June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944 and 1943, where available. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which the payrolls statistics are on record. The



Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1914=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	114.3	150.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.8	126.0	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	118.6	147.0	30.72	116.5	129.9	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	118.1	144.1	31.14	118.7	133.9	133.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	109.5	123.3	116.5	139.5	30.59	120.4	137.0	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	118.5	143.4	30.93	122.6	137.2	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	141.7	134.8	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	121.6	147.5	31.06	126.4	143.2	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	121.9	148.7	31.30	128.3	148.5	136.9	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	124.6	153.4	31.61	132.0	159.7	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5		
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.8	156.5	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.6	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	116.7	148.8	32.80	134.9	172.2	127.6	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	115.8	144.1	32.00	134.2	171.7	126.7	158.7	32.55
May 1	116.5	146.2	114.9	145.4	32.55	132.9	168.1	125.4	151.9	35.89
June 1	118.1	146.0	114.8	143.3	32.10	132.8	166.7	124.4	157.2	32.88
July 1	120.0	148.1	114.9	144.5	32.34	134.4	167.7	123.2	156.3	32.98
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4				133.9	166.8			
Sept. 1	121.6	149.6				134.6	168.6			
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0				133.2	169.2			
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0				131.7	168.1			
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1				131.0	168.0			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which payroll data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 14.9 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of those workers are higher by 44.5 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1945, amounted to 14.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 43.9 p.c. The explanation previously given for the greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the wartime concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in an important number of cases.

As has previously been pointed out, the influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration during the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries. Thus in spite of recent cut-backs, the index of employment in manufacturing at July 1 was 23.2 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, while the payrolls in the same period have advanced by 56.3 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those given above for the eight leading industries. The factors already stated as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

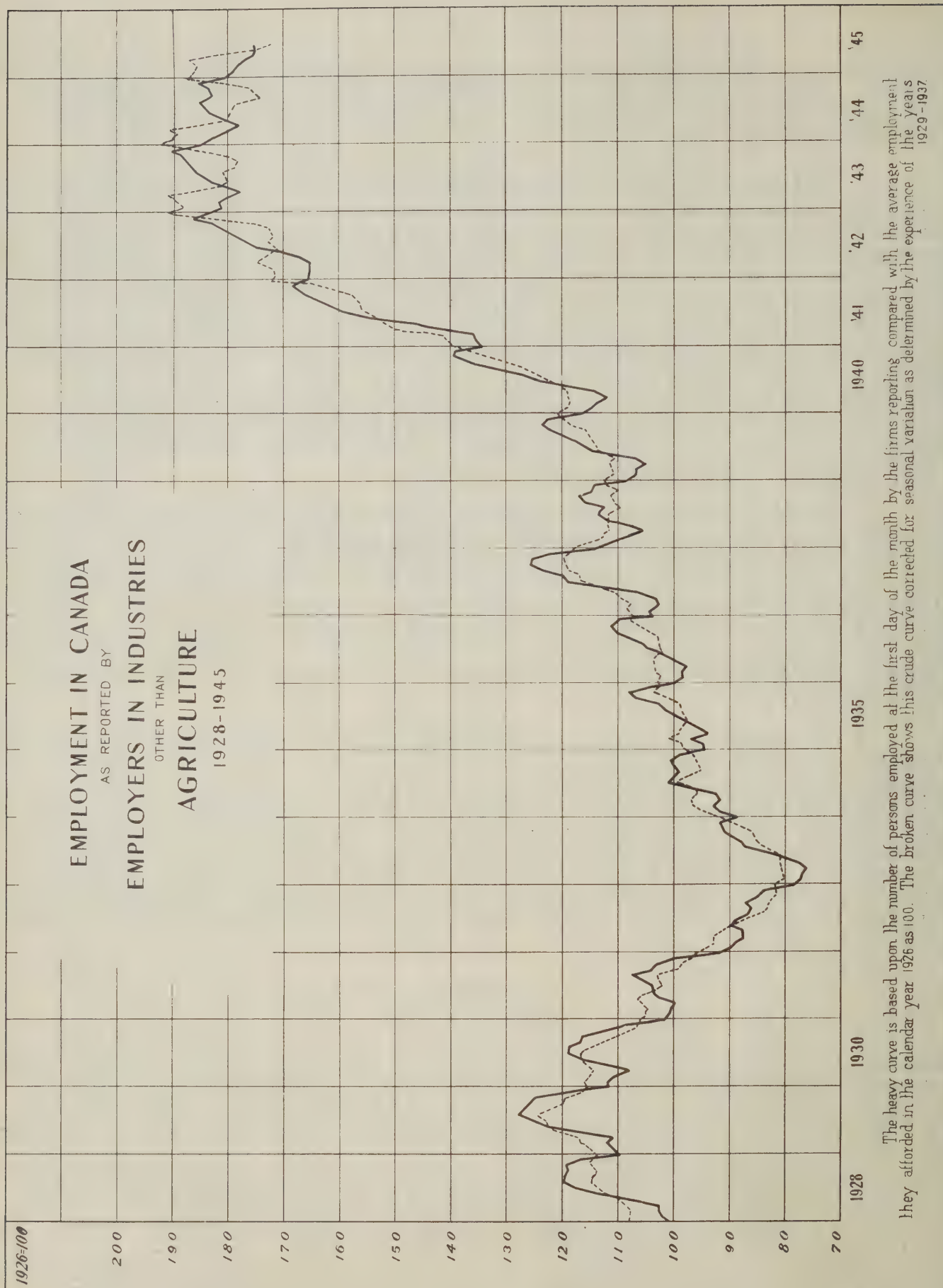
In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings<sup>1/</sup> of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

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<sup>1/</sup>The attention of those interested in variations in average earnings is drawn to the data published in the Bureau's monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings.





## EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

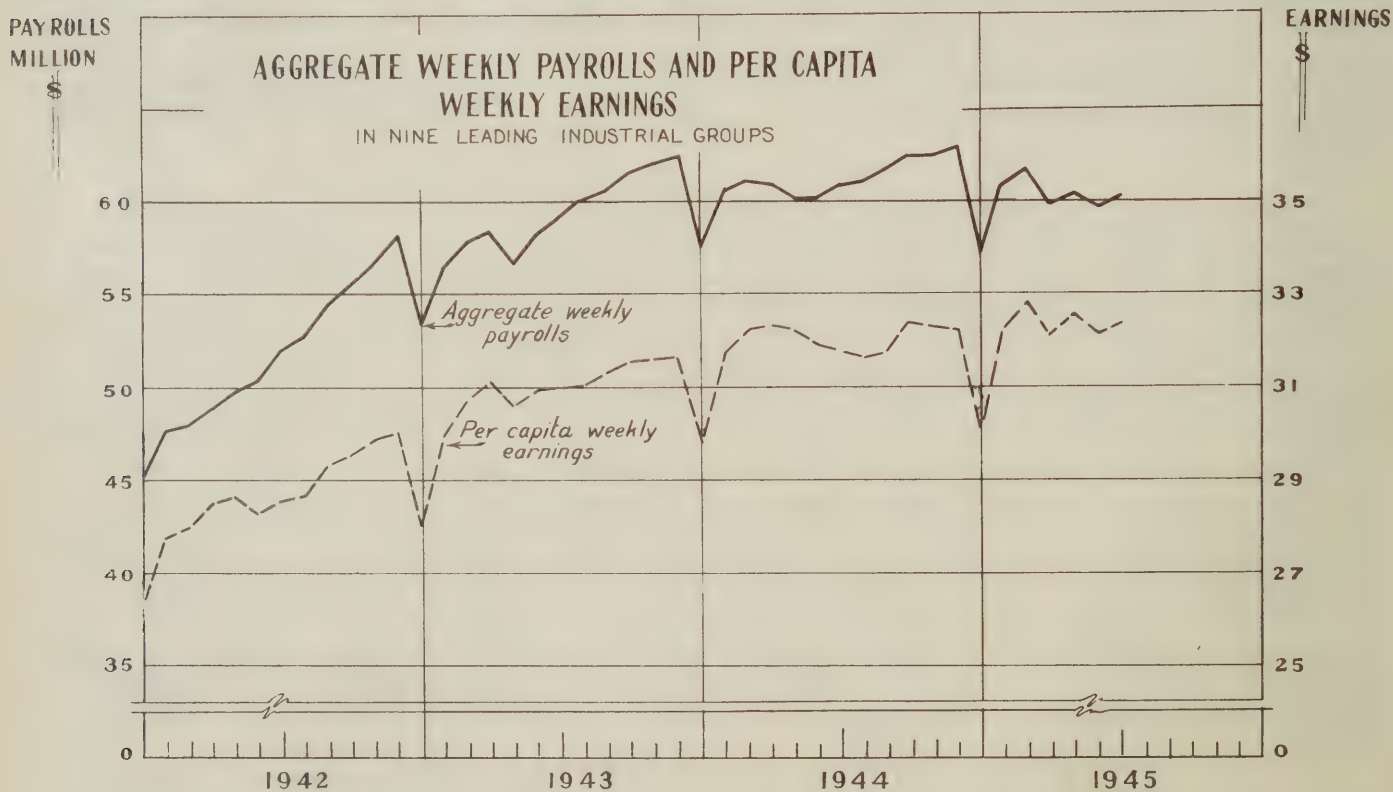
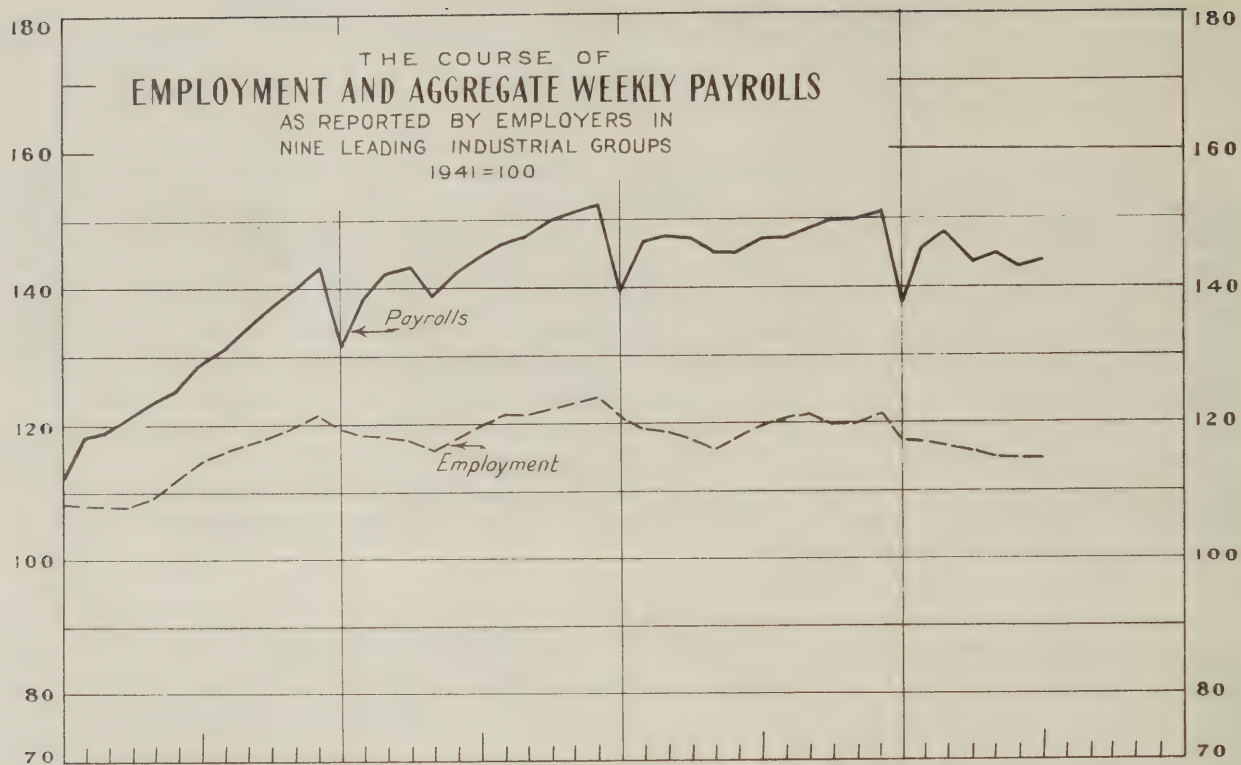
### 1. Manufacturing.

For the fifth successive month, there was a considerable contraction in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July. The curtailment was contra-seasonal in character, although the trend at the beginning of July in nine of the earlier years since 1920 had also been unfavourable. The latest loss was concentrated mainly in the three divisions which have been largely engaged on war work - chemicals, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals; from these groups, 9,581, 6,025 and 4,035 persons, respectively, were released by the co-operating firms. There was a small falling-off in textiles; this was seasonal in character but was below-normal in extent. Tobacco and leather plants were also rather slack. On the other hand, the trend of employment was definitely upward in animal and vegetable foods, lumber, pulp and paper, paper products, printing and publishing, beverages, electrical apparatus and petroleum products. In several of these groups, the advances were above-average for the time of year.

Statistics were tabulated from 8,522 manufacturing establishments whose employees at the beginning of July numbered 1,086,654, as compared with 1,096,866 at June 1. This decline of 10,212 persons reduced the index from 209.0 at the former date to 207.0 at the date under review, when it was lower by 8.3 p.c. than that of 225.8 at July 1, 1944. The latest figure was also below that of 226.5 at July 1, 1943, but was higher than in any earlier July of the record. As compared with July 1, 1939, there was an increase of 86 p.c., the index in manufacturing then having stood at 111.3. Prior to the war, the maximum for the early summer was that of 120.3 at July 1, 1929. After correction for seasonal trend, the latest index of employment showed an important decline, falling from 205.0 at June 1 to 202.8 at the date under review.

Payrolls in Manufacturing The considerable recession in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July was accompanied by a relatively smaller decrease in the amounts paid in weekly salaries and wages: from \$36,063,280 at the beginning of June, the payments declined to \$35,837,562 at July 1. The loss in the payrolls in the month amounted to 0.6 p.c., as compared with that of 0.9 p.c. in the number in recorded employment. The disparity in these percentages was partly due to the fact that the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in many establishments had resulted in lowered earnings at the beginning of June. On the other hand, the July figures in Quebec were in some cases affected by the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The average earnings per employee in manufacturing increased from \$32.88 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.98 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$32.44 at July 1, 1944, \$31.62 at July 1, 1943, and \$29.16 at July 1, 1942. Based on the payrolls disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 156.3, as compared with 157.2 at the first of June, 1945, and 167.7 at July 1, 1944. In 1943 and 1942, the July 1 figures had been 164.7 and 141.7, respectively. The highest figure in the record of just over four years was that of 174.0 at Dec. 1, 1943.

Logging There was a substantial reduction in employment in logging; this was seasonal in character, but was above-normal in extent, partly as a result of unsatisfactory weather earlier in the year. Returns were received from 586 firms having 55,730 employees, as compared with 60,700 at June 1. The amount paid in weekly earnings at July 1 was \$1,536,607, being considerably lower than the sum of \$1,622,526 reported at June 1. The average per employee at the date under review was \$27.57, as compared with \$26.73 at June 1, and \$26.75 at July 1, 1944. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings





in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

The July 1 index of employment stood at 184.6, as compared with 175.4 at July 1, 1944, there was an increase of 5.2 p.c., accompanied by that of 6.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.— A slight seasonal advance was indicated in mining at July 1. This took place in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, while the coal and metallic ore divisions showed further losses. The general increase of 876 workers in mining as a whole was above-average, also exceeding that at July 1, 1944, when employment in mining generally was nevertheless rather brisker. Information was tabulated from 523 operators, with a staff of 68,975 at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$2,711,449, exceeding by 4.8 p.c. the June 1 total of \$2,587,897. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$39.31, as compared with \$38.00 in the preceding period of observation, and \$37.68 at July 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 4.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 0.3 p.c.

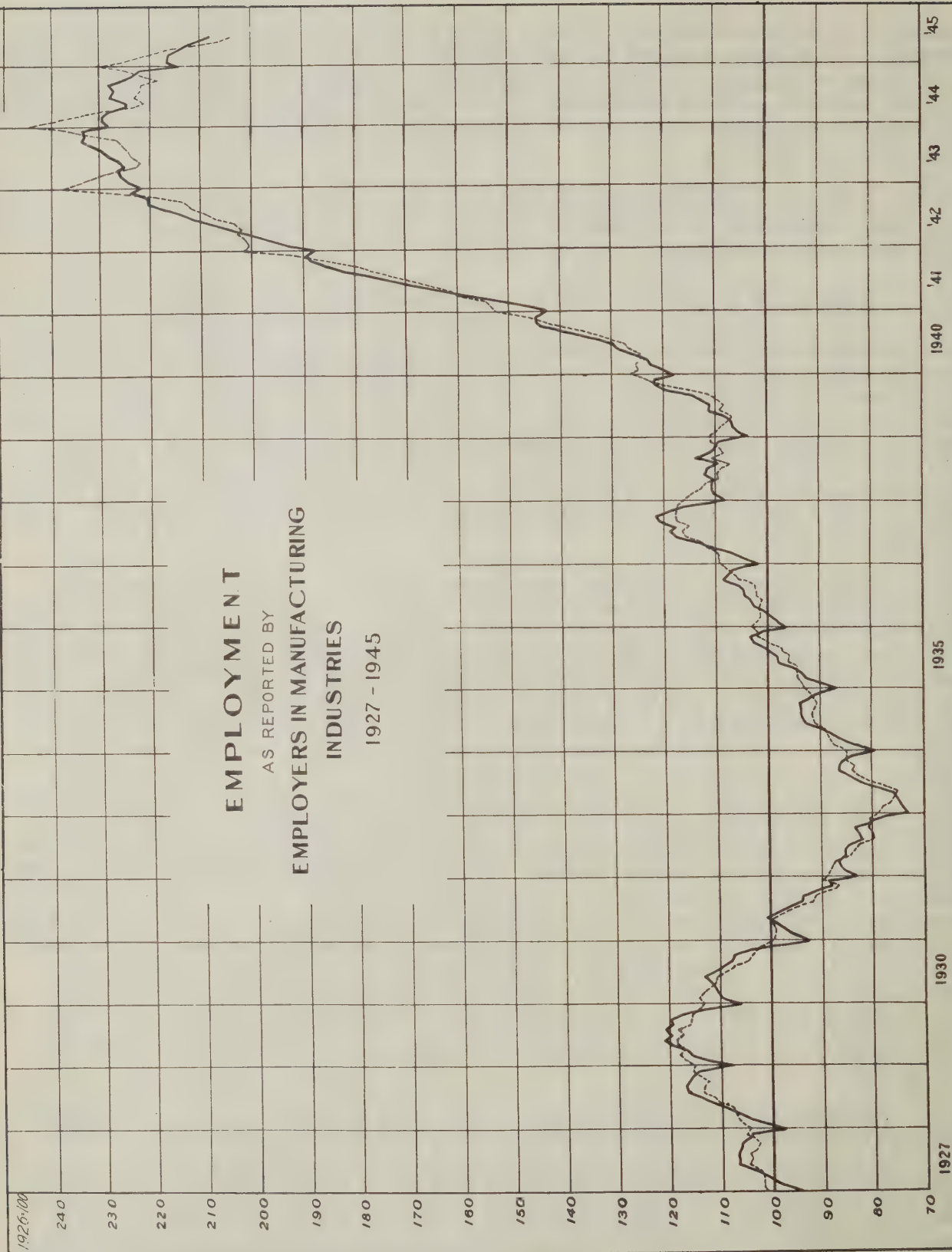
Communications.— Further improvement was noted in the telegraph and telephone division at July 1, when there was, however, a slight decrease in the payrolls distributed; 67 companies reported 31,814 employees and weekly earnings of \$989,835, as compared with 30,960 workers, and \$977,631 paid in salaries and wages at June 1. The per capita earnings were reduced from \$31.58 at that date, to \$31.11 at the first of July, as compared with \$30.41 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 118.7, was several points higher than that of 110.0 at July 1, 1944, since when the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 10.4 p.c.

Transportation.— Continued expansion was indicated in local transportation at July 1, but there were rather small declines in employment in steam railway operation and in shipping and stevedoring. The advance in the group as a whole was below the average for the time of year. Data were received from 651 companies and branches with a staff of 163,098, as compared with 162,617 at the beginning of June. This gain of 481 persons, or 0.3 p.c., raised the index to 126.3, as compared with 125.9 at June 1, and 124.4 at July 1, 1944; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 1.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 7.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review aggregated \$6,307,876, exceeding by \$74,349 the total of \$6,233,527 distributed at June 1. The average per employee rose from \$38.33 at that date, to \$38.68 at July 1, as compared with \$36.56 at the beginning of July in 1944.

Construction and Maintenance.— Employment in construction and maintenance was decidedly brisker, although the additions to the working forces continued smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work showed rather moderate improvement, the greatest gain being in road work. Information was furnished by 1,745 employers, with a working force of 144,336 persons, as compared with 132,102 at June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed totalled \$4,401,526, as compared with \$3,937,106 in the preceding report. The per capita earnings advanced from \$29.80 at June 1, to \$30.49 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$29.77 at July 1, 1944. The index of employment, at 112.7, was 1.7 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has risen by 4.6 p.c. in the twelve months.

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1927 - 1945



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.



Services.— The trend of employment in the service division continued upward at July 1, when the 783 co-operating establishments indicated a staff of 52,080 persons, 1,625 more than at June 1. There were additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. An aggregate of \$1,025,551 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of July, as compared with \$989,686 at June 1. The index of employment, at 208.9, was slightly higher than that of 207.7 at the first of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 4.7 p.c. The per capita earnings advanced from \$19.62 in the preceding report, to \$19.69 at the date under review, as compared with \$19.28 at July 1, 1944. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.— There was a seasonal increase of about normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 2,806 establishments making returns increased their staffs by 1,033 men and women, to 189,438. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$5,153,477, an average of \$27.20 per employee; at June 1, the reported payrolls aggregated \$5,046,497, a per capita figure of \$26.79. The July 1, 1944, average had been \$26.59. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 6.7 p.c., while the payrolls have gained by 8.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.— A combined working force of 67,117 men and women was employed by the 1,048 co-operating financial institutions; this was an increase of 318 from the staffs reported at June 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,261,859, as compared with \$2,247,632 paid on or about June 1. The per capita earnings rose from \$33.65 at June 1, to \$33.70 at July 1, as compared with \$32.73 at July 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 129.6, was a little higher than that of 125.7 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by six p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity at July 1 showed seasonal expansion in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec; in most cases, however, the increases were relatively slight, being generally below normal for the time of year. The largest gain was that of some 4,500 persons in British Columbia. Except in Quebec and New Brunswick, there were general advances in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review, partly due to the resumption of work on a more usual scale following the disruption occasioned by the local observance of a holiday on Victoria Day. On the other hand, the declines in earnings in Quebec accompanying reduced employment, were augmented by loss of working time through the observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday in a number of cases. In all provinces, employment was lower at the date under review than at the beginning of July of last summer, except in New Brunswick and the Prairie Provinces, payrolls were also lower. On the other hand, the latest average earnings in all areas were higher than a year ago.

Maritime Provinces.— The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was retrogressive at July 1, according to data from 1,267 establishments with a working force of 136,352 men and women, as compared with 138,857 at June 1. The decrease of 2,505 persons, or 1.8 p.c., was contra-seasonal, the movement at July 1 in preceding years since 1920 having invariably been upward. The decline at the date under review took place in New Brunswick, while employment in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia reached a higher level.



Heightened activity was shown at the date under review in mining, communications and construction in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; the gains in the first two were slight, while that in construction though large, was nevertheless moderate. Manufacturing establishments, on the whole, were quieter, the loss taking place mainly in lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel factories.

The salaries and wages reported at July 1 aggregated \$4,223,352; as compared with \$4,193,327 at June 1, there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. The average earnings per employee rose from \$30.20 at June 1, to \$31.00 at the first of July, as compared with \$30.12 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 177.7, was 5.4 p.c. lower than that of 187.8 at the same date in 1944, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec. - There was a contra-seasonal decline in employment in Quebec at July 1, when data were received from 4,136 establishments with a combined working force of 542,077 men and women, as compared with 549,393 at June 1; this loss of 7,316 persons, or 1.3 p.c., reduced the index to 181.6, as compared with 184.3 in the last report, and 195.3 at July 1 of last summer. There was thus a shrinkage in industrial activity as compared with a year ago; the latest index was also lower than at July 1 of 1943 or 1942. With these exceptions, however, it was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record, exceeding by 46.5 p.c. that of 124.0 at July 1, 1939.

The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms amounted to \$16,771,127, a sum which was less by 1.9 p.c. than their disbursements of \$17,101,215 at June 1. The latest total was affected to some extent by the local observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day. The per capita weekly earnings of \$30.94 were lower than the average of \$31.13 in the preceding report, but were higher by \$1.03 than the figure of \$29.91 at July 1, 1944. In the period since then, there has been a falling-off of seven p.c. in recorded employment, accompanied by a loss of 3.7 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages.

The trend at the date under review was downward in manufacturing and logging; the curtailment in the latter was seasonal. Within the manufacturing division, there was a substantial reduction in chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, with smaller declines in leather, textile and tobacco works; in these three, the decreases were largely seasonal in character. On the other hand, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other non-metallic mineral products afforded more employment. The largest gain was that of some 1,600 workers reported in the lumber industry, in which it was seasonal in character. Increases were also noted in mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction; in most cases, the advances were moderate. The most noteworthy was that of almost 3,900 in construction.

Ontario. - Rather greater activity was indicated in Ontario at July 1, according to information furnished by 6,545 employers, with a personnel of 744,506, as compared with 741,162 at June 1. This increase of 0.4 p.c. was below the average at July 1 in the last 25 years. The index, at 179.8, was several points lower than the July 1, 1944, figure of 185.1; the latest index of payrolls was two p.c. less than that indicated 12 months ago.

The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review totalled \$24,479,724, as compared with \$24,177,800 at June 1. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$32.88; this was 26 cents above the average in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1944, mean had been \$32.68, and that at July 1, 1943, \$32.13.



Most of the expansion at the date under review took place in construction, in which some 3,100 additional employees were reported at the date under review. Improvement was also shown in the remaining non-manufacturing industries. In manufacturing, on the other hand, the general movement was moderately unfavourable; there were important losses in chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while activity increased in many other divisions. The largest advances were in lumber, food, pulp and paper, paper products, textile and electrical apparatus factories. On the whole, the co-operating manufacturing establishments in Ontario released some 2,200 men and women.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment continued to expand in the Prairie Provinces, where the gain was smaller than usual at the beginning of July. All three provinces in the area showed considerable improvement, the most noteworthy gain being in Alberta. The 2,157 employers furnishing data had a combined working force of 200,075, as compared with 196,183 in their last return. This increase of almost two p.c. was accompanied by that of 4.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$6,558,293, as compared with \$6,290,572 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The latest per capita earnings stood at \$32.78, exceeding the June 1 figure of \$32.06, and that of \$31.55 at July 1, 1944. During the 12 months, recorded employment has fallen by 2.6 p.c., while the index of payrolls has gained by 1.1 p.c.

Employment in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed moderately heightened activity at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1945. The seasonal improvement in construction was greatest, although it was not equal to that usually indicated at the first of July. Within the manufacturing industries, the food, lumber and clay, glass and stone groups reported gains, but chemicals and some other divisions were slacker.

British Columbia.- For the second successive month, employment in British Columbia showed an increase; the number of workers added to the reported staffs was somewhat above the average at July 1 in earlier years of the record. A combined working force of 169,115 persons was employed by the 1,678 firms making returns, whose employees at June 1 had aggregated 164,609. This advance, which amounted to 2.7 p.c., was accompanied by that of 4.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers; these totalled \$5,931,387, as against \$5,695,236 at the first of June. The per capita earnings advanced from \$34.60 at June 1, to \$35.07 at July 1, as compared with \$34.97 at the same date in 1944, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by four p.c., and that of employment, by 3.8 p.c.

Fairly general improvement was shown at July 1. The largest gains were in manufacturing, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade reported rather greater activity, while there was a slight falling-off in logging.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at July 1 by employers of 15 persons and over, in cities having populations in excess of 35,000.

Halifax.- Data were received from 216 establishments in Halifax with a staff of 25,039 persons at July 1, as compared with 24,921 at the beginning of June. There was a moderate increase in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel plants. Construction and maintenance and services also afforded slightly more employment, but transportation and trade showed some curtailment, that in the former being



largely seasonal in character. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the first of July aggregated \$757,962, as compared with \$772,199 paid at the first of June. The decline, which was due in the main to curtailment in overtime work, resulted in lower average earnings; these fell from \$30.99 at June 1, to \$30.27 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.92 at July 1, 1944. Since then, the index number of employment has declined by 6.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.4 p.c.

Saint John. Further important curtailment in industrial activity was noted in Saint John at the beginning of July, according to information received from 166 firms employing 12,728 persons, as compared with 14,001 in their last return. The greatest falling-off was in transportation, being of a seasonal character. Trade was also somewhat slacker, but manufacturing afforded rather more employment. The weekly payrolls disbursed at July 1 aggregated \$381,734, as compared with \$417,857 at the first of June. The average per employee, however, rose from \$29.84 at that date, to \$29.99 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.68 at July 1, 1944. In the 12 months, employment in Saint John has decreased by 4.1 p.c., but there has been an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Montreal. Industrial activity in Montreal showed another contra-seasonal decline at July 1, when statistics were furnished by 2,392 firms employing 269,733 men and women, as compared with 272,490 in their last return. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$8,655,516, were lower by 1.4 p.c. than those of \$8,781,144 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The decline was partly due to loss of working time on the St. Jean Baptiste Day holiday; shut-downs for vacations likewise reduced the total. The per capita earnings fell from \$32.23 paid on or about June 1, to \$32.09 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.06 at the first of July in 1944. Since that date, payrolls have fallen by 4.4 p.c., while the index of employment has declined by 7.5 p.c.

Considerable curtailment was indicated in manufacturing in Montreal at the date under review, mainly in textile, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. There were smaller decreases in the leather, tobacco and chemical divisions, while slight improvement was reported in a number of groups. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation showed heightened activity; little change, on the whole, took place in other divisions.

Quebec City. A moderate contraction in employment was reported in Quebec. Information was supplied by 269 employers with a combined working force of 33,345 persons, 204 fewer than at June 1. This decrease of 0.6 p.c., was accompanied by that of 6.1 p.c. in the total disbursed in weekly salaries and wages. These aggregated \$970,884, as against \$1,033,475 paid on or about June 1. The average earnings fell from \$30.80 at that date, to \$29.12 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$29.33 at July 1, 1944. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 17.4 p.c., and that of employment, by 15.8 p.c.

Manufacturing operations were reduced at the date under review, mainly in chemical and textile plants. Slight improvement was shown in food and leather factories, and, among the non-manufacturing divisions, in services and trade. The changes in other industries were slight.

Sherbrooke. Statistics were tabulated from 91 establishments in Sherbrooke whose employees numbered 9,170, as compared with 9,294 at June 1. There was thus a decline of 124 in the reported personnel, which was accompanied by a relatively larger loss in the weekly payrolls. These totalled \$241,696 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$245,512 in the preceding report. The decrease was partly due to the observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day in many industries. The weekly average per employee in Sherbrooke was \$26.36, as compared with \$26.42 at the beginning of June; at July 1, 1944, the per capita figure had been \$24.40.



In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 1.2 p.c., but that of payrolls has risen by seven p.c.

Three Rivers.— In this city, 82 firms reported a combined working force of 10,614 persons, whose earnings in the last week in June were stated as \$302,180; at June 1, the same employers had 11,471 workers, while the weekly payroll was then \$335,499. The shrinkage of 7.5 p.c. in the employees took place largely in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants; transportation, construction and trade also afforded less employment, while there was an advance in pulp and paper manufacturing. The payrolls in this city, as elsewhere in Quebec, were affected to some extent by the loss in working time at the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. As a result of this and other factors, the average per employee fell from \$29.25 at June 1, to \$28.47 at the beginning of July. The mean at the same date a year earlier was \$27.45. Since then, the number in recorded employment has advanced by 10.2 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 9.3 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages.

Toronto.— The trend of employment in Toronto was moderately upward at July 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction, transportation, trade and communications, while manufacturing was quieter. The largest losses were in chemicals, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, there were advances in food, lumber, paper products, printing and publishing, textile and electrical apparatus plants.

Data were furnished by 2,290 establishments employing 246,847 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$8,232,112; at June 1, their staffs had included 246,306 persons, and the reported salaries and wages had amounted to \$8,078,110. The increase in employment in the month was 0.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, 1.9 p.c. The latest per capita earnings were \$33.35, as compared with \$32.80 at June 1, and \$32.42 at July 1, 1944. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have fallen by 3.6 p.c., a proportion which is smaller than that of 6.5 p.c. in the number in recorded employment during the same period.

Ottawa.— Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to returns from 273 employers with a combined working force of 21,443, as compared with 21,119 at the beginning of June. Manufacturing was slacker, the largest loss being in iron and steel plants; food, pulp and paper and some other branches, however, afforded more employment, as was also the case in construction, services and trade. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were given as \$609,367; this was greater by 1.3 p.c. than the weekly total of \$601,698 reported at June 1. The latest average earnings, at \$28.42, were seven cents lower than in the preceding return, but exceeded the July 1, 1944, average of \$27.94. In the 12 months, there has been a shrinkage of 3.9 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 2.2 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Hamilton.— There was an upward movement in Hamilton at the beginning of July, reversing the trend at June 1. The advance raised the index by half a point to 177.1 at the date under review, when it was 3.6 p.c. lower than at July 1, 1944. Accompanying this loss in the year, was a decline of 2.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls. An aggregate staff of 58,334 was employed by the 391 co-operating establishments at July 1, 1945, when the weekly earnings of these persons totalled \$1,931,217; at June 1, 58,155 workers were employed by the same firms, and the payrolls were given as \$1,884,620. There was thus a gain of 0.3 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 2.5 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid as compared with June 1. The per capita earnings advanced from \$32.41 at that date, to \$33.11 at July 1, as compared with \$32.60 at the same date of last year. Most of the improvement in employment shown in the most recent survey took place in construction and services. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was quieter; the largest losses were in rubber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works, but



the trend was favourable in food, lumber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus and some other factories, in all of which the gains were relatively small.

Windsor.-- Employment in Windsor continued to recede, the 237 employers furnishing information having a staff of 36,780 men and women, 432 fewer than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls also showed a falling-off; standing at \$1,456,547, the total was lower by 1.6 p.c. than that of \$1,480,502 at June 1. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$39.60 per week, as compared with \$39.79 at June 1, 1945, and \$43.55 at July 1 of last year. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by 7.5 p.c., and aggregate weekly payrolls, by 15.3 p.c.

Food factories reported somewhat greater activity at the date under review as compared with the preceding month, and there were also minor gains in construction. Iron and steel plants, however, released a considerable number of persons.

Fort William and Port Arthur.-- In these two cities taken as a unit, the number of co-operating employers was 117; their employees aggregated 14,599 at July 1, when their weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$533,710, as compared with 14,296 workers receiving \$497,515 at June 1. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$34.80 in the preceding return, to \$36.56 at the date under review. The July 1, 1944, figure had been \$37.31. In the year, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 9.7 p.c. and the payrolls, by 10.5 p.c. Most of the advance in employment at the date under review as compared with June 1 took place in manufacturing, there being an increase in pulp and paper, iron and steel and certain other divisions. Transportation also showed improvement.

London.-- The 254 firms whose returns were tabulated in London had a personnel of 21,321 at the beginning of July, as compared with 20,671 at June 1, when the weekly salaries and wages, at \$622,386, were less than the latest aggregate of \$641,952. This increase of 3.1 p.c. coincided with that in employment, so that the average earnings per worker were unchanged, at \$30.11, as compared with \$29.80 at July 1, 1944. Most of the expansion in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, textile and printing and publishing works. In the last 12 months, there was a loss of 2.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, while that in the payrolls amounted to 1.9 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.-- Employment in Kitchener showed expansion at the first of July, the working forces of the 173 co-operating employers being increased by 465 persons to 16,957 at the date under review. The payrolls were also higher, rising from \$491,301 at June 1 to \$506,363 at the beginning of July, when the average per employee stood at \$29.86, as compared with \$29.79 at the beginning of June, and \$28.61 at July 1, 1944. Since then, recorded employment has risen by 6.4 p.c., while the index of payrolls has advanced by 10.5 p.c.

The animal feed, wood-using, rubber and electrical apparatus industries were rather more active at the beginning of July than had been the case a month previously. The fluctuations noted in the non-manufacturing industries at the date under review were slight.

Winnipeg.-- Industrial activity showed little general change at the beginning of July, 632 employers reporting the release of 88 workers since June 1, reducing their staffs to 58,947. The payrolls, however, were higher, rising from \$1,723,302 in the last return, to \$1,751,108 at the date under review. The



per capita earnings stood at \$29.19 at June 1 and \$29.71 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$28.70 at the same date in 1944. During the year, recorded employment has declined by four p.c., and the weekly payrolls, by 0.7 p.c. The greatest loss in employment at the first of July as compared with the preceding month was in manufacturing, notably in chemical and iron and steel plants; trade was also slacker. On the other hand, transportation, construction and maintenance and services afforded more employment, and within the manufacturing division, there was some improvement in food and clay, glass and stone factories.

Regina.— The trend of employment in Regina was slightly downward at July 1, according to information received from 159 firms, whose working forces included 10,041 persons, 87 fewer than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were practically unchanged, standing at \$279,698, as compared with \$279,767 at the first of June. The average per employee was \$27.86, as compared with \$27.62 at June 1, and \$26.97 at July 1, 1944; since then, employment has fallen by 2.2 p.c., but the weekly payrolls have increased by 3.6 p.c. Manufacturing was somewhat quieter at the date under review, there being a contraction in activity in the animal food and iron and steel industries. Trade also released some employees, while construction was rather brisker.

Saskatoon.— The tendency in Saskatoon continued upward, there being heightened activity in food and other branches of manufacturing, and in transportation, construction and trade. Statements were compiled from 139 establishments in Saskatoon, whose employees numbered 6,388, — 232 more than at June 1. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were given as \$167,561, an average of \$26.23 per person; the payroll of \$160,208 reported at June 1 had represented \$26.02 per worker. The July 1, 1944, mean was \$26.05. In the year, there has been an increase of 3.8 p.c. in the number on the staffs of the co-operating employers, accompanied by that of 4.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Calgary.— The employees of the 261 firms furnishing information in Calgary numbered 17,925 at the beginning of July, exceeding by 302 the personnel indicated at June 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed rose from \$559,363 at that date, to \$571,610 at the date under review, when the average earnings per worker were \$31.89, as compared with \$31.74 in the last report, and \$30.43 at July 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment has fractionally declined, while that of payrolls has slightly risen. Most of the gain as compared with June 1, 1945, took place in construction, but there were minor increases in transportation and trade.

Edmonton.— Data were supplied by 224 establishments in Edmonton with a combined working force of 16,925, as compared with 16,605 a month earlier. There was also an advance in the salaries and wages disbursed at July 1; these amounted to \$499,078, as compared with \$486,357 at the beginning of June, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.29, rising to \$29.49 at the date under review. The July 1, 1944, per capita figure had been \$29.52. There was some improvement in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, as compared with June 1; construction was also brisker. In the last 12 months, the number in recorded employment has declined by 11.1 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 6.6 p.c.

Vancouver.— There was considerable expansion in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade shared in the upward movement. Within the first-named, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories showed moderate improvement. Returns were tabulated from 715 firms whose staffs aggregated 84,054, an increase of 1,722 from June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$2,829,647, as compared with \$2,745,191 in their last report. This advance of 3.1 p.c. exceeded that of 2.1 p.c. in the number of employees, with the result that the

average weekly earnings, which had been \$33.34 at June 1, rose to \$33.66 at the date under review; the July 1, 1944, figure was \$33.88. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 5.7 p.c., while that of payrolls has fallen by seven p.c.

Victoria.- The 173 firms whose statistics were received at the beginning of July reported 15,125 employees, who were paid the sum of \$488,036 in weekly salaries and wages: this was an average of \$32.27 per person. At June 1, 14,584 workers had been employed, and their payrolls were given as \$479,431, an average of \$32.87 per employee. The trend in manufacturing was generally though moderately upward at the beginning of July. Transportation, construction, services and trade also showed improvement. A comparison of the latest figures with those for July 1, 1944, indicates an increase of 6.1 p.c. in employment, and of 2.8 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at July 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.8	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	108.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
July 1, 1940	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.6
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	135.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.4	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.6	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1945.

100.0      7.6      .1      4.6      2.9      30.3      41.5      11.2      5.1      2.3      3.8      9.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
July 1, 1941	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	189.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	173.9	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1945.

15.1	1.9	13.8	1.2	3.3	2.1	3.3	4.7
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	156.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	138.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	161.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.4	207.0	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.7	208.9	172.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1945.

100.0	60.6	3.1	3.9	1.8	9.1	8.0	2.9	10.6
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940
MANUFACTURING	60.6	207.0	209.0	225.8	226.5	209.5	172.4	130.3
Animal products - edible	2.6	224.5	218.6	235.3	194.4	179.9	175.1	151.6
Fur and products	.2	143.1	141.0	126.8	127.3	125.2	124.4	119.8
Leather and products	1.6	139.6	140.1	137.5	140.5	136.9	137.4	110.3
Boots and shoes	1.0	129.2	128.2	126.3	126.6	127.1	131.6	107.7
Lumber and products	3.9	129.8	124.9	128.0	122.6	125.3	124.1	102.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	110.6	104.7	107.4	103.9	116.1	118.3	98.3
Furniture	.7	128.8	126.6	129.8	106.2	112.9	113.9	91.8
Other lumber products	1.0	203.5	199.7	203.4	208.2	171.3	155.2	127.0
Musical instruments	.03	28.0	28.2	30.1	52.1	40.5	40.7	63.9
Plant products - edible	2.9	159.8	155.6	163.1	147.3	145.7	147.8	126.8
Pulp and paper products	5.1	145.3	141.5	137.2	132.2	134.5	131.3	118.7
Pulp and paper	2.2	132.8	128.2	125.2	122.3	127.7	124.7	113.5
Paper products	1.0	218.9	213.5	208.6	196.7	188.9	172.2	143.2
Printing and publishing	1.9	137.0	134.8	128.9	123.0	124.8	126.0	117.0
Rubber products	1.3	181.0	181.1	164.2	126.3	127.0	133.4	108.2
Textile products	7.6	157.2	157.8	156.5	158.7	166.3	159.2	139.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	157.1	156.9	156.6	159.9	176.6	171.0	154.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	107.4	107.3	110.7	117.0	128.4	127.0	121.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	170.6	168.4	167.5	173.3	203.0	188.2	167.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	615.3	621.3	591.1	554.0	583.3	582.9	474.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	146.6	145.5	146.6	143.6	139.0	142.8	136.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	159.6	160.9	157.8	162.2	169.6	154.9	131.8
Other textile products	.9	166.3	170.5	167.4	167.9	169.2	163.2	123.7
Tobacco	.6	122.0	124.2	123.6	126.7	123.6	107.8	100.0
Beverages	.8	266.7	259.2	246.7	218.1	238.8	216.9	179.7
Chemicals and allied products	3.3	469.5	544.4	604.8	654.5	670.5	370.5	199.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	141.7	138.2	139.0	132.6	135.2	135.2	107.3
Electrical light and power	1.1	154.2	147.8	145.7	143.9	149.8	152.3	139.7
Electrical apparatus	2.4	291.3	287.5	332.1	302.7	252.7	217.1	151.6
Iron and steel products	21.5	281.9	286.3	331.6	342.1	290.3	204.3	128.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	243.4	242.4	252.7	265.5	250.6	219.6	158.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	216.4	215.7	223.0	244.3	254.9	205.6	139.0
Agricultural implements	.7	144.7	142.3	126.9	135.6	139.0	107.8	80.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	8.6	243.6	250.3	303.0	285.7	240.3	183.8	111.1
Automobiles and parts	2.3	277.4	278.0	292.9	306.2	288.4	258.2	144.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1252.8	1234.5	1508.7	1570.6	1074.2	446.8	253.8
Heating appliances	.3	189.2	192.3	167.2	170.3	155.2	161.9	122.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	259.6	264.7	291.1	316.8	294.9	231.7	150.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	228.8	229.0	232.9	259.6	290.3	236.8	131.1
Other iron and steel products	3.7	307.2	319.9	377.9	439.8	392.5	233.8	140.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	346.8	375.3	445.9	502.6	406.1	308.0	184.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	223.5	215.7	220.6	212.2	199.7	184.5	173.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	339.2	340.7	376.3	376.1	350.6	212.2	150.6
LOGGING	3.1	184.6	201.1	175.4	148.2	169.8	152.7	121.4
MINING	3.9	146.5	144.6	153.1	156.5	174.1	176.8	167.2
Coal	1.4	91.6	92.2	95.9	88.8	93.4	89.3	85.8
Metallic ores	1.8	246.9	247.5	269.9	302.0	358.1	372.3	352.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	179.8	163.2	165.4	162.9	162.3	160.7	155.9
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	118.7	115.5	110.0	104.8	105.7	99.7	89.4
Telegraphs	.4	130.8	126.8	131.3	133.2	123.9	122.0	103.3
Telephones	1.4	115.1	112.1	104.2	97.0	100.7	93.6	85.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	126.3	125.9	124.4	117.2	108.1	103.7	93.7
Street railways and cartage	2.7	192.7	190.7	186.8	168.2	155.8	148.6	134.5
Steam railways	4.9	107.7	107.9	106.7	103.2	95.6	89.3	81.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	117.8	118.3	119.2	111.3	101.0	106.6	93.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.0	112.7	103.1	110.8	133.6	137.7	149.9	105.0
Building	2.4	98.5	90.7	90.7	159.5	148.0	148.1	79.9
Highway	3.3	146.9	131.8	151.3	149.9	165.6	200.0	152.7
Railway	2.3	96.0	89.6	93.9	92.3	101.6	105.7	86.2
SERVICES	2.9	208.9	202.4	207.7	193.0	184.8	179.8	149.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.9	210.3	201.4	206.6	187.3	178.8	176.0	145.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	206.3	204.5	209.6	202.7	195.2	186.4	155.3
TRADE	10.6	172.0	171.1	161.2	151.4	152.8	158.5	142.8
Retail	7.7	177.8	177.4	167.5	158.3	159.7	166.3	148.6
Wholesale	2.9	157.8	155.9	145.3	133.8	134.5	137.6	127.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	175.4	175.3	183.5	183.7	175.7	157.4	124.7
Finance	-	129.6	129.0	125.7	122.6	122.4	115.6	114.4
Banks and trust companies	-	133.2	133.0	130.0	126.8	126.0	111.6	108.4
Brokerage and stock markets	-	190.9	178.3	139.8	115.0	107.3	121.8	180.2
Insurance	-	121.3	120.8	119.1	117.4	118.4	120.6	118.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	173.2	173.1	180.7	180.7	173.1	155.4	124.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	41.1	198.7	201.3	217.7	212.6	181.6	154.5	129.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.9	115.7	124.0	142.9	126.0	123.0	112.3	106.9
	Pulp and paper	4.1	201.6	199.5	188.5	199.0	196.0	188.8	172.9
	Textile products	3.1	112.3	113.7	110.0	115.8	119.6	118.2	109.1
	Iron and steel	20.4	307.9	311.0	361.7	352.9	270.6	189.6	142.2
	Other manufactures	9.6	162.9	163.7	157.4	150.1	143.7	145.8	124.0
	Logging	3.3	196.7	275.2	293.0	271.5	326.9	311.4	183.6
	Mining	11.5	103.7	103.3	107.6	94.6	109.1	115.5	113.8
	Communications	2.1	128.9	125.4	126.5	121.4	121.2	108.2	94.8
	Transportation	12.3	144.1	160.1	144.5	163.1	112.0	87.8	71.3
	Construction	17.7	255.3	236.2	264.6	265.9	322.1	320.9	157.4
	Services	2.1	292.8	290.2	301.5	294.2	291.2	295.5	223.8
	Trade	9.9	198.6	199.3	179.7	167.3	170.7	170.1	146.7
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	177.7	181.0	187.8	184.7	177.2	163.9	124.0
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	66.5	215.2	221.4	240.4	245.2	220.5	180.2	134.6
	Lumber products	3.3	157.1	143.3	148.7	139.5	139.7	146.7	111.6
	Pulp and paper	6.2	141.9	138.5	135.6	126.4	131.1	128.0	118.3
	Textile products	13.4	181.6	184.3	180.8	181.8	189.3	179.8	154.8
	Iron and steel	19.4	309.4	316.5	366.9	376.5	288.1	203.0	122.7
	Other manufactures	24.2	224.8	240.5	268.2	281.0	225.3	185.6	138.7
	Logging	3.7	211.6	242.3	221.7	197.4	228.2	205.6	170.0
	Mining	2.3	273.9	272.1	297.5	312.8	309.0	299.7	294.7
	Communications	1.5	113.6	111.9	103.1	99.2	102.4	93.4	81.2
	Transportation	7.9	118.3	117.5	116.3	106.4	105.5	105.5	91.4
	Construction	7.2	94.1	84.8	93.5	118.1	130.6	121.7	89.4
	Services	2.7	196.7	188.8	195.8	179.1	171.3	154.0	128.9
	Trade	8.2	181.3	180.4	171.4	163.3	162.4	166.1	151.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	181.6	184.3	195.3	198.6	187.1	161.8	126.6
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	68.3	200.6	201.3	215.1	215.3	206.6	175.0	129.5
	Lumber products	3.4	114.7	110.5	111.1	112.2	102.6	103.2	89.5
	Pulp and paper	5.3	144.2	139.3	134.1	131.2	131.3	128.7	114.7
	Textile products	7.2	132.6	131.1	131.9	135.4	143.7	140.5	126.7
	Iron and steel	25.5	265.8	270.7	309.0	317.5	296.3	225.0	137.8
	Other manufactures	26.9	217.0	218.4	227.5	219.9	211.5	182.3	138.7
	Logging	2.5	207.6	206.1	133.9	89.9	129.1	110.1	104.7
	Mining	2.7	208.4	207.9	216.5	237.3	296.3	312.6	292.0
	Communications	1.6	108.8	104.8	99.5	91.4	94.2	91.3	84.1
	Transportation	6.4	120.2	118.5	116.9	110.3	105.2	99.0	92.6
	Construction	5.7	108.2	100.2	97.4	121.9	116.0	155.2	116.2
	Services	2.8	227.3	219.3	231.8	200.6	210.5	202.7	168.9
	Trade	10.0	173.3	172.6	161.2	152.1	156.4	166.3	149.3
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	179.8	178.9	185.1	184.9	181.1	165.3	129.6
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	35.6	177.7	178.0	194.4	186.1	172.7	141.4	116.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	147.1	141.8	139.4	129.0	146.5	143.7	111.0
	Pulp and paper	2.2	110.5	111.8	102.4	101.3	106.2	107.6	101.3
	Textile products	2.5	228.8	229.4	225.8	225.5	232.1	194.3	152.0
	Iron and steel	11.3	129.6	130.1	155.2	169.3	144.3	113.2	86.6
	Other manufactures	17.6	255.7	256.5	278.4	239.4	225.7	179.3	152.6
	Logging	.6	64.8	84.5	79.2	41.5	78.4	64.0	41.2
	Mining	6.2	137.7	136.9	144.4	144.3	143.5	123.7	108.8
	Communications	2.5	131.3	128.0	123.8	118.5	116.9	115.9	98.5
	Transportation	19.1	135.3	132.4	135.2	124.1	115.3	114.4	105.5
	Construction	12.9	101.5	89.7	101.9	107.5	123.9	139.1	104.5
	Services	4.1	186.0	182.8	183.9	166.2	166.5	179.3	142.9
	Trade	19.0	148.4	148.0	141.3	131.3	131.1	135.2	125.3
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	144.6	141.8	148.4	141.6	139.4	132.5	112.4
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	53.7	253.0	246.5	274.7	273.6	240.5	165.3	130.6
	Lumber products	10.8	132.2	129.2	130.1	122.5	145.7	139.0	113.4
	Pulp and paper	4.4	165.1	160.9	164.1	154.6	159.0	150.1	126.1
	Textile products	.8	201.1	204.9	224.0	185.6	183.1	171.0	142.1
	Iron and steel	23.6	823.4	818.1	991.7	1068.0	784.2	263.1	137.5
	Other manufactures	14.1	197.3	184.8	194.9	178.9	169.3	163.0	148.4
	Logging	6.6	147.0	147.6	155.5	149.9	122.9	113.7	83.2
	Mining	4.6	91.9	84.6	92.2	98.9	104.6	118.5	112.0
	Communications	2.4	144.5	141.1	136.3	140.0	131.2	120.1	114.5
	Transportation	10.3	131.1	126.9	127.4	111.2	104.2	103.7	98.1
	Construction	7.4	103.7	100.3	109.0	173.7	114.3	116.3	81.3
	Services	3.6	191.5	186.8	175.6	158.5	141.7	147.5	130.8
	Trade	11.4	185.1	181.7	174.5	160.9	159.6	160.4	141.4
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	180.4	175.5	187.5	191.9	167.9	139.2	114.8

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	72.5	204.1	208.6	230.3	233.6	198.8	165.0	124.4
Plant products - edible	3.2	145.1	145.7	140.8	137.9	141.5	147.6	135.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	152.4	150.3	146.0	133.9	133.4	125.8	116.2
Textiles	12.0	158.2	163.0	161.3	161.0	168.7	157.5	133.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.0	168.1	169.9	168.0	167.3	175.5	147.3	128.4
Iron and steel	27.4	296.0	300.0	358.8	367.5	271.1	193.5	119.8
Other manufactures	22.2	190.0	197.5	220.1	227.4	175.9	153.3	121.1
Communications	1.5	82.6	81.9	72.7	68.4	70.6	65.2	68.0
Transportation	5.5	120.8	113.0	119.4	102.1	112.5	117.1	96.2
Construction	3.8	61.3	57.5	52.2	63.4	80.0	70.4	51.2
Trade	12.8	174.1	174.0	166.7	155.9	153.0	156.8	145.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	173.9	175.6	188.1	187.8	168.2	146.2	114.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	71.9	281.2	286.5	360.7	378.1	287.4	197.6	131.1
Leather products	8.9	113.2	111.1	108.7	108.1	105.7	109.2	79.1
Other manufactures	63.0	355.8	364.4	473.9	496.3	367.3	236.7	153.6
Transportation	3.6	88.9	90.1	85.8	78.1	76.3	70.9	124.5
Construction	6.7	152.2	151.1	151.5	157.3	138.0	170.2	110.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	227.7	229.1	270.5	278.0	221.2	171.1	127.3
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	72.2	207.3	207.8	232.6	228.6	209.7	164.6	123.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	171.0	166.6	172.0	152.6	157.4	155.2	122.5
Printing and publishing	7.1	171.2	165.6	160.1	152.1	152.4	150.8	131.2
Textiles	7.8	117.4	116.5	116.9	121.9	124.8	119.5	102.5
Iron and steel	20.6	332.0	334.0	438.1	431.6	375.3	231.1	139.6
Other manufactures	31.6	213.0	216.1	234.1	230.3	207.1	163.5	123.1
Communications	1.5	88.0	85.3	77.4	72.8	75.4	70.8	70.3
Transportation	3.9	138.9	136.1	132.7	120.7	113.7	107.7	105.7
Construction	2.9	116.9	110.1	94.4	108.5	89.0	132.0	69.3
Trade	15.3	157.6	156.7	148.7	139.0	142.8	149.9	137.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	166.8	166.4	199.8	194.8	181.7	155.1	121.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.6	149.0	150.5	173.5	176.0	161.6	156.3	116.2
Lumber products	2.2	43.1	42.1	38.3	46.1	48.6	76.3	80.0
Pulp and paper	14.4	127.4	124.4	127.3	130.7	126.0	124.4	102.7
Other manufactures	30.0	202.6	208.3	254.2	253.5	226.6	212.3	140.1
Construction	8.8	123.8	118.3	123.5	146.9	175.7	159.0	161.4
Trade	23.9	205.6	199.5	190.2	178.8	170.6	171.2	149.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	161.5	159.1	168.1	168.2	160.3	153.8	124.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.2	182.3	182.7	194.6	197.6	200.4	169.9	127.2
Textiles	11.4	103.4	101.7	103.8	99.9	109.8	109.9	106.5
Electrical apparatus	11.0	199.0	197.4	214.2	203.0	185.2	164.1	126.9
Iron and steel	40.1	228.2	230.8	255.9	279.8	287.2	221.6	135.2
Other manufactures	20.7	179.3	180.0	179.1	163.3	162.5	152.1	134.5
Construction	3.3	118.3	105.6	73.3	112.3	123.0	115.9	63.7
Trade	8.3	165.1	165.4	154.0	142.9	147.1	155.8	140.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	177.1	176.7	183.8	186.3	188.8	164.0	124.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	87.6	298.1	302.6	326.2	348.0	330.3	266.8	155.9
Iron and steel	70.4	310.9	319.6	355.3	384.5	361.1	286.3	150.8
Other manufactures	17.2	255.1	245.3	228.4	225.2	226.9	203.6	173.1
Construction	2.1	84.8	77.0	79.0	80.7	77.0	85.5	45.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	266.9	270.0	288.5	303.7	287.2	235.6	143.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	57.2	166.9	169.5	184.2	178.7	166.3	136.4	108.7
Animal products - edible	8.4	258.7	255.8	311.5	240.5	191.9	175.3	142.6
Printing and publishing	4.3	110.5	113.0	102.2	100.0	108.3	110.0	106.4
Textiles	6.9	237.5	238.1	234.8	238.8	238.8	198.4	156.2
Iron and steel	18.6	123.5	124.8	146.2	159.0	128.4	114.3	84.0
Other manufactures	19.0	206.8	213.9	221.4	203.3	220.2	149.1	125.5
Transportation	6.4	95.2	94.0	91.0	80.9	76.8	75.4	85.3
Construction	2.8	58.1	46.1	48.3	73.8	66.7	154.2	54.7
Trade	25.9	123.9	124.9	121.0	111.6	114.0	115.9	104.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.0	139.4	144.8	139.7	132.9	124.9	101.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	59.5	377.1	371.1	433.5	443.8	358.5	193.0	143.1
Lumber products	7.4	135.4	131.8	131.9	111.1	124.1	133.5	105.5
Other manufactures	52.1	506.7	498.5	590.5	619.0	471.9	222.0	161.2
Communications	3.4	135.1	131.7	123.3	118.5	122.2	111.6	111.8
Transportation	9.6	122.8	121.0	114.8	91.8	88.1	84.4	97.1
Construction	4.7	100.7	91.8	89.9	116.2	103.0	98.3	58.3
Services	5.0	188.2	185.2	175.1	159.8	138.0	139.0	133.8
Trade	17.8	187.4	183.7	175.7	161.2	160.5	161.7	145.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	232.2	228.1	247.0	245.2	209.7	147.4	122.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,086,654	35,837,562	32.98	123.2	124.4	134.4	156.3	157.2	167.7
Animal products - edible	45,794	1,398,004	30.53	129.8	126.4	136.1	156.2	151.4	158.3
Fur and products	3,412	97,753	28.65	115.8	114.1	102.6	126.3	128.4	115.5
Leather and products	29,007	693,748	23.92	101.9	102.3	100.4	130.1	132.6	126.2
Boots and shoes	17,816	408,942	22.95	98.6	97.9	96.4	129.0	132.7	124.4
Lumber and its products	70,489	1,970,360	27.95	107.4	103.3	105.9	141.0	134.4	137.9
Rough and dressed lumber	39,336	1,124,197	28.58	95.6	90.5	92.8	129.0	120.4	125.5
Furniture	12,067	321,857	26.67	115.1	113.1	116.0	127.9	126.0	129.6
Other lumber products	19,086	524,306	27.47	137.0	134.5	137.0	191.2	187.0	184.3
Plant products - edible	52,579	1,424,405	27.09	119.4	116.3	121.9	142.0	136.6	138.4
Pulp and paper products	90,774	3,060,681	33.72	113.3	110.3	106.9	129.5	126.1	121.0
Pulp and paper	40,407	1,486,023	36.78	110.2	106.4	103.9	129.7	125.6	121.9
Paper products	17,138	457,245	26.68	130.8	127.6	124.7	141.5	140.1	133.6
Printing and publishing	33,229	1,117,413	33.63	109.4	107.7	103.0	125.1	121.8	115.4
Rubber products	22,815	735,976	32.26	134.5	134.5	122.0	184.9	186.8	161.8
Textile products	137,002	3,235,884	23.62	98.6	99.0	98.2	121.8	123.9	116.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,097	1,196,075	24.36	92.5	92.3	92.2	119.0	120.4	112.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,723	526,248	24.23	85.4	85.3	88.0	107.1	107.5	103.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,350	302,409	24.49	91.6	90.4	89.9	124.9	121.6	119.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,611	280,900	24.19	105.1	106.1	100.9	135.9	146.2	121.8
Hosiery and knit goods	22,241	462,732	20.81	102.5	101.7	102.5	117.4	119.5	114.9
Garments and personal furnishings	49,685	1,179,601	23.74	102.6	103.4	101.4	127.0	130.1	120.8
Other textile products	15,979	397,476	24.87	100.2	102.7	100.8	120.6	122.4	119.4
Tobacco	10,098	236,703	23.44	114.0	116.1	115.5	148.5	161.5	146.0
Beverages	14,789	514,182	34.77	129.2	126.1	120.0	151.1	149.7	141.6
Chemicals	59,983	2,081,532	34.70	133.2	154.4	171.6	171.9	199.3	201.3
Clay, glass and stone products	16,251	505,105	31.08	106.3	103.7	104.3	134.7	131.7	128.4
Electric light and power	19,659	724,115	36.83	102.9	98.6	97.2	117.4	113.0	112.0
Electrical apparatus	42,872	1,437,654	33.53	136.7	134.9	155.8	168.1	166.6	184.7
Iron and steel products	385,143	14,689,159	38.14	141.7	143.9	166.6	180.2	181.0	207.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,527	1,238,072	36.93	115.2	114.8	119.6	134.3	134.4	139.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,078	835,056	36.18	96.1	95.8	99.0	117.9	115.9	118.1
Agricultural implements	11,969	412,032	34.42	134.1	131.9	117.6	178.9	180.0	155.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	154,822	6,125,468	39.56	134.5	138.2	168.5	168.3	168.8	203.7
Automobiles and parts	41,552	1,671,187	40.22	108.1	108.4	114.1	115.4	116.4	130.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,557	2,530,860	39.82	313.0	308.4	358.7	423.5	423.1	484.7
Heating appliances	6,053	196,005	32.38	119.4	121.4	105.6	146.1	144.0	129.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,533	647,305	39.15	114.8	117.0	128.7	144.8	142.0	160.1
Foundry and machine shop products	9,970	364,050	36.51	98.5	98.6	100.3	160.9	164.8	165.2
Other iron and steel products	65,634	2,340,311	35.66	143.0	148.9	175.9	187.8	192.8	225.1
Non-Ferrous metal products	49,022	1,757,105	35.84	119.3	129.1	153.4	151.4	159.3	188.0
Non-Metallic mineral products	17,042	662,242	38.86	124.4	120.0	122.8	142.8	138.5	138.4
Miscellaneous	19,923	612,954	30.77	155.1	155.8	171.5	220.9	223.6	247.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	55,730	1,536,607	27.57	116.6	127.0	110.8	161.6	170.7	151.2
<b>MINING</b>	68,975	2,711,449	39.31	82.7	81.6	86.4	103.1	98.4	103.3
Coal	25,255	1,007,988	39.91	100.1	100.8	104.8	157.1	144.3	149.3
Metallic ores	31,711	1,316,783	41.52	66.4	66.5	72.5	76.5	75.9	81.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,009	386,678	32.20	111.7	101.4	102.7	144.5	132.9	134.8
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	31,814	989,835	31.11	122.1	118.8	113.2	140.4	138.6	127.2
Telegraphs	7,503	236,091	31.47	113.2	109.8	113.7	141.5	138.7	129.7
Telephones	24,240	751,483	31.00	124.8	121.6	113.0	139.6	138.2	126.4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	163,098	6,307,876	38.68	127.8	127.4	125.4	154.0	152.1	143.8
Street railways and cartage	49,253	1,696,347	34.44	131.5	130.2	127.6	155.2	153.1	147.9
Steam railways	87,697	3,793,475	43.26	125.4	125.6	123.8	154.2	151.1	140.5
Shipping and stevedoring	26,148	818,054	31.29	124.1	124.7	125.6	150.1	155.1	150.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	144,336	4,401,626	30.49	81.1	74.2	79.4	108.4	97.0	103.6
Building	43,504	1,470,360	33.80	69.8	64.3	64.3	81.8	76.1	74.9
Highway	58,515	1,649,471	28.19	81.5	73.1	83.9	117.6	100.6	120.7
Railway	42,317	1,281,895	30.29	95.6	89.2	93.1	149.2	134.8	135.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	52,080	1,025,551	19.69	122.2	118.4	121.5	150.6	145.3	143.9
Hotels and restaurants	34,645	649,279	18.74	128.5	125.1	126.3	163.5	156.3	157.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,435	376,272	21.58	112.4	111.4	114.2	132.5	129.9	126.0
<b>TRADE</b>	189,438	5,153,477	27.20	109.7	109.1	102.8	126.8	124.1	117.2
Retail	138,483	3,463,102	25.01	108.0	107.8	101.8	125.2	122.5	118.0
Wholesale	50,955	1,690,375	33.17	115.9	114.5	106.7	130.2	127.6	120.0
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,792,125	57,963,883	32.34	114.9	114.8	120.0	144.5	143.3	148.1
<b>FINANCE</b>	67,117	2,261,859	33.70	111.6	111.1	108.3	130.5	129.7	123.1
Banks and Trust Companies	38,636	1,146,542	29.68	119.7	119.5	116.8	136.0	135.6	126.8
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	2,363	88,559	37.48	154.8	144.6	113.4	190.1	177.5	142.1
Insurance	26,118	1,026,758	39.31	99.2	98.8	97.4	121.8	121.1	118.3
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,859,242	60,225,742	32.39	114.8	114.7	119.5	143.9	142.7	147.0



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1945	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
					July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	
			\$	\$							
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	56,011	1,808,778	32.29	130.6	132.3	143.0	182.6	182.7	199.5	
	Lumber products	5,374	132,869	24.72	103.3	110.7	127.6	143.7	145.0	181.8	
	Pulp and paper	5,604	189,925	33.89	107.7	106.6	100.7	139.1	133.0	126.0	
	Iron and steel	27,790	1,041,679	37.48	168.2	169.9	197.5	231.3	233.7	269.8	
	Logging	4,533	118,599	26.16	75.7	105.9	112.8	130.2	179.1	167.4	
	Mining	15,687	590,589	37.65	87.2	86.9	90.5	143.5	131.0	136.8	
	Transportation	16,805	598,185	35.60	169.1	187.9	169.6	206.8	227.5	193.7	
	Construction	24,132	656,232	27.19	100.9	93.4	104.6	143.7	127.2	149.5	
	Trade	13,465	328,622	24.41	117.7	118.1	106.5	140.1	137.4	125.7	
	- All Industries	136,352	4,223,352	31.00	116.6	118.8	123.2	165.5	164.2	170.3	
Quebec	Manufacturing	360,318	11,317,778	31.41	123.7	127.3	138.2	162.4	169.0	175.9	
	Lumber products	17,939	452,914	25.25	109.2	99.6	103.3	166.1	154.1	153.4	
	Pulp and paper	33,808	1,135,893	33.60	114.1	111.3	109.0	131.8	129.9	124.6	
	Textile products	72,783	1,663,472	22.86	101.1	102.6	100.7	124.2	131.1	118.2	
	Chemicals	29,581	1,023,432	34.60	136.0	166.9	196.1	178.7	215.3	229.3	
	Iron and steel	105,218	4,079,442	38.77	160.9	164.6	190.8	210.9	214.5	234.9	
	Logging	20,056	471,823	23.53	92.8	106.3	97.2	159.2	175.0	146.9	
	Mining	12,624	441,590	34.98	92.9	92.3	101.0	104.9	105.5	112.6	
	Communications	7,991	271,761	34.01	124.2	122.3	112.7	135.3	133.7	123.3	
	Transportation	42,778	1,611,529	37.67	123.2	122.4	121.1	148.6	147.3	136.9	
	Construction	39,429	1,163,495	29.51	77.7	70.0	77.2	104.7	92.6	98.5	
	Services	14,503	284,715	19.63	132.5	127.2	131.9	158.1	154.6	158.6	
	Trade	44,378	1,208,436	27.23	109.8	109.3	103.8	125.8	123.4	117.3	
	- All Industries	542,077	16,771,127	30.94	115.4	117.2	124.2	149.4	152.4	155.2	
	Ontario	Manufacturing	508,395	17,186,084	33.80	116.9	117.3	125.3	144.3	143.6	153.8
		Lumber products	24,948	676,564	27.12	114.7	110.5	111.1	146.7	139.1	138.0
		Plant products - edible	27,918	749,635	26.85	120.8	116.4	126.4	139.2	131.7	136.6
Pulp and paper		39,505	1,317,720	33.36	114.7	110.8	106.7	127.9	123.4	118.2	
Textile products		53,776	1,346,931	25.05	94.1	93.0	93.6	117.3	114.9	113.6	
Chemicals		24,737	858,133	34.69	123.7	137.5	138.2	156.4	170.8	163.8	
Electrical apparatus		30,183	1,006,688	33.35	138.4	135.8	145.2	165.5	163.8	167.7	
Iron and steel		189,666	7,207,462	38.00	119.4	121.6	138.8	147.4	147.7	171.7	
Non-ferrous metal products		28,848	1,043,343	36.17	117.8	121.3	132.9	157.6	159.0	172.2	
Logging		18,892	427,465	22.63	187.4	186.0	120.8	233.6	231.7	156.1	
Mining		20,436	823,723	40.31	66.4	66.2	69.0	76.2	76.0	78.0	
Communications		11,869	381,814	32.17	121.0	116.6	110.7	142.5	139.7	126.0	
Transportation		47,890	1,863,755	38.92	126.9	125.1	122.7	146.6	144.5	136.8	
Construction		42,422	1,364,568	32.17	73.7	68.3	65.7	94.8	86.3	81.4	
Services		20,499	397,722	19.40	116.1	112.1	118.4	145.0	139.2	138.2	
Trade		74,103	2,034,593	27.46	105.0	104.5	97.6	121.1	118.6	111.2	
- All Industries		744,596	24,479,724	32.88	111.5	110.9	114.3	135.2	133.5	137.9	
Prairie Provinces		Manufacturing	71,178	2,262,866	31.79	127.7	127.9	139.7	155.2	153.2	164.5
		Animal products - edible	13,435	394,574	29.37	149.8	149.3	177.6	169.9	167.4	195.4
		Lumber products	4,014	106,112	26.44	104.3	100.6	103.7	128.5	122.5	126.3
	Plant products - edible	6,163	174,464	28.31	138.3	133.0	140.2	155.4	147.9	149.6	
	Textile products	4,966	107,675	21.68	116.2	116.5	114.7	138.3	133.4	127.3	
	Iron and steel	22,520	817,250	36.29	117.1	117.5	140.2	156.8	153.0	176.8	
	Mining	12,354	525,286	42.52	113.2	112.6	118.8	143.4	136.4	140.9	
	Communications	5,040	146,776	29.12	118.8	115.8	112.0	134.1	132.8	121.7	
	Transportation	38,210	1,584,764	41.48	122.4	119.8	122.4	151.0	143.5	140.9	
	Construction	25,814	800,005	30.99	77.6	68.6	77.9	109.7	94.7	109.1	
	Services	8,230	161,559	19.63	114.3	112.4	113.0	132.0	134.7	128.8	
	Trade	38,124	1,052,352	27.60	112.6	112.3	107.2	128.8	126.3	120.0	
	- All Industries	200,075	6,558,293	32.78	112.7	110.5	115.7	140.6	134.9	139.1	
	British Columbia	Manufacturing	90,752	3,262,056	35.94	159.6	155.5	173.4	202.7	195.2	218.6
Animal products - edible		5,971	193,504	32.41	125.6	110.6	119.5	155.0	138.2	145.1	
Lumber products		18,214	601,901	33.05	98.4	96.1	96.8	123.3	119.0	123.4	
Plant products - edible		5,219	144,739	27.73	137.3	129.0	137.8	174.0	159.4	173.5	
Pulp and paper		7,447	268,803	36.10	111.1	108.3	110.4	125.7	121.5	122.8	
Iron and steel		39,949	1,543,326	38.63	335.1	333.0	403.6	434.8	429.7	519.0	
Non-ferrous metal products		3,162	136,316	43.11	95.8	93.4	101.9	117.5	103.8	107.3	
Logging		11,124	494,035	44.41	121.1	121.6	128.1	136.5	134.5	147.7	
Mining		7,874	330,261	41.94	78.1	71.9	78.3	94.4	81.0	91.7	
Transportation		17,415	649,643	37.30	129.2	125.0	125.5	161.3	157.5	155.4	
Construction		12,539	417,226	33.27	98.9	95.6	103.9	129.5	122.8	140.6	
Services		6,028	135,425	22.47	133.9	130.6	122.8	167.9	161.6	150.2	
Trade		19,368	529,474	27.34	116.6	114.4	109.9	142.4	137.6	132.8	
- All Industries		169,115	5,931,387	35.07	133.7	130.1	139.1	165.8	159.2	172.7	



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	195,445	6,469,078	33.10	128.0	130.8	144.4	165.7	170.3	180.1
Plant products - edible	8,480	237,183	27.97	100.8	101.2	97.8	128.3	128.8	122.6
Pulp and paper	9,964	312,415	31.35	123.3	121.6	118.1	136.4	134.4	127.7
Textiles	32,368	784,703	24.24	99.6	102.6	101.5	122.6	131.4	118.8
Tobacco	6,189	153,941	24.87	106.0	108.9	110.6	152.2	164.8	151.4
Iron and steel	73,951	2,932,143	39.65	160.9	163.0	195.0	208.0	208.3	234.1
Communications	4,046	158,218	39.10	127.1	126.0	111.8	133.9	132.7	123.5
Transportation	14,749	502,582	34.08	119.5	111.8	118.1	145.2	138.9	133.0
Construction	10,224	328,007	32.08	91.2	85.6	77.7	113.5	106.9	92.1
Services	10,541	218,384	20.72	130.1	130.9	129.4	156.5	157.9	155.3
Trade	34,628	975,869	28.18	111.4	111.3	106.7	125.8	123.8	118.0
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	269,733	8,655,516	32.09	123.2	124.5	133.3	155.3	157.5	162.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	23,966	736,087	30.71	149.5	152.3	191.8	211.7	231.8	275.6
Chemicals	5,306	173,129	32.63	122.3	135.0	229.0	224.5	274.9	373.7
Iron and steel	7,317	283,977	38.81	289.4	287.6	403.7	381.8	409.3	541.6
Transportation	1,184	37,880	31.99	128.8	130.6	124.3	157.9	157.8	145.5
Construction	2,225	62,679	28.17	96.3	95.6	95.9	151.7	154.9	153.5
Services	1,450	25,373	17.50	130.0	123.9	128.0	166.1	154.2	151.7
Trade	4,156	97,232	23.40	125.6	120.4	113.1	146.3	136.6	130.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	33,345	970,684	29.12	138.9	139.8	165.0	193.1	205.5	233.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	178,129	6,158,400	34.57	127.4	127.7	143.0	162.7	160.0	176.1
Plant products - edible	12,618	329,231	26.09	114.8	111.8	115.4	125.6	119.2	117.8
Pulp and paper	17,410	579,062	33.26	114.5	110.8	107.1	129.2	124.5	119.3
Textiles	19,354	527,166	27.24	97.8	97.1	97.4	124.8	121.4	123.4
Chemicals	11,951	406,624	34.02	152.4	166.7	172.7	197.7	210.4	202.7
Electrical apparatus	14,079	472,509	33.56	149.4	146.4	161.2	180.4	179.1	183.7
Iron and steel	50,836	1,949,012	38.34	142.7	143.6	188.3	190.6	190.1	242.7
Communications	3,686	142,674	38.71	124.1	120.3	109.2	139.5	138.6	121.1
Transportation	9,735	334,033	34.31	133.7	131.0	127.7	152.3	150.3	143.3
Construction	7,137	256,712	35.97	86.3	81.3	69.7	98.8	90.5	80.0
Services	10,260	213,689	20.83	108.3	108.2	120.3	141.1	137.7	140.5
Trade	37,776	1,120,052	29.65	107.0	106.4	101.0	122.0	119.8	112.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	246,847	8,232,112	33.35	121.9	121.6	130.3	151.4	148.5	157.2
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	9,985	319,564	32.00	99.4	100.4	115.7	127.9	129.3	145.6
Pulp and paper	3,076	99,799	32.44	109.5	106.9	109.4	124.0	122.4	122.6
Iron and steel	2,546	90,804	35.67	76.1	84.3	111.4	120.6	133.2	171.1
Construction	1,889	56,074	29.68	76.7	73.3	76.5	97.4	94.6	94.6
Services	2,486	42,830	17.23	137.6	128.1	126.3	172.4	157.0	152.9
Trade	5,126	124,317	24.25	119.3	115.7	110.3	138.8	133.2	124.2
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,443	609,367	28.42	107.2	105.6	111.6	131.9	130.2	134.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	48,553	1,655,296	34.09	110.1	110.3	117.5	133.2	130.2	139.5
Textiles	6,664	157,350	23.61	96.2	94.6	96.6	113.6	111.5	110.1
Electrical apparatus	6,401	222,761	34.80	122.9	121.9	132.3	161.6	161.1	174.5
Iron and steel	23,399	903,349	38.61	107.3	108.3	120.0	130.4	126.3	141.2
Construction	1,944	64,328	33.09	77.4	69.1	47.9	96.1	87.7	63.9
Trade	4,852	127,114	26.20	108.8	109.0	101.4	122.2	119.2	116.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	58,334	1,931,217	33.11	109.4	109.1	113.5	131.5	128.2	134.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	32,224	1,312,449	40.73	115.3	117.0	126.1	119.2	121.7	143.8
Iron and steel	25,901	1,094,621	42.26	110.1	113.2	125.9	114.3	117.7	144.6
Construction	790	29,664	37.55	124.2	112.7	115.7	157.5	145.5	146.1
Trade	1,965	51,630	26.27	124.8	126.3	119.5	122.9	123.0	114.4
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	36,780	1,456,547	39.60	116.1	117.4	125.5	121.7	123.7	143.6
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,739	1,043,768	30.94	124.2	126.1	137.1	151.5	150.2	160.1
Animal products - edible	4,946	153,079	30.95	133.7	132.2	161.0	158.7	155.5	185.2
Textiles	4,107	87,839	21.39	118.2	118.5	116.8	135.6	131.6	121.5
Chemicals	2,178	72,326	33.21	350.5	496.5	589.8	485.3	624.5	684.1
Iron and steel	10,941	393,909	36.00	111.1	112.2	130.6	148.9	143.0	161.1
Communications	1,453	37,710	25.95	115.5	112.1	100.5	109.1	108.7	104.3
Transportation	3,790	129,453	34.16	131.3	129.7	125.5	152.5	150.4	138.2
Construction	1,638	55,397	33.82	37.6	29.8	31.2	42.1	33.0	36.6
Services	3,055	54,552	17.86	125.0	122.4	125.8	146.6	141.0	142.6
Trade	15,241	429,316	28.17	111.0	111.9	108.4	127.9	127.1	121.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	58,947	1,751,108	29.71	113.7	114.1	118.5	133.2	131.1	134.1
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	50,039	1,816,800	36.31	203.4	200.2	233.3	261.8	253.3	302.1
Lumber products	6,236	203,962	32.70	103.2	100.5	100.5	120.2	114.9	123.1
Iron and steel	29,731	1,157,127	38.92	359.2	356.6	458.0	471.0	461.2	585.6
Communications	2,890	77,813	26.92	124.3	121.2	113.4	136.3	134.9	128.9
Transportation	8,039	281,209	34.98	146.7	144.6	137.2	165.6	167.8	158.8
Construction	3,927	137,588	35.04	127.1	115.9	113.5	158.2	143.6	141.9
Services	4,217	97,521	23.13	137.4	135.2	109.2	172.1	168.5	155.6
Trade	14,936	419,507	28.02	116.3	114.5	109.5	144.2	139.0	133.3
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	84,054	2,829,647	33.66	164.1	160.7	174.1	208.7	202.5	224.3

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at July 1 and June 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, June 1, 1945 and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1945	June 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
					July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944
<b>Halifax</b>			\$	\$						
-Manufacturing	11,381	389,433	34.22	35.82	157.5	155.5	170.9	232.5	240.3	273.7
Plant products - edible	931	19,859	21.33	21.58	70.1	68.7	75.5	90.8	90.0	94.5
Iron and steel	7,328	272,811	37.23	39.82	256.7	253.5	262.6	350.5	370.2	407.7
Transportation	3,961	114,240	28.94	30.14	336.1	352.1	410.0	380.3	416.4	438.9
Construction	2,347	73,319	31.24	32.53	107.1	96.2	110.9	110.9	103.7	119.1
Services	1,100	18,630	16.94	16.52	101.0	98.4	99.6	112.8	107.2	111.1
Trade	4,452	107,710	24.19	23.02	119.4	122.7	114.3	135.2	132.3	126.5
- All Industries	25,039	757,962	30.27	30.99	145.4	144.7	156.2	191.0	194.6	208.6
<b>Saint John</b>										
-Manufacturing	6,564	218,111	33.23	33.39	130.1	126.6	141.4	199.3	194.9	194.8
Iron and steel	2,462	102,274	41.54	41.85	164.3	160.6	189.0	277.6	273.4	281.7
Trade	2,488	64,665	25.99	25.23	92.0	96.2	90.2	120.3	122.2	114.2
- All Industries	12,728	381,734	29.99	29.84	121.3	133.5	126.5	171.1	187.3	167.1
<b>Sherbrooke</b>										
-Manufacturing	7,482	198,441	26.52	26.60	104.5	107.2	105.7	132.9	136.8	124.0
Textiles	4,102	93,355	22.76	23.59	96.5	97.3	99.9	119.4	124.8	113.3
Iron and steel	2,105	72,015	34.21	32.04	105.5	116.5	112.3	138.2	143.0	133.5
- All Industries	9,170	241,696	26.36	26.42	104.2	105.6	105.4	130.9	133.0	122.0
<b>Three Rivers</b>										
-Manufacturing	8,216	243,882	29.68	30.43	136.0	148.1	127.6	147.8	165.1	137.8
Pulp and paper	3,038	109,079	35.90	36.68	118.6	112.9	99.0	131.6	127.9	112.5
Textiles	2,165	39,367	18.18	18.74	93.0	93.5	82.2	97.5	101.0	94.2
- All Industries	10,614	302,180	28.47	29.25	132.9	143.7	120.6	148.5	164.9	135.9
<b>Kitchener</b>										
-Manufacturing	14,453	427,705	29.59	29.55	119.9	116.2	108.6	154.7	149.7	136.9
<b>Waterloo</b>										
Animal products - edible	1,285	40,018	31.14	29.32	119.2	113.5	110.1	151.5	138.2	135.6
Leather products	1,535	46,656	30.39	30.04	92.3	91.7	93.1	124.9	122.5	122.4
Lumber products	1,410	42,006	29.79	29.21	111.8	108.5	103.4	143.9	137.0	143.7
Rubber products	4,951	148,996	30.09	30.10	149.1	144.4	123.6	187.6	181.8	146.3
Textiles	1,524	34,331	22.53	23.12	88.3	85.4	90.9	112.5	111.8	108.8
Iron and steel	1,376	46,333	33.67	33.34	136.0	133.6	147.9	164.4	159.9	176.2
- All Industries	16,957	506,363	29.86	29.79	114.0	110.8	107.1	149.1	144.6	135.0
<b>London</b>										
-Manufacturing	14,774	447,880	30.32	30.44	127.9	122.6	126.8	154.9	149.2	150.0
Plant products - edible	1,861	48,609	26.12	25.90	117.1	116.8	123.4	139.5	138.1	147.1
Pulp and paper	1,763	50,118	28.43	29.11	112.5	106.3	107.5	120.8	116.8	115.4
Textiles	1,323	26,960	20.38	19.81	80.2	75.8	88.1	86.8	79.8	92.7
Iron and Steel	5,067	174,485	34.44	34.18	175.8	168.3	166.3	218.7	207.9	204.0
Trade	2,607	70,186	26.92	26.21	108.5	107.6	95.4	120.1	115.9	103.7
- All Industries	21,321	641,952	30.11	30.11	119.9	116.3	123.3	143.3	138.9	146.1
<b>Ft. William</b>										
-Manufacturing	10,098	392,175	38.94	36.37	112.0	110.4	129.6	162.4	149.9	190.6
<b>Pt. Arthur</b>										
Pulp and paper	1,972	72,012	36.52	36.66	125.6	120.5	105.9	124.6	120.0	117.1
Iron and steel	7,147	287,948	40.29	36.82	105.8	105.1	134.6	173.6	158.0	218.8
Transportation	2,115	80,391	38.01	38.07	151.2	142.4	139.7	139.0	131.0	127.2
Trade	1,323	32,965	24.92	24.58	98.8	97.1	87.3	114.6	111.1	103.9
- All Industries	14,599	533,710	36.56	34.80	104.1	101.9	115.3	142.2	132.5	158.8
<b>Regina</b>										
-Manufacturing	2,754	87,180	31.66	31.85	126.4	129.4	132.0	135.3	139.3	145.0
Animal products - edible	628	18,147	28.90	27.83	159.9	165.0	168.6	163.1	162.1	175.8
Iron and steel	715	22,818	31.91	33.27	103.3	115.8	94.1	115.0	134.3	124.0
Trade	3,963	100,295	25.31	24.62	115.8	117.1	106.0	131.8	129.6	120.8
- All Industries	10,041	279,698	27.86	27.62	111.1	112.1	113.6	134.8	134.8	130.1
<b>Saskatoon</b>										
-Manufacturing	2,253	61,594	27.34	27.04	185.0	178.0	176.5	188.7	179.6	179.0
Animal products - edible	1,103	26,169	23.73	23.68	303.9	290.9	288.4	273.2	261.1	270.7
Trade	2,373	61,608	25.96	25.44	111.0	108.3	102.7	136.1	130.1	122.3
- All Industries	6,388	167,561	26.23	26.02	128.3	123.6	124.6	152.8	146.1	142.3
<b>Calgary</b>										
-Manufacturing	8,085	280,486	34.69	34.37	145.0	144.9	149.8	163.2	161.6	175.4
Animal products - edible	1,297	37,911	29.23	29.11	141.6	141.9	171.1	147.2	146.9	177.6
Plant products - edible	810	23,905	29.51	29.74	111.6	107.1	119.2	135.4	130.9	130.9
Iron and steel	2,810	106,460	37.89	36.77	151.6	155.8	173.8	208.4	207.8	224.1
Construction	791	25,364	32.07	33.36	44.8	37.6	37.1	70.0	61.2	55.3
Trade	5,326	149,926	28.15	28.04	107.0	105.3	106.1	122.4	120.1	122.2
- All Industries	17,925	571,610	31.89	31.74	116.5	114.6	117.2	139.6	136.6	138.8
<b>Edmonton</b>										
-Manufacturing	6,732	211,665	31.44	31.39	124.6	122.7	156.2	156.8	154.2	200.3
Animal products - edible	2,811	87,276	31.05	31.45	145.8	145.9	250.0	172.9	175.3	194.4
Iron and steel	1,260	45,935	36.46	35.93	103.0	97.2	247.2	145.6	135.4	404.1
Construction	1,426	48,207	33.81	35.70	146.7	130.9	142.4	186.5	175.8	191.5
Trade	5,040	132,929	26.37	25.64	139.1	138.6	124.0	155.4	150.5	134.8
- All Industries	16,925	499,078	29.49	29.29	124.8	122.4	134.0	152.0	148.1	162.7
<b>Victoria</b>										
-Manufacturing	9,658	341,381	35.35	36.62	254.7	249.0	238.0	310.2	314.3	307.1
Lumber products	1,168	38,199	32.70	33.49	113.8	110.2	121.6	138.2	137.1	154.0
Iron and steel	6,631	245,381	37.01	38.73	501.9	499.3	464.1	606.2	631.2	602.4
Transportation	902	31,326	34.73	34.92	165.7	149.0	151.6	182.1	164.7	155.1
Trade	2,228	53,184	23.87	23.53	108.7	106.9	102.9	123.0	119.3	114.7
- All Industries	15,125	488,036	32.27	32.87	179.2	172.7	168.8	231.5	227.4	225.3









72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**AUGUST, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in July

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
October 3, 1945

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JULY, 1945.

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Dominion Statistician: S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Tor.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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NOTE: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment generally in the Dominion showed a contraction at the beginning of August, this was the first decline indicated at midsummer in the years since 1938, although previously the tendency at Aug. 1 had been downward in seven of the years since 1920. The 15,439 establishments participating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls reported the release of 5,891 workers, reducing their staffs by 0.3 p.c. to 1,787,952 at the beginning of August. The shrinkage took place largely in manufacturing, in which there were important losses of a contra-seasonal character, some 16,100 workers being laid off by the co-operating factories. The movement in the non-manufacturing division as a whole was upward, notably in construction, but the expansion therein was not sufficient to offset the contraction in manufacturing. On the whole, however, the gains in the non-manufacturing groups approximated, or rather exceeded, the average in the experience of pre-war years.

Within the manufacturing division, there was a considerable recession in the production of durable manufactured goods, from which more than 13,400 persons were released by the reporting employers; of these, over 12,000 were let out by the iron and steel industries. In the production of non-durable goods, the general loss exceeded 3,500; in this category, there was a falling-off of some 5,350 workers in chemical plants, but vegetable foods and some other classes showed improvement. The trend was also favourable in central electric stations, which combine with the durable and the non-durable goods industries to form the total of manufactures as used in these bulletins.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported a reduction which was below-average for the time of year. Decreases were also indicated in mining and trade, that in the former being contra-seasonal in character. On the other hand, improvement was shown in services, transportation, communications and construction. The greatest increase was that of more than 8,600 workers in construction, in which the gain approximated the average at the time of year.

Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1945 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together With Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1945, with Comparative Figures for Aug. 1, 1944 and Aug. 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of				
		Aug. 1, 1945				Aug. 1, 1945				Employment				
		Aug. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1944	Aug. 1, 1943	Aug. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1944	Aug. 1, 1943	Aug. 1, 1942	Aug. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1944	Aug. 1, 1943	Aug. 1, 1942	
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	135,422	4,154,095	30.68	30.99	30.09	28.23	115.7	116.6	121.9	127.7	162.6	165.5	168.2	166.1
Prince Edward Island	2,636	67,400	26.67	26.45	28.09	24.93	119.4	120.3	128.9	112.9	144.3	150.4	159.3	132.5
Nova Scotia	80,969	2,554,167	31.54	32.14	31.44	28.67	114.9	116.0	119.5	133.8	161.0	165.4	167.3	171.9
New Brunswick	51,817	1,532,528	29.58	29.42	28.27	27.62	117.3	117.9	125.9	119.1	166.2	168.2	170.5	158.0
Quebec	542,257	16,820,073	31.02	30.87	29.26	27.58	112.6	115.6	125.7	127.7	149.9	149.4	156.4	158.7
Ontario	737,158	24,097,759	32.69	32.87	32.69	31.92	110.3	111.5	114.7	114.2	133.0	135.2	138.3	134.9
Prairie Provinces	204,164	6,550,479	31.99	32.77	31.49	30.30	115.0	112.7	118.2	113.1	140.0	140.6	141.8	131.1
Manitoba	93,321	2,974,802	31.88	32.60	30.90	28.97	113.3	111.4	116.7	112.6	136.1	136.9	136.0	127.6
Saskatchewan	41,584	1,287,662	30.48	31.32	30.12	28.10	113.3	110.4	116.2	108.9	138.1	137.2	139.3	128.9
Alberta	69,259	2,289,015	33.04	33.88	33.09	31.47	118.1	115.8	121.4	116.3	147.3	148.0	151.4	139.7
British Columbia	168,951	5,875,841	34.78	35.07	34.67	35.45	133.5	133.7	137.7	145.1	164.2	165.8	168.9	184.1
CANADA	1,787,982	57,478,047	32.15	32.32	31.63	31.06	114.6	114.9	120.7	121.6	143.2	144.5	148.4	147.5
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	266,589	8,553,990	32.09	31.92	30.96	31.04	121.3	123.4	132.0	133.8	153.4	154.7	160.1	164.6
Quebec City	32,451	964,994	29.73	29.12	29.91	27.63	135.3	138.9	164.5	169.1	191.9	193.1	237.6	227.3
Toronto	238,791	7,864,484	32.93	33.09	32.24	31.97	117.8	121.9	128.7	125.2	144.6	150.2	154.4	149.8
Ottawa	21,078	595,825	28.26	28.42	28.04	27.05	105.4	107.2	113.2	112.6	128.9	131.9	137.2	132.4
Hamilton	57,164	1,905,773	33.34	33.11	33.00	32.60	107.2	109.4	112.2	112.8	129.7	131.6	134.6	135.6
Windsor	36,902	1,428,048	38.70	39.60	43.63	40.44	116.5	116.1	126.0	135.7	119.3	121.7	144.5	142.1
Winnipeg	59,396	1,726,886	29.07	29.71	28.45	27.94	114.6	113.7	119.1	115.5	131.4	133.2	133.5	127.8
Vancouver	83,539	2,856,729	34.20	33.66	34.07	34.60	163.0	164.1	167.4	175.5	210.7	208.7	218.9	234.3
Halifax	24,682	740,049	29.98	30.39	28.77	28.77	141.6	143.4	156.8	175.5	186.4	191.0	187.7	187.7
St. John	12,327	355,964	29.69	29.99	28.86	28.86	117.6	121.3	128.2	128.2	164.0	171.1	176.7	176.7
Sherbrooke	9,210	240,383	26.10	26.38	24.87	24.87	107.6	104.2	108.1	108.1	130.2	131.2	125.3	125.3
Three Rivers	10,213	300,001	29.36	28.45	28.26	28.26	128.0	132.9	129.2	129.2	147.4	148.2	146.6	146.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	17,078	509,271	29.82	29.88	29.17	29.17	114.7	114.0	108.0	108.0	160.0	149.1	138.8	138.8
London	21,453	682,846	30.14	30.14	29.49	29.49	120.7	119.9	121.4	121.4	143.8	142.2	143.8	143.8
Pt. William-Pt. Arthur	14,652	542,242	37.01	36.57	37.80	37.80	104.0	104.1	117.5	117.5	143.8	142.2	163.7	163.7
Regina	9,823	271,512	27.64	27.84	27.21	27.21	108.5	111.1	115.4	115.4	130.6	134.8	129.4	129.4
Saskatoon	6,562	172,200	26.24	26.23	26.21	26.21	131.8	128.3	126.2	126.2	167.0	152.8	145.1	145.1
Calgary	17,988	564,674	31.39	31.89	30.71	30.71	116.9	116.5	119.2	119.2	137.8	139.6	141.6	141.6
Edmonton	17,263	506,268	29.33	29.49	29.33	29.33	127.3	124.8	137.6	137.6	154.1	152.0	165.9	165.9
Victoria	15,283	487,596	31.90	32.27	33.20	33.20	131.0	179.2	171.9	171.9	231.3	231.5	227.2	227.2
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,071,857	35,185,419	32.83	32.94	32.38	31.77	121.5	123.3	133.9	135.5	153.4	156.3	166.8	166.2
Durable Goods 1/	561,341	19,765,670	35.85	36.02	35.34	34.77	129.2	132.4	151.0	158.5	165.4	170.2	190.6	197.2
Non-Durable Goods	500,020	14,665,533	29.33	29.33	28.82	27.82	114.5	115.3	118.7	114.4	141.4	142.5	142.4	133.4
Electric Light and Power	20,496	754,518	36.80	36.83	37.04	35.82	107.3	109.9	99.5	99.1	122.2	117.4	114.4	110.1
Lumber	55,319	1,497,629	27.07	27.57	27.15	26.81	115.7	116.6	98.3	98.0	167.5	161.6	134.3	118.2
Mining	68,229	2,656,452	38.93	39.31	38.04	35.94	81.8	82.7	87.5	89.8	101.0	103.1	105.6	102.3
Communications	32,644	1,017,047	31.16	31.11	30.53	28.99	125.3	122.1	116.2	110.2	144.2	140.4	131.0	117.9
Transportation	185,107	6,337,240	33.38	33.68	32.69	35.63	129.4	127.8	126.2	120.7	154.6	154.0	145.0	135.2
Construction and Maintenance	152,930	4,573,530	29.91	30.52	28.85	29.68	85.8	81.0	89.2	103.4	112.6	108.4	113.0	134.3
Services	82,737	1,037,802	19.68	19.71	19.11	18.64	123.6	122.2	121.7	114.8	152.1	150.6	142.5	133.2
Trade	189,129	5,173,028	27.55	27.19	26.54	25.77	109.3	109.7	103.1	99.8	127.2	126.8	117.3	108.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,787,982	57,478,047	32.15	32.32	31.63	31.06	114.6	114.9	120.7	121.6	143.2	144.5	148.4	147.5
Finance	67,319	2,288,201	33.54	33.70	32.65	31.66	112.0	111.6	108.6	107.5	130.3	130.5	123.2	117.9
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,855,271	59,736,248	32.20	32.37	31.66	31.08	114.5	114.8	120.3	121.0	142.7	143.9	147.4	146.3

1/ This classification comprises the following: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment at Aug. 1 was 175.0, as compared with 175.5 at July 1, 1945, and 184.3 at Aug. 1, 1944. The latest index is the lowest since that for June 1, 1942, but exceeds by almost 49 p.c. the Aug. 1, 1939, index of 117.5. For the seventh consecutive month there was a reduction in the seasonally-adjusted index, which stood at 170.3, as compared with 172.2 at July 1.

Payrolls.- The amounts expended in salaries and wages by the establishments furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries at Aug. 1 aggregated \$57,478,047, giving an average of \$32.15 per employee. At July 1, the sum of \$57,977,540 had been disbursed by these employers, a per capita figure of \$32.32. The average at Aug. 1, 1944, had been \$31.63, while those at Aug. 1 of 1943 and 1942 had been \$31.06 and \$28.62, respectively. The moderate decline in the average earnings at the date under review was due in part to holidays, to curtailment in the amount of overtime worked, and to the fact that the largest reductions in employment took place in the heavy manufacturing industries where the earnings tend to be above average, while among the industries showing expansion, the additions were generally of lower paid workers. In the last 12 months, there have been declines of 3.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls, and of five p.c. in the index of employment, but the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have risen by 1.6 p.c.

If the statistics for financial institutions are added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey indicates a total of 1,855,271 persons in recorded employment, as compared with 1,860,960 at the beginning of July. The aggregate weekly payroll in the nine leading industries, (namely, manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), was \$59,736,248, as compared with \$60,239,399 in the preceding period of observation. The average earnings fell from \$32.37 at July 1 to \$32.20 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.66 at Aug. 1, 1944, and \$31.08 at Aug. 1, 1943.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at July 1, 1945, and Aug. 1, 1944. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that since June 1, 1941, when current data on payrolls first became available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 14.6 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers are higher by 43.2 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1945, amounted to 14.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 42.7 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated: (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work. In a great many cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

**Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.**  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	114.3	130.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	118.5	139.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	118.6	147.0	27.92	116.5	129.9	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	118.1	144.1	28.41	119.7	133.0	133.5	164.3	31.61
May 1	109.5	123.9	116.5	139.5	28.59	120.4	137.0	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	118.5	143.4	29.20	122.6	137.2	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	120.1	145.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	134.9	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	121.6	147.5	28.62	126.4	143.2	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	121.9	148.7	29.29	128.5	148.5	136.5	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	122.6	150.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	123.4	152.0	29.91	130.1	155.3	137.4	172.7	32.52
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	124.6	153.4	30.06	132.0	159.7	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5		
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.9	156.5	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	118.9	148.1	117.2	146.4	31.76	135.5	170.6	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	116.7	148.8	32.27	134.8	172.2	127.5	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	115.8	144.1	32.37	134.2	171.7	126.7	158.7	32.55
May 1	116.5	146.2	114.9	145.4	32.26	132.9	168.1	125.4	161.9	33.59
June 1	118.1	146.0	114.8	143.3	31.90	132.8	166.7	124.4	157.2	32.88
July 1	120.0	148.1	114.9	144.5	31.72	134.4	167.7	123.3	156.3	32.94
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	114.6	143.2	31.63	133.9	166.8	121.5	153.4	32.83
Sept. 1	121.8	149.6	114.6	143.2	31.69	134.6	168.6	121.5	153.4	32.83
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	113.2	169.2	32.36	133.2	169.2	121.5	153.4	32.83
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	131.7	168.1	32.29	131.7	168.1	121.5	153.4	32.83
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	131.0	168.0	32.19	131.0	168.0	121.5	153.4	32.83

**Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.**

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



It may again be pointed out that the influence of the war has brought about particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; despite recent losses, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 21.5 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1945, and that of payrolls had advanced by 53.4 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding the gains of 12.3 p.c. in employment and 29.6 p.c. in payrolls indicated in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit. The factors already mentioned as affecting the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

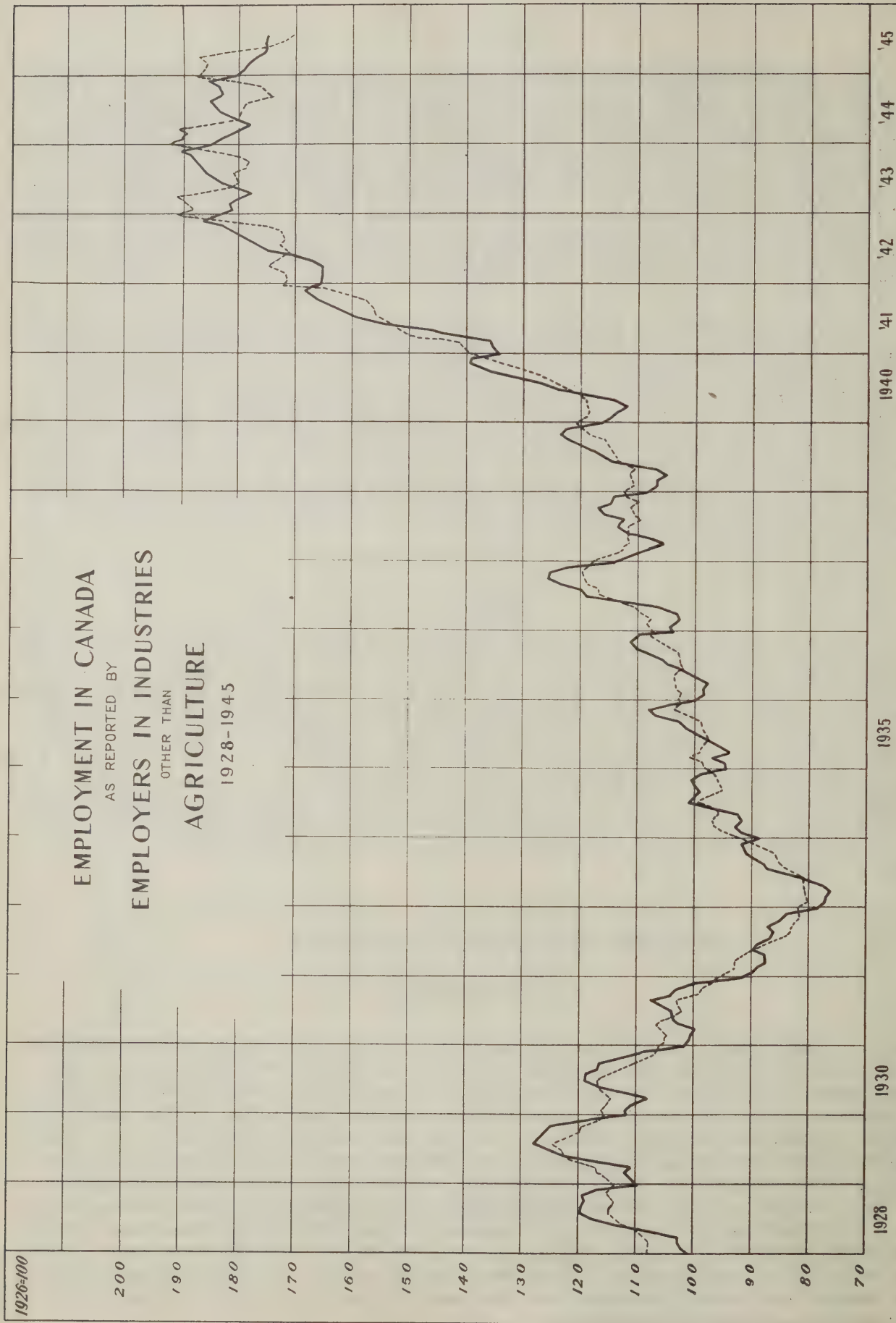
#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1945, and Aug. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.— The trend of employment in manufacturing was downward at Aug. 1, in a contra-seasonal movement such as has been in evidence in only nine of the years since 1920; one of these rather exceptional occasions was in 1944, but the Aug. 1 decline was then considerably smaller than noted at the date under review. A combined working force of 1,071,857 persons was reported by the 8,437 establishments furnishing information, as compared with 1,087,974 at the beginning of July. The decrease of 16,117 employees, or 1.5 p.c., (which was accompanied by a loss of 1.8 p.c. in the indicated payrolls), reduced the index from 207.2 at July 1, to 204.1 at the beginning of August; it was then rather less than in any other month since May 1, 1942, being 9.3 p.c. below that of 225.0 at Aug. 1, 1944. As a result of the curtailment at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index showed its seventh consecutive decline, falling from 202.8 at July 1, to 199.6 at the beginning of August.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



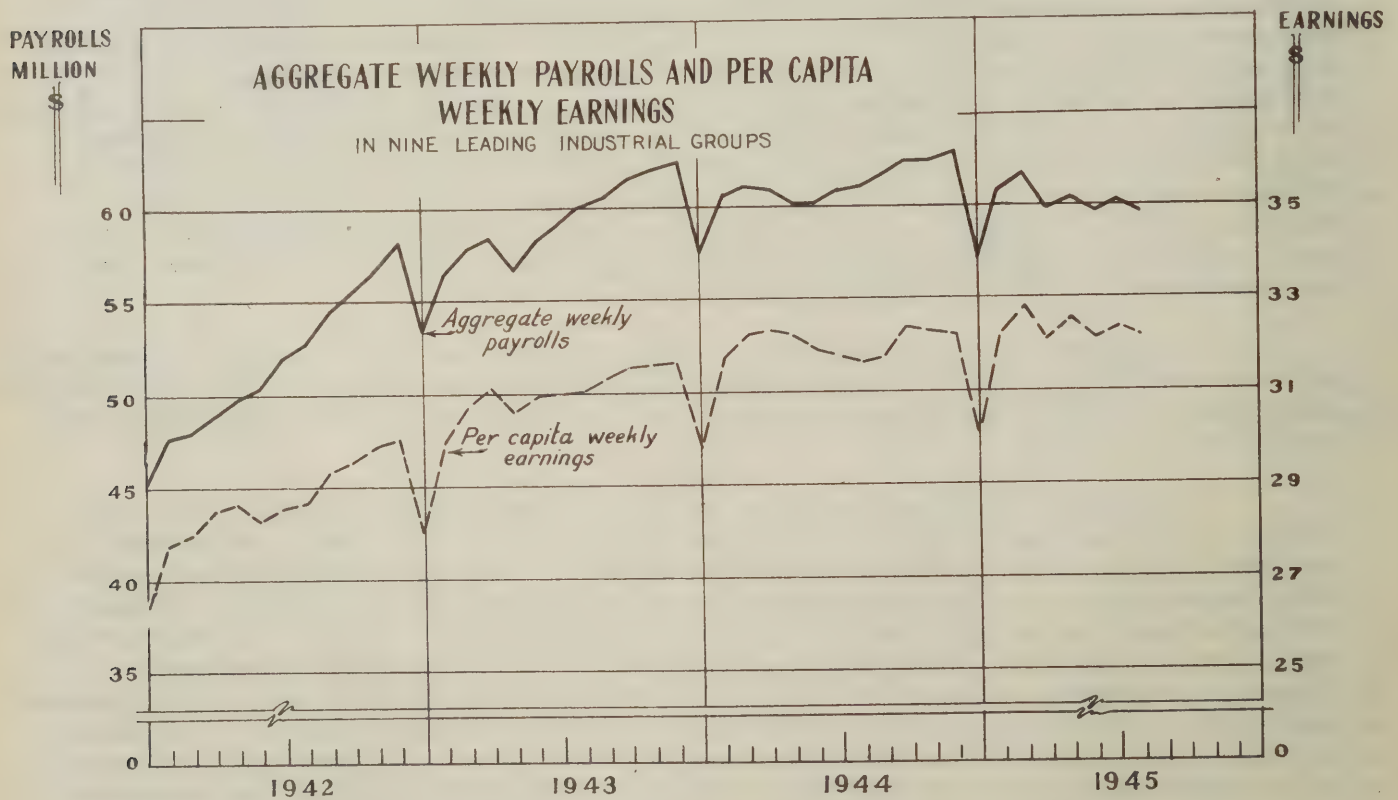
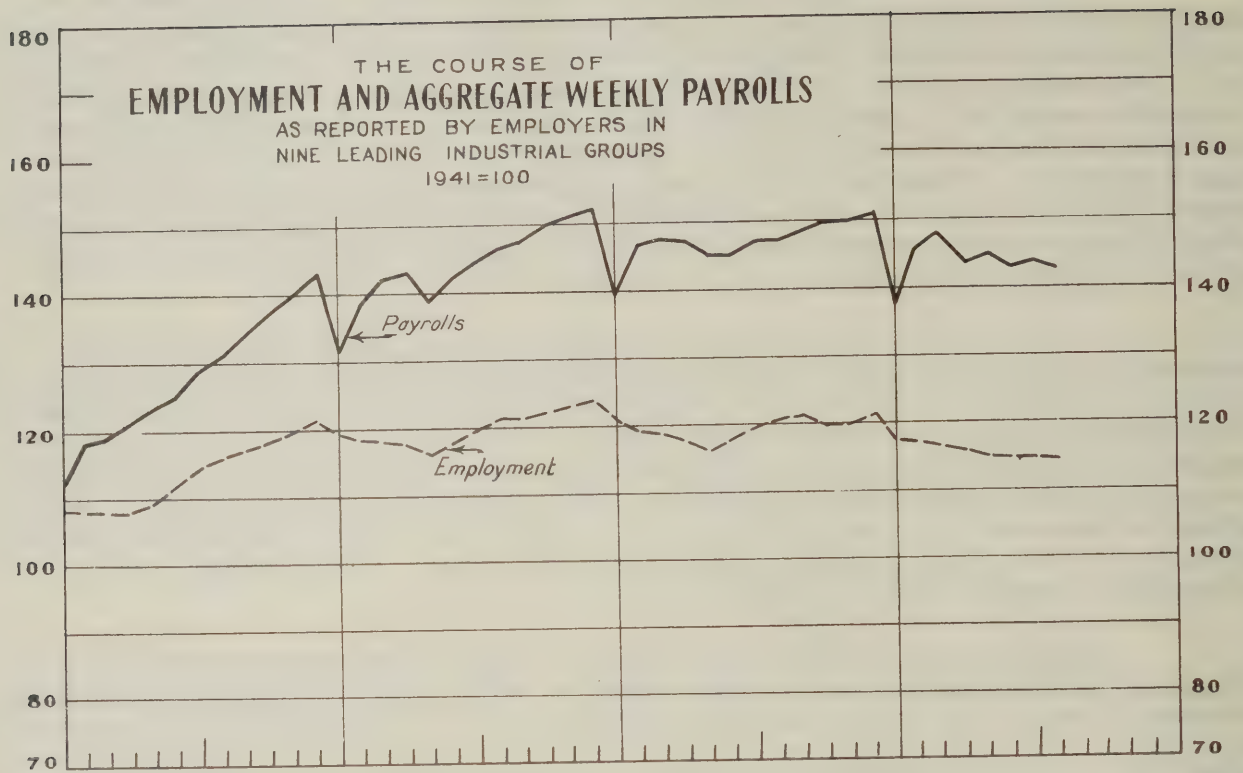
There was a further recession in the production of non-durable manufactured goods at the date under review, the number of employees laid off (viz., 3,537) substantially exceeding the reduction which had been recorded at Aug. 1 in 1944. There was important curtailment in chemical plants, together with larger-than-usual seasonal losses in textiles; an industrial dispute in the meat packing division was largely responsible for a contra-seasonal falling-off in edible animal products. Tobacco factories also released employees. On the other hand, vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing and non-metallic mineral product plants reported heightened activity; the gain in the edible plant group was above-normal for midsummer.

In the durable manufactured goods division, there was a decrease of 13,417 persons, or 2.4 p.c., at the beginning of August, when the reported employees numbered 551,341. The index in this group was lower than in any other month since May 1, 1942. The greatest curtailment at the date under review was in iron and steel, notably in shipyards and plants producing aircraft and firearms. Non-ferrous metals works showed a further considerable reduction, mainly in the munitions branch. Electrical apparatus manufacturing was also quieter. Lumber mills and clay, glass and stone works, on the other hand, reported increased employment. Improvement was also indicated in central electric stations.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.— The manufacturers furnishing data at the beginning of August reported the distribution of \$35,185,419 in salaries and wages, a sum which was less by 1.8 p.c. than that of \$35,838,358 expended by the same firms at July 1. The relatively greater decline in the payrolls than in employment was mainly due to holidays and to reductions in overtime work. The fact that the contraction in employment at Aug. 1 took place to a considerable extent in the more highly-paid heavy manufacturing industries also contributed to the larger loss in the total of salaries and wages than in that of employees. The latest weekly earnings of the typical worker in recorded employment amounted to \$32.83; this was lower than the July 1 figure of \$32.94, but exceeded the averages of \$32.38, \$31.77 and \$29.08 at Aug. 1 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. The latest per capita earnings were the smallest so far reported in 1944, with the exception of those at Jan. 1 and Apr. 1, when the figures had been seriously affected by the year-end and the Easter holidays, respectively.

Based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, the Aug. 1 index of payrolls was 153.4, being 1.8 p.c. below that of 156.2 at July 1, 1945, and eight p.c. lower than that of 166.8 at Aug. 1, 1944; since then, the index of employment has fallen by 9.3 p.c.

Logging.— Moderate curtailment of a seasonal character was noted in logging; the loss was decidedly below-average for the time of year, being also substantially smaller than that indicated at Aug. 1 in any earlier summer since 1937. Statements were tabulated from 570 employers with 55,319 persons on their working forces, as compared with 55,746 at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,497,529, an average of \$27.07 per employee; the payrolls at July 1 had aggregated \$1,536,967, while the per capita figure had then been \$27.57. At Aug. 1, 1944, the mean was \$27.15. As has previously been stated, the reported aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.





The Aug. 1 index of employment stood at 183.2; this was 0.8 p.c. below that at July 1, but was 17.7 p.c. higher than the Aug. 1, 1944, index of 155.6. There was also an increase of 17.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Mining.- Activity in this group was lower than in the month preceding; all branches shared in the decline, which was most pronounced in coal mining. Statistics furnished by 503 operators in the mining industries indicated the employment of 68,229 workers, as compared with 68,975 at July 1. This loss was contra-seasonal. The weekly salaries and wages reported in mining as a whole at Aug. 1 were given as \$2,656,452, as compared with \$2,711,449 at the beginning of July. The average per employee at that date was \$39.31, and at Aug. 1, \$38.93. The latter was higher than the Aug. 1, 1944, figure of \$38.04. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 6.4 p.c., and there has been a loss of 4.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Communications.- The tendency continued upward in communications, there being heightened activity at the date under review in the telephone and telegraph divisions. The payrolls were also higher, standing at \$1,017,047, as compared with \$989,835 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings advanced from \$31.11 at July 1, to \$31.16 at the first of August, as compared with \$30.53 at the same date last year. The latest index of employment, at 121.8, was 7.9 p.c. above that of 112.9 at Aug. 1 of last year; since then, the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 10.1 p.c.

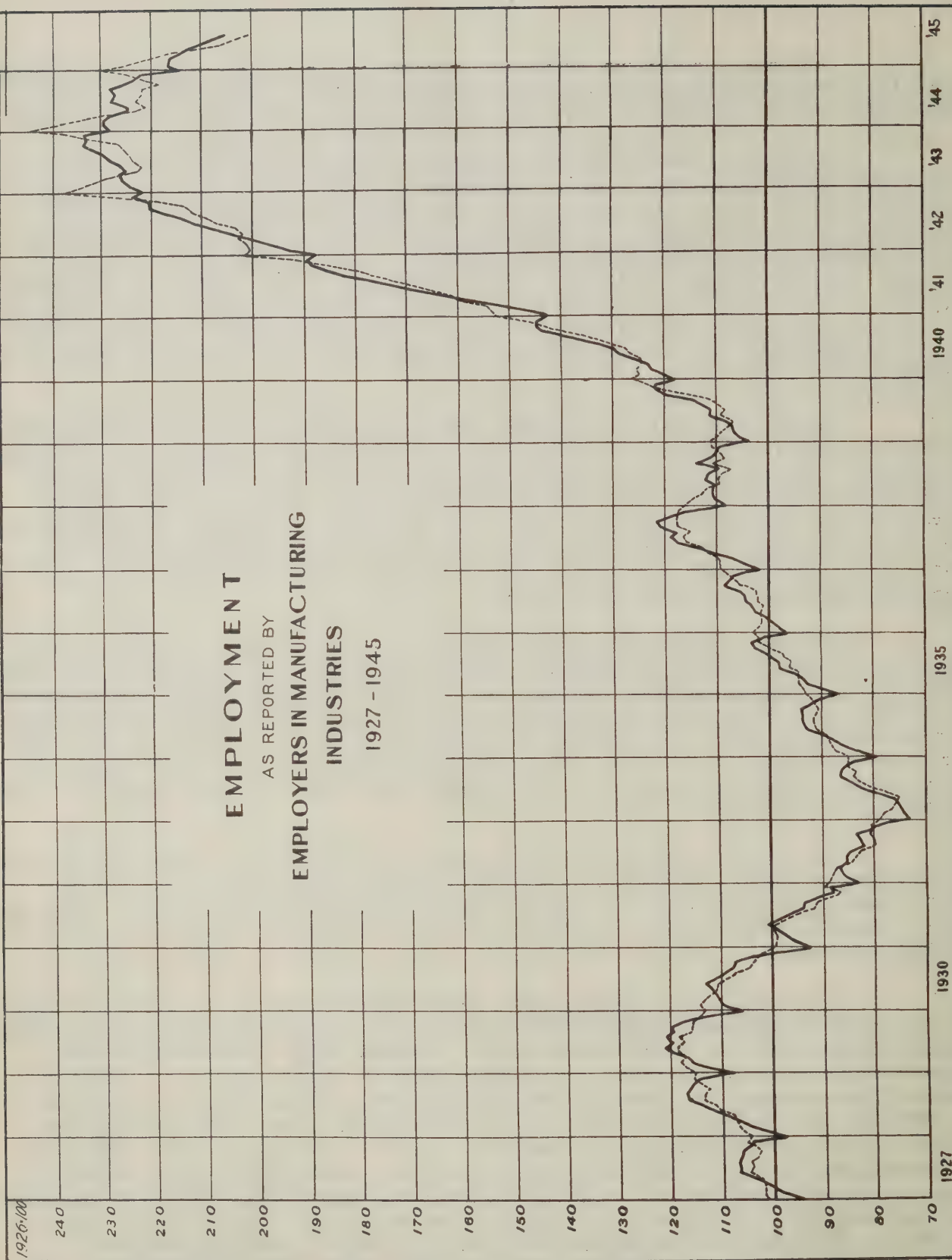
Transportation.- Employment in transportation showed further seasonal advances at the beginning of August, when the expansion was about normal in extent. The trend was upward on steam railways and in local transportation, but there was a decline in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were furnished by 648 employers having 165,107 workers, as compared with 163,161 at July 1. The index rose from 126.3 at that date, to 127.8 at the beginning of August; it was then higher than in any other month in the record. As compared with Aug. 1, 1944, there was a gain of 2.1 p.c.

The payrolls disbursed at the date under review, for services rendered in the week preceding, totalled \$6,337,240, exceeding by 0.4 p.c. the sum of \$6,310,426 reported at July 1. The per capita earnings stood at \$38.38; this was lower than the July 1 figure of \$38.68, but was considerably above that of \$36.69 at Aug. 1, 1944.

Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was again indicated in construction and maintenance. The expansion was smaller than in the preceding report, being also less than that at Aug. 1 of last year. Nevertheless, the increase approximated the average in the experience of pre-war years. Nearly half of the advance took place in the highway division, but there were also gains in building and railway construction and maintenance. Data were received from 1,644 contractors whose employees numbered 152,930, as compared with 144,326 at the beginning of July. This increase of six p.c., was accompanied by that of 3.8 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid; these aggregated \$4,573,530, as compared with \$4,404,238 in the preceding report. The average earnings fell from \$30.52 at July 1, to \$29.91 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$28.85 at Aug. 1, 1944. The index of employment, at 119.3, was several points lower than that of 124.5 at the same date last year, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 0.4 p.c.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed further improvement, but there was a minor decline in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; the 777 firms making returns had a personnel of 52,737, as compared with

**EMPLOYMENT**  
AS REPORTED BY  
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING  
INDUSTRIES**  
1927 - 1945



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.



52,142 in their last report. The recorded payrolls amounted to \$1,037,802, an average of \$19.68 per employee; at July 1, the total of \$1,027,567 had represented a per capita figure of \$19.71. The Aug. 1, 1944, mean had been \$19.11. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 1.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.8 p.c.

In connection with the average weekly earnings in the service division, attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under present-day conditions.

Trade.- There was a seasonal decrease in trade at Aug. 1, according to information from 2,794 employers with a working force of 189,129, as compared with 189,705 at the beginning of July. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$5,173,028, as compared with \$5,158,700 in the preceding period of observation. The average per employee at Aug. 1 was \$27.35, exceeding the July 1 figure of \$27.19, and that of \$26.54 at Aug. 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by six p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.4 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were furnished by 909 financial institutions which reported a staff of 67,319 at Aug. 1, as compared with 67,117 at their last return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed totalled \$2,258,201, as compared with \$2,261,859 at July 1, when commissions had been higher. The average per employee declined from \$33.70 at July 1, to \$33.54 at the beginning of August; the figure at the same date last year had been \$32.65. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 130.0, was rather higher than that of 126.1 at the beginning of August in 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 5.8 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was quieter than at July 1. The greatest decline was that of some 7,900 workers in Ontario, where the loss was of a seasonal nature, although it exceeded the average in the experience of the last 25 years. In conformity with the usual movement at midsummer, expansion was indicated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The weekly salaries and wages reported as having been paid at Aug. 1 were higher than at July 1 in New Brunswick and Quebec, but in the remaining provinces there was a falling-off in the weekly earnings, both aggregate and average. The reductions in the per capita figures in the month were partly seasonal in character, repeating those indicated at Aug. 1 in 1944. In that comparison, there were increases in the averages in almost all provinces. The aggregate weekly payrolls, on the other hand, showed general decreases, accompanying the losses in employment which have been indicated in the 12 months.

Maritime Provinces.- There was moderate contraction in employment in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island at Aug. 1, when the staffs of the 1,130 firms in the Maritimes co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey aggregated 135,422, as compared with 136,336 at July 1. This decline of 0.7 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These totalled \$4,154,095, an average of \$30.68 per employee, as compared with \$30.99 at July 1, and \$30.09 at Aug. 1, 1944. In the last twelve months, the index of employment has fallen by 5.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 3.3 p.c.



Reduced activity was indicated in the manufacture of lumber, edible plant and iron and steel products, the decrease of 1,336 in the last-named being substantial. Mining was also slacker, while the trend was upward in logging, communications, construction, services and trade. The largest gains were in construction, those in the remaining industries just mentioned were generally small.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed its eighth successive contraction in as many months, the loss, though moderate, being contra-seasonal in character. The index fell from 181.9 at July 1, to 181.6 at the date under review, when it was 8.1 p.c. lower than the Aug. 1, 1944, figure of 197.7. Statistics were tabulated from 4,076 establishments whose employees numbered 542,257 - 832, or 0.2 p.c., fewer than in their last return. The salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1, however, were rather greater, at \$16,820,073, as compared with \$16,766,978 reported by the same firms at the beginning of July. The latest per capita figure, at \$31.02, was higher than that of \$30.87 at July 1, 1945, when the observance of a religious holiday had affected the earnings. The latest mean also exceeded the Aug. 1, 1944, average of \$29.76. In the last 12 months, however, there has been a loss of 4.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls, as compared with that of 8.1 p.c. in the index of employment.

There was expansion at the date under review in services, logging, communications, transportation and construction, the largest gain being that of 2,854 persons in the last-named. This increase was decidedly smaller than that reported a year earlier. Trade and manufacturing, on the other hand, released employees; from the latter, nearly 5,400 men and women were laid off. Tobacco, textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and chemical plants showed the greatest curtailment, while the trend was upward in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories. Central electric stations also reported heightened employment.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed a seasonal decline which was rather above-normal in extent, according to the experience of past years; the 6,464 co-operating employers reported a loss of 7,906 employees, bringing their staffs at Aug. 1 to 737,158. This reduction of 1.1 p.c. as compared with July 1 was accompanied by that of 1.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$32.87 at July 1, to \$32.69 at the date under review; the later figure coincided with the Aug. 1, 1944, mean. The latest index of employment, at 177.9, was several points below that of 185.0 at the same date last year, while the index of payrolls was lower by 3.8 p.c.

There was a decrease of nearly 7,800 persons in iron and steel, while important though smaller losses were indicated in animal food, textile, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product factories; the loss in the animal food group was largely due to an industrial dispute. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and vegetable food products reported improvement; that in the last-named was considerable. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging showed a seasonal decrease, and mining and trade were rather slacker. Communications, transportation and construction, however, recorded heightened activity. The most noteworthy gain was that of about 2,000 workers in construction, in which the increase was nevertheless below-average for midsummer in the experience of earlier years of the record.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Area showed further expansion, which was slightly less than usual for the time of year. All three provinces shared in the upward movement, the gain in Manitoba being most pronounced. Data were compiled from 2,117 firms, whose employees rose from 200,148 at July 1, to 204,164 at the beginning of August. Accompanying the increase of two p.c. in the reported personnel, was a loss of 0.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed, which totalled \$6,530,479. The average earnings per employee stood at



\$31.99, as compared with \$32.77 at July 1, and \$31.49 at the beginning of August, 1944. Since then, the number in recorded employment has fallen by 2.7 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 1.3 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed greater activity at the date under review. The most marked gains were in construction and transportation; within the manufacturing division, there was improvement in food and clay, glass and stone works, but textile, chemical and iron and steel plants showed curtailment. Logging and mining also released workers. The losses were not large.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia moderately receded at Aug. 1, when the 1,650 co-operating establishments reported 168,951 employees as compared with 169,180 in their last return. The general decline was contra-seasonal, the trend at Aug. 1 having been upward in all but six of the years since 1920; a decrease had also been noted at Aug. 1, 1944.

The greatest curtailment at the date under review took place in logging, in which the situation was affected by the fire hazard. Transportation was also quieter. On the other hand, some improvement was shown in manufacturing, notably in the fish, vegetable and fruit canning, pulp and paper and some other classes, while lumber and iron and steel plants released employees. Mining and retail trade, among the non-manufacturing industries, also afforded less employment, but communications, services and construction were brisker.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the firms furnishing data at Aug. 1 aggregated \$5,875,641, as compared with \$5,932,739 at the beginning of July. This decrease of one p.c., which was partly due to holidays, exceeded that of 0.1 p.c. in the reported employees, so that the per capita earnings, at \$34.78, were below the July 1 figure of \$35.07; however, the latest average exceeded that of \$34.67 at Aug. 1, 1944. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.8 p.c., while recorded employment has decreased by three p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported by employers in cities having populations in excess of 35,000 persons.

Halifax.- There was a reduction in employment in Halifax at the beginning of August, when manufacturing and trade released workers. Transportation and services, however, showed rather greater activity. The 214 establishments furnishing information reported a combined working force of 24,682 at Aug. 1, as compared with 24,987 at July 1. The weekly payrolls were also reduced, standing at \$740,049, as compared with \$759,389 at the beginning of July. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$29.98 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$30.39 at July 1, and \$28.77 at Aug. 1, 1944. In the last year, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 11.2 p.c., and the number in recorded employment, by 3.7 p.c.; the greater advance in the payrolls is partly due to the fact that the situation a year ago had been seriously affected by an important industrial dispute in the city.

Saint John.- Industrial employment in Saint John was in smaller volume at the beginning of August than at July 1. Manufacturing was quieter, particularly in the iron and steel division, and transportation also showed curtailment; construction and trade, on the other hand, reported improvement. The 159 co-operating firms had 12,327 employees at the date under review, as compared with 12,728 a month



earlier. The contraction in employment was accompanied by a decrease in the weekly payrolls distributed: these aggregated \$365,964, as compared with \$381,734 paid on or about July 1. The average per employee fell from \$29.99 at that date, to \$29.69 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$28.86 12 months ago. Since then, employment in Saint John has declined by 8.3 p.c., and payrolls, by 7.2 p.c.

Montreal.- Further curtailment in employment was indicated in Montreal at Aug. 1, according to information tabulated from 2,366 establishments with a working force of 266,589 men and women, as compared with 270,120 in their last return. The reported salaries and wages amounted to \$8,553,990, being lower by 0.8 p.c. than the sum of \$8,622,686 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of July. In spite of certain reductions at the date under review due to vacations, the per capita earnings rose from \$31.92 at July 1, to \$32.09 at the first of August, as compared with \$30.96 at Aug. 1 of last summer. Since that date, aggregate payrolls have fallen by 4.2 p.c., while the index of employment has shown a decline of 7.8 p.c.

A considerable recession was noted in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel products. Among the non-manufacturing groups, transportation, construction and communications showed improvement, that in construction being most pronounced. Trade afforded less employment.

Quebec City. Industrial activity was further reduced in Quebec, where the 265 co-operating employers reported a staff of 32,461 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 33,345 at July 1. Accompanying this decline of 2.7 p.c. was that of 0.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms. The latest total was \$964,994, as compared with \$970,884 paid on or about July 1; loss of time at the St. Jean Baptiste holiday had then affected the situation. The average earnings per employee rose from \$29.12 in the preceding report, to \$29.73 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$29.91 at Aug. 1 of last year. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has declined by 19.2 p.c., and there has been a falling-off of 17.8 p.c. in employment.

Curtailment was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, the largest loss being in chemical plants. Trade was also slacker, while construction and services showed some improvement.

Sherbrooke.- The 89 establishments furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls in Sherbrooke reported a working force of 9,210 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 9,186 at the beginning of July. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, fell from \$242,289 in their last return, to \$240,383 at the date under review. The average per employee was \$26.10, 28 cents lower than the July 1 average of \$26.38. The mean at Aug. 1, 1944, had been \$24.87; in the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 3.9 p.c., but that of employment has fallen by 2.2 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Considerably lowered activity was noted in Three Rivers at the beginning of August, when the staffs of the 77 reporting firms aggregated 10,218 persons, as compared with 10,598 at July 1. The weekly payrolls fell from \$301,587 at the latter, to \$300,001 at the date under review. Manufacturing was decidedly slacker, the recession taking place largely in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. The non-manufacturing groups generally showed slightly greater activity than at July 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$28.46 at that date to \$29.36 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$28.26 a year ago. Since then, employment has declined by one p.c., but the index of payrolls has fractionally risen.



Toronto.- Employment in Toronto at Aug. 1 showed important curtailment, 8,218 workers having been released by the 2,275 co-operating establishments, whose employees numbered 238,791. Iron and steel, chemical, textile, food and miscellaneous manufactured product factories reported smaller staffs; the largest loss was that of over 3,700 persons in iron and steel plants. The decline in animal food was partly due to an industrial dispute. Construction was brisker, although the improvement was not pronounced. Other industries showed only minor changes.

The weekly payrolls distributed to those in recorded employment at the beginning of August totalled \$7,864,484, as compared with \$8,172,724 at July 1. Partly as a result of lessened overtime work, this reduction was relatively greater than that indicated in the number of workers, so that the per capita earnings also declined, falling from \$33.09 in the last report, to \$32.93 at the date under review. The Aug. 1, 1944, average had been \$32.24. In the period since then, the aggregate payrolls have decreased by 6.4 p.c., and the number in recorded employment, by 8.5 p.c.

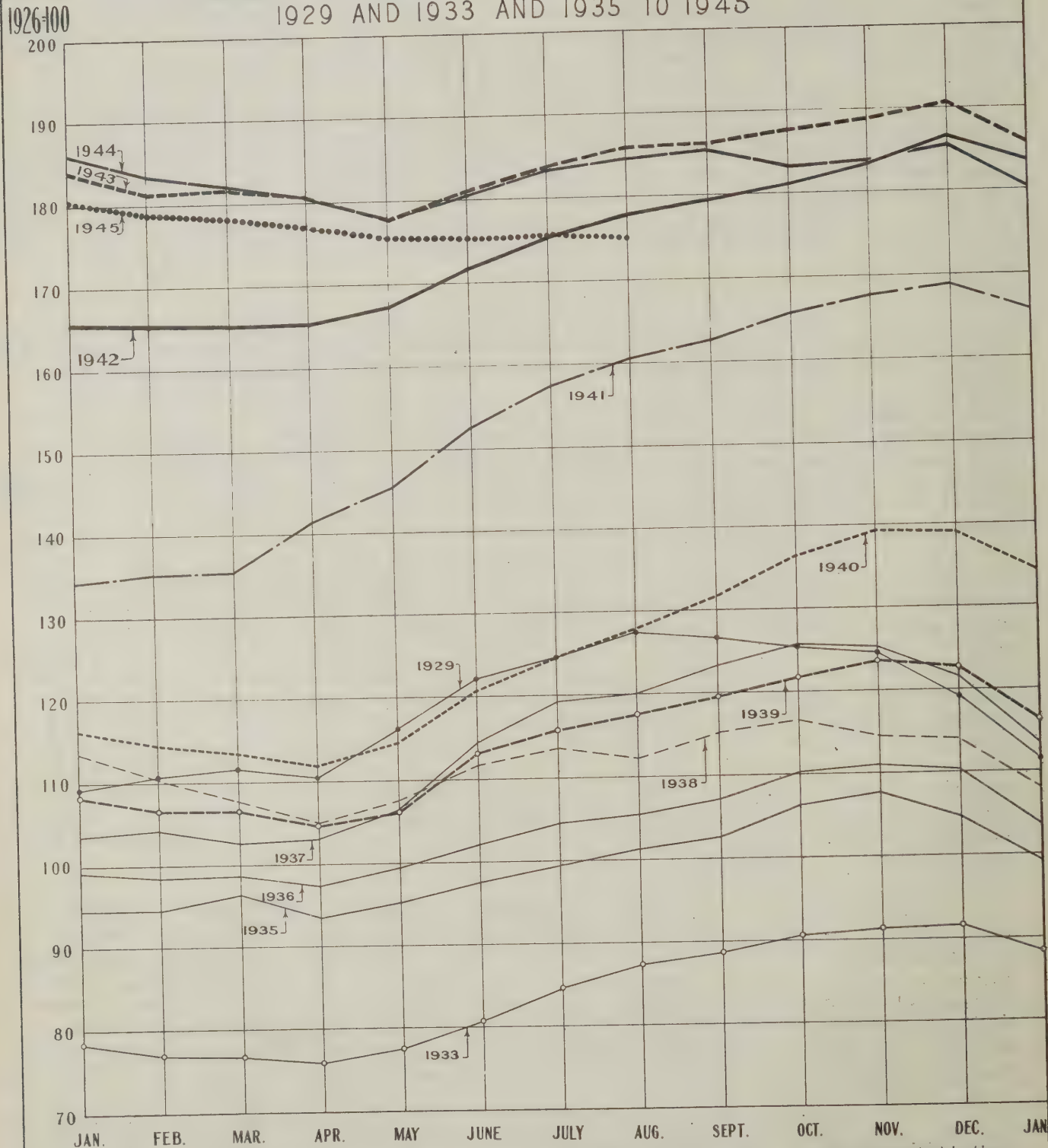
Ottawa.- The trend was downward in Ottawa at Aug. 1, when data were received from 271 employers with a combined working force of 21,078, as compared with 21,443 at the beginning of July. There were moderate decreases in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and in trade; other industries showed little general change. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review were given as \$595,625, a sum less by 2.3 p.c. than the total of \$609,367 reported at July 1. The latest per capita earnings, at \$28.26, were a few cents lower than those of \$28.42 in the preceding return, but were rather higher than the Aug. 1, 1944, figure of \$28.04. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 6.9 p.c., and that of aggregate payrolls, by six p.c.

Hamilton.- There was a recession in employment in Hamilton at the date under review, repeating the movement at the beginning of August in the last three years. The decline reduced the index by 3.5 points to 173.6; this was several points below the Aug. 1, 1944, figure of 181.6. In the latter comparison, the index of payrolls showed a small decrease. The working forces of the 385 firms furnishing data aggregated 57,154, as compared with 58,334 at July 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$1,905,773; those at July 1 were given as \$1,931,217. The latest per capita earnings, at \$33.34, were higher than the July 1 average of \$33.11; that at Aug. 1, 1944, had been \$33.00. Most of the contraction in employment at the date under review took place in manufacturing, largely in food, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Trade was also slacker than at the beginning of July, but there was some improvement in construction and maintenance.

Windsor.- A moderate increase in employment was noted in Windsor, where the 234 employers making returns indicated a personnel of 36,902 workers, as compared with 36,780 at the beginning of July. The payrolls, on the other hand, showed a decline, falling from \$1,456,547 at July 1, to \$1,428,048 at Aug. 1, or by two p.c.; the loss was largely due to industrial disputes in the United States. The average weekly earnings were \$38.70 at the date under review, and \$39.60 at July 1. The Aug. 1, 1944, per capita figure had been \$43.63. In the period since then, employment has been reduced by 7.6 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 17.4 p.c.

Food factories indicated moderately heightened activity, but there was a falling-off at the date under review as compared with the preceding month in the iron and steel group. Construction and trade showed minor losses, while there were small gains in transportation and services.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



Fort William - Port Arthur.- The 115 firms in Fort William and Port Arthur furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls at Aug. 1 then reported 14,652 workers, nine fewer than they had employed at July 1. The latest weekly payrolls totalled \$542,242, exceeding by 1.1 p.c. those of \$536,095 reported at the beginning of July. The weekly average per employee rose from \$36.57 in the preceding return, to \$37.01 at the date under review, as compared with \$37.80 a year earlier. Since then, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has declined by 11.5 p.c., while the payrolls have fallen by 12.2 p.c. Manufacturing showed a contraction at the date under review as compared with July 1, mainly in iron and steel products. Transportation was rather brisker, while the remaining non-manufacturing division showed little change on the whole.

London.- A combined working force of 21,453 persons was employed by the 248 establishments whose data were received, and who disbursed the sum of \$652,846 in weekly salaries and wages at Aug. 1; at the beginning of July, they had employed 21,321 men and women, whose payrolls had amounted to \$642,605. The average per employee was higher, being \$30.14 at July 1 and \$30.43 at Aug. 1. Twelve months previously, the mean had been \$29.49. Most of the gain in employment at the date under review took place in the non-manufacturing industries, mainly construction, while little change, on the whole, was noted in manufacturing; additions to the payrolls in food factories were just about offset by losses in iron and steel works. In the last year, there has been a slight easing in recorded employment in London, accompanied by a small decline in the payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Further expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Kitchener at the beginning of August, according to information furnished by 169 firms whose personnel rose from 16,957 at July 1 to 17,078 at the beginning of August. The payrolls were also higher, standing at \$509,271, as compared with ~~///\$506,271///~~ as compared with \$506,699 in the preceding report. The latest average per employee was \$29.82, as compared with \$29.88 at the beginning of July, and \$29.17 at Aug. 1, 1944; since then, recorded employment has risen by 6.3 p.c., while the index of payrolls has advanced by 8.1 p.c. The lumber, textile and some other manufacturing industries afforded more employment at the date under review than a month earlier, and construction was also rather busier.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg at the beginning of August showed an upward trend, 449 additional workers being employed by the 628 establishments whose returns were tabulated, and who had 59,396 men and women on their staffs at Aug. 1. On the other hand, the payrolls were reduced, partly as a result of holidays. The latest weekly aggregate was \$1,726,686, as compared with \$1,751,105 at July 1, when the average per employee, at \$29.71, was higher than the Aug. 1 per capita figure of \$29.07. At the same date in 1944, the average had been \$28.45. Since then, there has been a decrease of 3.7 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, and of 1.6 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Manufacturing showed little general change, curtailment in chemicals and textiles being more than offset by moderate advances in food, printing and publishing and iron and steel plants. Transportation, trade and construction also showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with the preceding survey.

Regina.- There was a falling-off in employment in Regina at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1, accompanied by a relatively larger loss in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; the average weekly earnings accordingly also showed a decline. The 154 co-operating establishments reported 9,823 workers, earning \$271,512 in the week under review, as compared with 10,063 employees and weekly salaries and wages amounting to \$280,203, paid on or about July 1. The per capita figure fell from \$27.84 at that date, to \$27.64 at the first of August, as compared with \$27.21 at the



same date last summer. Since then, the index of employment has been reduced by six p.c., while that of payrolls, has increased by 0.9 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed further improvement, mainly in trade and construction. A combined working force of 6,562 men and women was reported by the 135 firms whose returns were tabulated; their payrolls at Aug. 1 aggregated \$172,200, as compared with \$167,561 paid at July 1 to 6,388 workers. The average per employee showed little change, being \$26.23 at that date and \$26.24 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$26.21 at Aug. 1, 1944.

In the year, the number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in Saskatoon has risen by 4.4 p.c., accompanying a gain of 8.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Calgary.- Industrial activity in Calgary continued slightly to increase, the 256 reporting firms having 17,988 employees at Aug. 1, as compared with 17,938 at July 1. The weekly payrolls, however, fell from \$572,080 at that date, to \$564,674 at the beginning of August, when the average earnings per employee were \$31.39, as compared with \$31.89 in the last report, and \$30.71 at the beginning of August in 1944. In the year, employment has declined by 1.9 p.c., and payrolls, by 2.7 p.c. Most of the gain at the date under review as compared with July 1 took place in trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries, there being a slackening in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products.

Edmonton.- Statistics were tabulated from 217 establishments in Edmonton with a combined working force of 17,263, as compared with 16,925 a month earlier. The payrolls also showed an advance, totalling \$506,258, as compared with \$499,078 at July 1; however, the weekly average per employee fell from \$29.49 at that date, to \$29.33 at the beginning of August; the per capita figure a year earlier had also been \$29.33. Manufacturing at the date under review showed improvement, particularly in the lumber division, while textiles released some employees. Slightly greater activity was indicated in construction, communications, trade and other non-manufacturing industries. The decrease in the number in recorded employment in the last 12 months was 11.7 p.c., while that in the reported payrolls was 7.1 p.c.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver declined considerably at the beginning of August, according to data from 710 employers, whose staffs aggregated 83,539, as compared with 84,080 at July 1. Most of the loss took place in iron and steel plants. Transportation was also quieter. On the other hand, greater activity was indicated in construction and other non-manufacturing groups, and in food and certain other factories. The weekly payrolls were lower, standing at \$2,856,729, as compared with \$2,830,275 reported at July 1. The average weekly earnings rose from \$33.66 at that date, to \$34.20 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.07 at Aug. 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 2.7 p.c. and that of payrolls has been lowered by 2.8 p.c.

Victoria.- Information received from 166 firms in Victoria showed a combined working force of 15,283 men and women, whose weekly payrolls at the beginning of August amounted to \$487,596; at July 1, the 15,125 employees of these establishments had been paid the sum of \$488,036. This was an average of \$32.27 per person, exceeding the latest figure of \$31.90; a year ago, the mean was \$33.20. Further improvement in employment was indicated at the beginning of August in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel plants. Trade was rather quieter, while other industries showed little general change. In the last 12 months, recorded employment has advanced by 5.3 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a rise of 1.8 p.c.



TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

The latest figures are subject to revision.

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	106.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	106.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.6	111.9	130.8	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Aug. 1, 1941	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.5
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	135.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	126.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	164.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.6
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1945.

100.0	7.6	.2	4.5	2.9	30.3	41.2	11.4	5.2	2.3	3.9	9.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

The latest figures are subject to revision.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Aug. 1, 1939	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Aug. 1, 1940	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Aug. 1, 1941	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.9	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.3	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1945.

14.9      1.8      13.4      1.2      3.2      2.1      3.3      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100).

The latest figures are subject to revision.

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Aug. 1, 1941	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1945.

100.0	59.9	3.1	3.8	1.8	9.2	8.6	3.0	10.6
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	59.9	204.1	207.2	225.0	227.7	212.4	176.8	134.4
Animal products - edible	2.6	224.0	224.5	239.1	196.1	183.5	192.6	156.6
Fur and products	.2	140.4	143.1	123.6	124.7	123.0	121.7	119.0
Leather and products	1.6	139.8	139.6	136.4	138.2	137.3	140.1	116.3
Boots and shoes	1.0	129.2	129.2	126.3	125.2	128.1	133.5	116.5
Lumber and products	4.0	130.4	129.8	131.3	125.8	126.5	128.3	106.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	110.5	110.6	110.0	106.1	117.9	123.5	103.2
Furniture	.7	130.4	128.8	129.3	107.6	112.5	114.3	94.5
Other lumber products	1.1	206.0	203.5	213.2	172.1	172.1	158.8	127.2
Musical instruments	.03	29.3	28.0	28.4	51.8	41.6	41.3	64.3
Plant products - edible	3.2	176.0	159.8	170.1	153.7	155.3	150.5	134.7
Pulp and paper products	5.1	146.3	145.2	138.9	135.2	133.8	132.7	120.5
Pulp and paper	2.3	134.8	132.8	128.0	128.7	127.4	125.8	116.5
Paper products	.9	218.0	218.9	206.7	200.4	182.6	176.1	144.7
Printing and publishing	1.9	137.6	137.0	130.3	124.0	125.4	126.8	117.6
Rubber products	1.3	181.3	181.0	163.6	124.8	126.6	135.3	110.9
Textile products	7.5	154.4	157.4	153.2	156.6	165.8	159.9	142.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	157.3	157.8	157.3	158.4	177.0	172.6	158.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	107.8	107.4	110.5	115.3	128.0	127.7	123.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	168.3	170.6	167.9	171.5	202.5	189.4	173.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	611.0	615.3	602.4	553.7	592.7	592.5	490.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	144.3	146.6	143.2	142.3	137.9	144.3	135.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	153.5	159.6	150.4	157.3	167.4	155.0	134.7
Other textile products	.9	164.1	166.3	165.1	170.9	172.0	161.5	127.2
Tobacco	.5	113.3	122.0	123.4	119.5	123.2	109.9	103.3
Beverages	.8	266.4	265.7	258.8	230.3	242.9	220.8	182.6
Chemicals and allied products	3.1	430.9	472.5	608.6	632.2	669.9	395.6	205.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	144.7	141.7	136.9	134.1	135.1	137.5	112.8
Electric light and power	1.1	160.8	154.2	149.2	148.5	162.9	154.5	144.2
Electrical apparatus	2.4	285.6	291.3	332.8	310.2	256.4	223.0	156.1
Iron and steel products	20.9	273.3	282.1	326.3	346.0	296.7	209.9	132.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	241.3	243.4	250.1	267.3	248.6	222.1	169.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	215.0	216.4	222.9	243.9	256.6	212.8	145.4
Agricultural implements	.7	145.4	144.7	128.8	136.0	139.3	106.8	82.4
Land vehicles & Aircraft	8.4	235.6	244.1	302.1	288.3	243.5	186.8	110.8
Automobiles and parts	2.3	272.5	277.4	294.7	306.6	293.1	245.6	139.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.4	1212.4	1252.8	1412.7	1667.8	1151.5	472.4	277.2
Heating appliances	.3	178.8	189.2	168.0	169.8	157.5	165.4	125.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	257.5	259.6	291.5	316.6	303.4	243.4	159.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	226.9	228.8	230.7	261.4	293.6	237.6	141.9
Other iron and steel products	3.5	289.9	307.2	374.3	431.7	404.2	245.3	147.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	338.0	346.8	435.7	496.0	415.2	314.7	197.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	224.7	223.5	221.2	214.9	202.5	189.5	176.5
Miscellaneous	1.0	324.0	339.2	373.6	364.2	351.1	220.5	151.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.1	183.2	184.6	165.6	136.1	142.1	132.8	112.2
<b>MINING</b>	3.8	144.9	146.5	155.1	159.1	172.3	178.1	168.1
Coal	1.4	90.2	91.6	96.0	92.9	92.8	89.6	87.3
Metallic ores	1.7	244.9	246.9	268.6	300.8	349.7	377.7	351.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	178.5	179.8	181.3	166.1	167.7	160.1	158.0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.8	121.8	118.7	112.9	107.1	106.7	101.6	90.9
Telegraphs	.4	133.4	130.8	133.0	137.3	127.3	125.7	108.6
Telephones	1.4	118.3	115.1	107.4	98.9	101.1	95.1	86.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.2	127.8	126.3	125.2	119.7	110.4	105.0	94.8
Street railways and cartage	2.8	195.2	192.7	188.7	171.0	157.0	151.6	135.7
Steam railways	5.0	110.0	107.7	107.7	105.4	96.9	89.7	82.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	115.4	117.8	117.3	114.9	108.7	109.1	95.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	8.6	119.3	112.6	124.5	144.3	146.8	160.7	114.3
Building	2.6	103.0	98.5	94.3	159.5	164.8	155.9	97.8
Highway	3.5	156.9	146.6	186.6	179.8	172.3	224.9	162.6
Railway	2.5	101.7	96.0	98.9	96.2	104.9	106.9	85.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	3.0	211.3	208.9	207.9	196.2	189.4	184.0	155.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	214.1	210.3	209.9	192.9	186.1	182.3	154.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	206.0	206.3	204.5	202.0	195.1	187.0	156.8
<b>TRADE</b>	10.6	171.4	172.0	161.7	151.8	152.5	156.8	141.4
Retail	7.7	176.3	177.8	167.4	157.9	159.0	163.4	145.9
Wholesale	2.9	159.8	157.8	147.3	136.2	135.4	139.2	129.8
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	175.0	175.5	184.3	185.9	177.8	160.6	127.9
<b>FINANCE</b>	-	130.0	129.6	126.1	124.8	122.4	116.3	114.1
Banks and Trust Companies	-	133.6	133.2	130.3	130.2	126.3	112.7	108.3
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	-	192.7	190.9	146.1	120.4	105.8	118.2	164.1
Insurance	-	121.7	121.3	119.4	117.8	118.2	120.9	118.6
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	-	172.8	173.3	181.5	183.0	175.1	158.5	127.2

<sup>1/</sup> The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	40.1	192.5	198.7	208.0	216.4	183.9	155.7	132.7
	Lumber products	3.8	111.2	115.7	157.7	125.9	128.1	112.7	109.4
	Pulp and paper	4.1	200.8	201.6	196.5	205.7	189.7	188.0	173.6
	Textile products	3.1	113.2	112.3	107.4	114.9	120.7	117.5	111.9
	Iron and steel	19.6	293.1	307.9	323.3	366.6	275.3	192.6	149.6
	Other manufactures	9.5	160.4	162.9	156.6	148.0	146.3	147.2	123.6
	Logging	3.5	207.3	196.7	188.1	181.8	181.4	176.9	147.3
	Mining	11.3	100.8	103.7	108.4	100.6	106.7	114.2	113.2
	Communications	2.2	130.8	128.9	130.0	124.4	119.8	110.9	97.1
	Transportation	12.4	143.6	144.1	145.9	164.2	110.0	91.2	75.2
	Construction	18.4	263.7	254.3	296.4	343.5	303.4	348.2	155.8
	Services	2.1	299.3	292.8	304.5	303.7	311.5	318.1	235.7
	Trade	10.0	199.5	198.6	180.6	164.6	169.6	169.9	147.0
	- All Industries	100.0	176.4	177.7	185.8	194.6	170.4	164.2	124.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	65.6	212.5	215.7	239.7	246.6	223.7	186.8	139.1
	Lumber products	3.4	159.9	157.1	151.7	141.6	138.3	152.6	115.9
	Pulp and paper	6.3	143.5	141.9	137.6	131.7	130.7	129.9	120.1
	Textile products	13.2	178.5	181.6	175.7	179.8	188.2	180.8	157.7
	Iron and steel	19.2	306.7	310.3	365.0	387.8	294.4	215.9	123.3
	Other manufactures	23.5	219.4	225.6	269.7	277.3	232.0	193.1	147.7
	Logging	3.9	221.7	211.6	196.7	186.3	203.0	195.2	167.6
	Mining	2.3	271.7	275.9	298.2	316.5	301.4	304.7	290.8
	Communications	1.5	118.3	113.6	108.9	101.3	102.5	95.8	81.9
	Transportation	8.1	120.8	118.3	115.5	110.3	110.4	103.7	92.1
	Construction	7.8	100.9	94.1	119.5	126.5	148.9	140.8	100.5
	Services	2.7	198.8	196.7	196.3	180.3	177.5	156.0	133.7
	Trade	8.1	179.2	181.3	169.8	163.4	163.2	164.1	148.1
	- All Industries	100.0	181.6	181.9	197.7	200.9	191.4	167.6	130.6
Ontario	Manufacturing	67.7	196.8	200.6	215.0	214.4	207.5	176.2	133.4
	Lumber products	3.4	117.0	114.7	113.4	117.2	106.3	104.3	91.8
	Pulp and paper	5.4	144.5	144.2	134.1	131.7	130.4	129.6	116.2
	Textile products	7.2	130.2	133.7	131.2	132.5	143.4	140.7	128.2
	Iron and steel	24.7	254.9	265.8	308.4	314.6	256.4	226.9	143.9
	Other manufactures	27.0	215.4	217.0	227.3	219.9	211.5	183.6	143.2
	Logging	2.5	203.0	207.6	131.6	84.0	112.7	98.3	87.6
	Mining	2.8	207.6	208.4	216.4	236.4	292.2	318.3	293.1
	Communications	1.6	110.5	108.8	100.6	92.6	95.2	92.5	85.5
	Transportation	6.6	121.6	120.2	118.2	112.3	105.5	100.8	93.0
	Construction	6.0	113.3	108.2	103.3	126.3	119.0	160.8	129.0
	Services	2.8	228.6	227.3	229.0	225.0	212.4	206.3	174.0
	Trade	10.0	172.2	173.3	161.9	150.9	154.5	162.0	147.3
	- All Industries	100.0	177.9	179.8	185.0	184.9	181.5	166.3	132.8
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	35.1	178.9	177.7	197.0	189.8	176.2	148.2	117.9
	Lumber products	2.0	151.4	147.1	143.0	131.2	145.4	153.9	119.2
	Pulp and paper	2.2	112.6	110.5	107.7	105.4	103.6	109.9	101.5
	Textile products	2.3	218.8	228.8	213.8	216.1	230.0	197.3	159.9
	Iron and steel	10.7	125.8	129.6	155.5	171.2	149.2	114.7	85.9
	Other manufactures	17.9	264.2	255.7	284.9	248.3	231.2	194.1	154.4
	Logging	.5	53.5	64.8	71.1	39.6	68.8	66.8	38.8
	Mining	6.0	136.9	137.7	149.3	148.2	150.4	128.7	114.3
	Communications	2.6	135.7	131.3	127.9	123.6	119.8	118.0	100.9
	Transportation	19.0	138.1	135.3	137.5	126.4	118.0	115.9	105.6
	Construction	13.8	110.6	101.5	108.0	112.0	134.3	139.6	112.8
	Services	4.1	190.0	186.0	189.4	170.7	170.5	182.2	152.5
	Trade	18.9	149.8	148.4	143.4	134.3	131.4	136.6	124.5
	- All Industries	100.0	147.5	144.6	151.6	145.1	143.5	136.6	114.9
British Columbia	Manufacturing	53.9	253.9	253.0	272.4	282.7	254.8	182.6	137.8
	Lumber products	10.5	129.5	132.2	131.6	125.2	144.4	146.5	118.4
	Pulp and paper	4.5	168.5	165.1	166.9	155.9	162.4	151.7	133.3
	Textile products	.8	201.1	201.1	206.9	196.8	193.3	174.3	144.8
	Iron and steel	23.0	801.4	823.4	950.1	1107.8	855.3	293.4	149.6
	Other manufactures	15.1	210.7	197.3	203.0	186.5	183.1	193.3	157.3
	Logging	6.0	133.6	147.0	143.6	150.0	111.1	103.4	82.8
	Mining	4.6	91.2	91.9	96.2	97.4	100.5	113.2	113.1
	Communications	2.4	148.3	144.5	136.3	143.1	134.4	122.5	116.7
	Transportation	10.2	129.4	131.1	126.7	113.7	108.8	109.0	102.4
	Construction	7.8	108.3	103.7	106.8	170.7	129.4	123.8	83.4
	Services	3.6	194.4	191.5	175.4	162.9	145.5	154.3	137.2
	Trade	11.5	184.8	185.1	175.1	163.1	162.4	160.9	143.3
	- All Industries	100.0	180.1	180.4	185.7	195.8	175.3	146.6	119.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	<sup>1/</sup> Relative Weight	Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	72.2	200.9	204.4	227.3	234.7	201.2	170.6	126.2
Plant products - edible	3.2	145.2	145.1	144.0	139.9	141.7	146.9	140.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	152.1	152.4	145.7	137.5	132.2	125.2	116.4
Textiles	11.7	152.8	158.2	162.5	158.2	168.7	157.2	134.5
Tobacco and beverages	3.8	157.2	168.1	172.7	160.4	174.0	154.0	134.0
Iron and steel	27.5	293.2	297.3	357.6	377.1	276.9	208.3	118.7
Other manufactures	22.3	183.3	190.0	216.2	225.1	178.1	161.9	124.7
Communications	1.5	84.0	82.6	76.1	68.9	71.1	66.8	67.9
Transportation	5.6	121.2	120.8	114.8	105.3	117.8	114.3	97.7
Construction	4.0	63.4	61.3	59.3	65.1	95.7	65.0	46.8
Trade	12.9	171.3	174.1	164.6	155.6	153.9	153.0	143.1
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	171.8	174.1	186.3	188.8	171.9	148.5	114.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	70.5	269.5	281.2	358.5	374.7	301.3	207.4	138.4
Leather products	9.1	113.2	113.2	108.9	108.1	110.9	110.9	90.8
Other manufactures	61.4	337.5	355.8	470.7	491.4	385.0	250.4	159.0
Transportation	3.8	87.8	88.9	85.1	80.0	75.9	72.7	120.0
Construction	7.4	164.6	152.2	152.4	163.0	136.9	187.7	148.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	221.7	227.7	269.6	277.2	228.8	179.1	134.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	71.0	197.2	207.3	229.0	224.3	208.8	167.5	127.8
Plant products - edible	5.2	167.9	171.0	167.9	148.3	145.8	156.9	124.3
Printing and publishing	7.2	170.5	171.2	160.2	151.4	151.5	153.1	131.7
Textiles	7.7	111.1	117.4	112.9	116.5	123.3	119.3	106.0
Iron and steel	19.7	307.5	332.0	432.3	420.5	373.8	238.6	150.7
Other manufactures	31.2	205.1	213.0	230.8	228.2	209.1	166.4	127.5
Communications	1.6	89.6	88.0	77.9	73.8	75.5	71.9	71.2
Transportation	4.1	138.3	138.9	132.5	125.7	116.0	109.6	103.4
Construction	3.2	124.2	116.9	96.1	109.8	93.7	123.9	83.0
Trade	15.8	157.9	157.6	149.0	136.9	139.3	149.9	134.9
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	180.6	186.8	197.3	192.0	180.8	156.7	124.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.4	146.0	149.0	174.2	179.1	167.8	158.8	120.9
Lumber products	2.3	43.6	43.1	37.4	62.4	68.9	85.1	81.8
Pulp and paper	14.8	129.5	127.4	127.8	132.5	128.5	120.7	106.9
Other manufactures	29.3	194.3	202.6	255.5	253.3	230.8	217.3	146.3
Construction	8.8	122.1	123.8	129.7	143.0	172.7	176.3	158.5
Trade	23.7	200.5	205.6	195.0	179.5	170.2	166.5	145.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	159.2	161.5	170.5	169.6	163.0	157.0	126.1
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	82.8	177.8	182.3	192.2	192.9	199.3	172.5	129.7
Textiles	11.4	101.5	103.4	100.2	98.1	110.0	108.1	107.1
Electrical apparatus	10.7	190.2	199.0	216.3	202.8	188.4	167.1	129.6
Iron and steel	39.9	222.9	228.8	254.1	270.3	285.4	227.7	140.8
Other manufactures	20.8	176.2	179.3	174.5	161.0	158.8	153.4	134.3
Construction	3.6	125.0	118.3	73.8	110.4	126.0	117.1	76.0
Trade	8.3	161.3	165.1	151.7	141.1	145.5	150.1	139.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	173.6	177.1	181.6	182.3	188.1	165.8	126.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	87.9	300.1	298.1	327.3	350.6	341.2	256.1	162.1
Iron and steel	69.6	309.3	310.9	352.9	386.8	372.4	279.2	160.9
Other manufactures	18.3	272.7	255.1	241.3	229.1	236.3	180.6	165.8
Construction	2.0	81.1	84.8	81.4	86.2	76.0	112.4	61.3
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	267.0	266.9	289.7	307.3	296.1	229.3	149.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	56.8	167.2	166.9	184.8	180.9	168.0	146.1	110.7
Animal products - edible	9.6	266.1	258.7	315.2	239.3	198.6	173.9	143.5
Printing and publishing	4.4	114.9	110.5	108.9	106.6	105.0	113.2	108.2
Textiles	6.6	228.6	237.5	222.6	225.6	237.2	202.9	164.6
Iron and steel	18.6	124.7	123.5	147.1	164.0	130.2	115.3	84.8
Other manufactures	18.6	204.2	206.8	220.4	206.0	223.4	181.7	127.7
Transportation	6.5	97.3	95.2	90.9	83.4	75.1	75.2	87.2
Construction	2.8	59.8	58.1	50.7	74.6	69.4	147.1	65.4
Trade	26.1	125.6	123.9	120.8	113.4	112.9	114.6	103.5
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	140.1	139.0	145.5	141.2	133.5	128.6	102.8
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	59.1	371.6	377.1	408.7	452.2	379.6	209.1	150.1
Lumber products	7.6	137.6	135.4	133.2	113.4	118.8	140.2	115.6
Other manufactures	51.5	495.8	505.7	552.2	630.7	505.7	242.7	166.7
Communications	3.6	139.7	135.1	123.3	120.9	122.2	114.5	113.1
Transportation	9.4	120.1	122.8	114.7	92.0	92.7	86.4	100.0
Construction	4.8	103.7	100.7	87.5	116.8	129.2	112.3	62.7
Services	5.2	192.4	188.2	174.0	163.1	143.4	145.2	136.2
Trade	17.9	187.9	187.4	175.8	162.8	162.2	161.4	147.5
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	231.3	232.3	237.6	249.1	221.8	155.6	127.3

<sup>1/</sup> Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1, and July 1, 1945, and August 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Aug. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Aug. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,071,857	35,185,419	32.83	121.5	123.3	133.9	153.4	156.3	166.8
Animal products - edible	45,696	1,378,299	30.16	129.6	129.8	138.3	154.0	156.2	169.9
Fur and products	3,346	95,017	28.40	113.6	115.8	100.0	122.7	128.3	110.3
Leather and products	29,035	697,700	24.03	102.0	101.9	99.6	130.8	130.1	125.3
Boots and shoes	17,817	414,268	23.25	98.6	98.6	96.4	130.6	129.0	123.9
Lumber and its products	70,840	1,990,487	28.10	107.9	107.4	108.6	142.4	141.0	141.6
Rough and dressed lumber	39,307	1,135,981	28.90	95.5	95.6	95.1	130.3	129.0	128.3
Furniture	12,218	328,475	26.88	116.5	115.1	115.5	130.6	127.9	126.0
Other lumber products	19,315	526,031	27.23	138.7	137.0	143.6	191.8	191.4	197.1
Plant products - edible	57,953	1,529,425	26.39	131.5	119.4	127.1	152.4	142.0	142.6
Pulp and paper products	91,457	3,119,394	34.11	114.0	113.2	108.3	132.0	129.5	123.2
Pulp and paper	41,023	1,551,427	37.82	111.9	110.2	106.2	135.3	129.7	126.9
Paper products	17,067	455,770	26.70	130.3	130.8	123.6	141.0	141.5	132.6
Printing and publishing	33,367	1,112,197	33.38	109.9	109.4	104.1	124.5	125.1	115.0
Rubber products	22,856	729,743	31.93	134.7	134.5	121.5	183.3	184.9	162.8
Textile products	134,604	3,186,302	23.67	96.9	98.7	96.1	119.9	121.8	115.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,152	1,202,364	24.46	92.6	92.9	92.6	119.6	119.0	117.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,804	518,336	23.77	85.7	85.4	87.8	106.5	107.1	106.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,182	303,038	24.88	90.3	91.6	90.1	125.2	124.9	119.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,530	290,652	25.21	104.3	105.1	102.9	140.6	135.9	135.4
Hosiery and knit goods	21,886	462,648	21.14	100.9	102.5	100.1	117.4	117.4	112.7
Garments and personal furnishings	47,799	1,127,943	23.60	98.7	102.6	96.7	121.4	127.0	115.3
Other textile products	15,767	393,347	24.95	98.9	100.2	99.5	119.4	120.6	116.9
Tobacco	9,376	236,186	25.19	105.9	114.0	115.3	148.2	148.5	147.7
Beverages	14,827	524,883	35.40	129.6	129.2	125.9	154.3	151.1	148.3
Chemicals	55,348	1,941,268	35.07	122.2	134.0	172.7	160.2	174.3	204.9
Clay, glass and stone products	16,576	517,062	31.19	108.6	106.3	102.7	138.1	134.7	129.1
Electric light and power	20,496	754,316	36.80	107.3	102.9	99.5	122.2	117.4	114.4
Electrical apparatus	42,036	1,414,178	33.64	134.0	136.7	156.2	165.4	168.1	182.0
Iron and steel products	373,406	14,129,288	37.84	137.3	141.8	164.2	173.3	179.8	203.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,230	1,283,255	38.62	114.3	115.2	118.4	139.1	134.3	137.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	22,930	813,620	35.48	95.6	96.1	99.0	114.8	117.9	119.4
Agricultural implements	12,027	409,032	34.01	134.8	134.1	119.4	177.6	178.9	157.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	149,773	5,761,579	38.47	130.1	134.8	168.0	158.3	167.4	199.1
Automobiles and parts	40,811	1,595,775	39.10	106.2	108.1	114.9	110.2	115.4	131.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	61,603	2,473,294	40.21	302.9	313.0	335.9	413.9	423.5	456.1
Heating appliances	5,721	184,063	32.17	112.9	119.4	106.1	137.2	146.1	128.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,399	633,238	38.61	113.8	114.8	128.9	141.5	144.6	161.5
Foundry and machine shop products	9,885	361,358	36.55	97.7	98.5	99.3	159.7	160.9	167.4
Other iron and steel products	61,938	2,209,869	35.68	135.0	143.0	174.3	177.3	187.8	227.3
Non-ferrous metal products	47,784	1,694,864	35.47	116.3	119.3	149.9	146.0	151.4	183.3
Non-metallic mineral products	17,130	664,299	38.78	125.0	124.4	123.1	143.2	142.8	140.2
Miscellaneous	19,091	582,708	30.52	148.5	155.1	169.9	209.8	220.9	237.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	55,319	1,497,529	27.07	115.7	116.6	98.3	157.6	161.6	134.3
<b>MINING</b>	68,229	2,656,452	38.93	81.8	82.7	87.5	101.0	103.1	105.6
Coal	24,858	963,790	38.77	98.6	100.1	104.9	150.2	157.1	153.5
Metallic ores	31,449	1,296,625	41.23	65.8	66.4	72.2	75.4	76.5	80.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,922	396,037	33.22	110.9	111.7	112.6	148.0	144.5	148.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	32,644	1,017,047	31.16	125.3	122.1	116.2	144.2	140.4	131.0
Telegraphs	7,655	241,115	31.60	115.5	113.2	115.2	144.3	141.3	133.3
Telephones	24,918	773,650	31.05	128.3	124.8	116.5	143.8	139.6	130.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	165,107	6,337,240	38.38	129.4	127.8	126.2	154.6	154.0	145.0
Steam railways and cartage	49,958	1,720,948	34.45	133.2	131.5	128.8	157.2	155.2	148.5
Steam railways	89,521	3,803,602	42.49	128.1	125.4	124.9	164.6	154.2	142.3
Shipping and stevedoring	25,628	812,690	31.71	121.6	124.1	123.6	149.2	150.1	150.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	152,930	4,573,530	29.91	85.8	81.0	89.2	112.6	108.4	113.0
Building	45,518	1,561,198	34.30	73.0	69.8	66.8	86.8	81.8	78.2
Highway	62,557	1,782,930	28.50	87.0	81.3	102.9	127.1	117.6	142.6
Railway	44,855	1,229,402	27.41	101.3	95.6	98.0	143.1	149.2	136.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	62,737	1,037,802	19.68	123.6	122.2	121.7	152.1	150.6	142.5
Hotels and restaurants	35,325	654,483	18.53	130.9	128.5	128.3	164.3	163.5	156.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,412	383,319	22.01	112.2	112.4	111.4	135.0	132.5	124.7
<b>TRADE</b>	189,129	5,173,028	27.35	109.3	109.7	103.1	127.2	126.8	117.3
Retail	137,399	3,461,690	25.19	107.1	108.0	101.7	125.1	125.2	115.7
Wholesale	51,730	1,711,338	33.08	117.3	115.9	108.1	131.6	130.2	120.9
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,787,952	57,478,047	32.15	114.6	114.9	120.7	143.2	144.5	148.4
<b>FINANCE</b>	67,319	2,258,201	33.54	112.0	111.6	108.6	130.3	130.5	123.2
Banks and trust companies	38,735	1,148,644	29.65	119.9	119.7	117.1	136.2	136.0	127.4
Brokerage and stock market	2,386	83,814	35.13	156.3	154.8	118.5	179.9	190.1	140.8
Insurance	26,198	1,025,743	39.15	99.5	99.2	97.6	121.6	121.8	117.9
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,855,271	59,736,248	32.20	114.5	114.8	120.3	142.7	143.9	147.4

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1945, and August 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1944	Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1944
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	54,270	1,726,296	31.81	126.5	130.6	136.7	174.2	182.6	186.9
	Lumber products	5,162	128,496	24.89	99.3	103.3	140.8	139.0	143.7	206.8
	Pulp and paper	5,591	190,287	34.10	107.3	107.7	105.0	139.4	139.1	132.3
	Iron and steel	26,454	987,842	36.59	160.1	168.2	176.6	214.9	231.3	235.3
	Logging	4,777	131,673	27.56	79.2	75.7	72.4	144.5	130.2	115.5
	Mining	15,248	577,383	37.87	84.8	87.2	91.2	140.3	143.5	144.5
	Transportation	16,755	591,048	35.28	168.5	169.1	171.2	204.3	206.8	196.8
	Construction	24,923	667,421	26.78	104.3	100.6	117.2	146.1	143.7	167.5
	Trade	13,607	334,206	24.56	119.3	117.7	107.1	141.8	140.1	124.5
	- All Industries	135,422	4,154,095	30.68	115.7	116.6	121.9	162.6	165.5	169.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	355,865	11,200,503	31.47	122.2	124.0	137.8	160.7	162.4	175.2
	Lumber products	18,263	459,962	25.13	111.1	109.2	105.4	168.2	166.1	157.3
	Pulp and paper	34,194	1,169,834	34.18	115.4	114.1	110.6	135.7	131.8	128.4
	Textile products	71,545	1,646,421	23.01	99.4	101.1	97.8	122.9	124.2	117.2
	Chemicals	27,259	965,623	35.42	125.3	136.0	195.8	168.6	183.5	231.9
	Iron and steel	104,317	3,969,134	38.05	159.5	161.4	189.8	205.2	209.1	230.6
	Logging	21,019	523,350	24.90	97.2	92.8	86.3	176.6	159.2	140.1
	Mining	12,524	445,110	35.64	92.2	92.9	101.2	105.7	104.9	114.2
	Communications	8,318	279,452	33.60	129.3	124.2	119.0	139.2	135.3	128.6
	Transportation	43,693	1,628,411	37.27	125.8	123.2	120.3	160.1	148.6	137.1
Quebec	Construction	42,285	1,248,950	29.54	83.3	77.7	98.7	112.4	104.7	116.2
	Services	14,700	294,119	20.01	133.9	132.5	132.2	162.9	158.1	154.8
	Trade	43,853	1,200,178	27.37	120.7	109.8	102.8	124.9	125.8	116.3
	- All Industries	542,257	16,820,073	31.02	112.6	115.6	125.7	149.9	149.4	156.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	498,966	16,750,778	33.57	114.7	116.9	125.3	140.6	144.3	153.7
	Lumber products	25,438	690,825	27.16	117.0	114.7	113.4	149.7	146.7	139.5
	Plant products - edible	30,921	806,423	26.08	133.8	120.8	126.0	149.7	139.2	136.5
	Pulp and paper	39,593	1,329,126	33.57	115.0	114.7	106.7	129.0	127.9	118.4
	Textile products	52,799	1,319,037	24.98	92.4	94.6	93.1	114.9	117.5	113.6
	Chemicals	22,672	783,698	34.57	112.2	123.7	141.0	142.5	156.4	167.9
	Electrical apparatus	29,708	976,954	32.89	138.2	138.4	145.7	160.7	165.5	168.3
	Iron and steel	181,892	6,924,942	38.07	114.5	119.4	138.5	141.6	147.4	171.8
	Non-ferrous metal products	28,554	1,006,138	35.24	116.5	117.8	130.3	152.0	157.6	169.4
	Logging	18,472	432,119	23.39	183.2	187.4	118.8	236.2	233.6	156.1
Ontario	Mining	20,360	807,037	39.64	66.1	66.4	68.9	74.6	78.2	76.9
	Communications	12,055	388,822	32.25	122.9	121.0	111.9	145.2	142.5	130.5
	Transportation	48,471	1,880,332	38.79	128.4	126.9	124.8	147.7	146.6	138.8
	Construction	44,491	1,407,500	31.64	77.2	73.7	70.4	97.6	94.8	87.1
	Services	20,611	399,174	19.37	116.8	116.1	117.0	145.3	145.0	136.1
	Trade	73,742	2,031,997	27.56	104.3	105.0	98.1	120.9	121.1	111.0
	- All Industries	737,158	24,097,759	32.69	110.3	111.5	114.7	133.0	135.2	138.3
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	71,621	2,205,572	30.80	128.5	127.7	141.5	151.3	155.2	164.9
	Animal products - edible	13,761	387,284	28.14	153.5	149.8	180.1	166.8	169.9	195.9
	Lumber products	4,133	110,975	26.85	107.4	104.3	101.4	134.4	129.5	131.7
	Plant products - edible	6,883	186,531	27.10	154.5	138.3	148.7	166.1	155.4	153.6
	Textile products	4,749	102,525	21.59	111.1	116.2	108.6	131.6	138.3	114.8
	Iron and steel	21,858	747,221	34.19	113.6	117.1	140.5	143.3	156.8	173.9
	Mining	12,278	514,372	41.89	112.6	113.2	122.8	140.4	143.4	151.0
	Communications	5,208	162,845	29.35	122.8	118.8	115.7	139.7	134.1	125.4
	Transportation	38,998	1,573,219	40.34	125.0	122.4	124.4	149.9	151.0	143.4
	Construction	28,134	824,650	29.31	84.6	77.6	82.6	113.1	109.7	114.1
Prairies	Services	8,407	163,855	19.49	116.8	114.3	116.4	142.7	140.7	131.6
	Trade	38,589	1,075,152	27.86	113.7	112.6	108.8	131.3	128.8	122.1
	- All Industries	204,164	6,530,479	31.99	115.0	112.7	118.2	140.0	140.6	141.8
British Columbia	Manufacturing	91,145	3,302,270	36.23	180.2	169.6	171.9	205.1	202.7	217.3
	Animal products - edible	6,296	210,108	33.37	132.5	125.6	129.7	168.3	155.0	158.4
	Lumber products	17,844	601,229	33.69	96.4	98.4	97.9	123.2	123.3	124.6
	Plant products - edible	6,396	174,385	27.26	166.5	137.3	151.7	208.2	174.0	186.5
	Pulp and paper	7,590	284,359	37.43	113.4	111.1	112.3	133.0	125.7	125.5
	Iron and steel	38,886	1,520,148	39.09	326.2	335.1	386.7	428.3	434.8	503.6
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,244	138,284	42.63	98.3	95.8	99.7	119.2	117.5	102.1
	Logging	10,122	389,573	38.49	110.0	121.1	118.3	107.5	136.5	122.4
	Mining	7,819	312,550	39.97	77.5	78.1	81.7	89.4	94.4	91.2
	Transportation	17,190	684,230	38.64	127.5	129.2	124.3	164.9	161.3	152.3
B.C.	Construction	13,097	425,009	32.45	103.2	98.9	101.8	131.9	129.5	137.3
	Services	6,119	135,046	22.07	135.9	133.9	122.7	167.4	167.9	162.4
	Trade	18,338	531,496	27.48	116.4	116.6	110.3	142.9	142.4	133.4
	- All Industries	168,951	6,875,641	34.78	133.5	133.7	137.7	164.2	165.3	169.9



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1945, and August 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Aug. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Aug. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	192,395	6,355,433	33.03	126.0	128.2	142.5	162.8	164.8	176.5
Plant products - edible	8,505	235,155	27.65	100.8	100.9	100.0	127.0	128.3	123.5
Pulp and paper	9,947	309,787	31.14	123.1	123.3	117.9	135.2	136.4	127.1
Textiles	31,254	754,934	24.15	96.2	99.6	96.0	118.0	122.6	112.7
Tobacco	5,523	148,344	26.86	94.6	106.0	110.7	148.3	152.2	151.6
Iron and steel	73,244	2,848,636	38.89	159.3	161.6	194.3	202.1	205.6	229.8
<b>Communications</b>	4,115	180,367	38.97	129.2	127.1	117.1	135.7	133.9	125.0
<b>Transportation</b>	14,825	497,663	33.57	119.9	119.5	113.6	143.6	145.2	131.6
<b>Construction</b>	10,562	347,755	32.93	94.3	91.2	88.2	120.3	113.5	106.9
<b>Services</b>	10,527	224,183	21.30	129.9	130.1	126.9	160.7	156.5	151.9
<b>Trade</b>	34,067	964,890	28.32	109.6	111.4	106.3	124.4	125.8	116.7
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	268,589	8,553,990	32.09	121.3	123.4	132.0	153.4	154.7	160.1
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	22,888	723,984	31.63	142.7	149.5	190.6	208.3	211.7	281.2
Chemicals	4,092	153,515	37.52	94.3	122.3	227.7	199.1	224.5	376.1
Iron and steel	7,344	283,474	38.60	290.6	289.4	398.6	381.2	381.8	555.3
Transportation	1,170	39,137	32.60	127.2	128.8	123.3	158.9	157.9	160.4
Construction	2,406	71,733	29.81	104.2	96.3	96.5	173.6	151.7	149.4
Services	1,516	25,164	16.60	135.9	130.0	132.2	164.7	166.1	157.9
Trade	4,094	94,064	22.98	123.7	125.6	111.6	141.5	146.3	128.6
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	32,461	964,994	29.73	135.3	138.9	164.5	191.9	193.1	237.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	169,582	5,779,181	34.08	121.2	127.4	140.7	152.6	151.0	172.4
Plant products - edible	12,393	320,190	25.84	112.7	114.8	112.7	122.1	125.6	116.6
Pulp and paper	17,335	572,800	33.04	114.0	114.5	107.2	127.8	129.2	118.2
Textiles	18,316	508,074	27.63	92.6	97.8	94.1	119.8	124.8	118.1
Chemicals	10,904	363,390	33.33	136.2	152.4	173.2	176.6	197.7	205.2
Electrical apparatus	13,878	455,531	32.82	147.2	149.4	161.0	173.9	180.4	181.9
Iron and steel	47,095	1,843,786	39.15	132.2	142.7	185.9	180.3	190.6	238.9
<b>Communications</b>	3,753	146,688	39.09	126.4	124.1	109.9	143.5	139.5	126.7
<b>Transportation</b>	9,695	334,898	34.54	133.1	133.7	127.5	152.7	152.3	142.6
<b>Construction</b>	7,612	275,005	36.13	91.7	86.3	70.9	105.3	98.8	81.4
<b>Services</b>	10,193	211,249	20.72	107.6	108.3	114.7	139.4	141.1	134.2
<b>Trade</b>	37,832	1,110,341	29.35	107.2	107.0	101.2	121.0	122.0	110.6
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	236,791	7,864,484	32.93	117.8	121.9	128.7	144.5	150.2	164.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	9,779	307,295	37.42	97.4	99.4	116.2	123.0	127.9	146.8
Pulp and paper	3,126	101,692	32.53	111.3	109.5	109.8	126.3	124.0	122.9
Iron and steel	2,305	75,349	32.69	68.9	76.1	111.8	99.9	120.6	169.8
Construction	1,863	56,185	30.16	75.7	76.7	80.4	97.6	97.4	99.7
Services	2,475	42,532	17.18	137.0	137.6	127.9	171.2	172.4	152.8
Trade	4,999	122,979	24.60	116.3	119.3	115.1	137.3	138.8	128.4
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,078	595,625	28.26	105.4	107.2	113.2	128.9	131.9	137.2
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	47,333	1,621,167	34.25	107.4	110.1	116.1	130.4	133.2	139.4
Textiles	6,538	151,094	23.11	94.4	96.2	93.2	109.1	113.6	106.1
Electrical apparatus	6,117	211,862	34.63	117.5	122.9	133.6	153.7	161.6	176.4
Iron and steel	22,798	890,085	39.04	104.5	107.3	119.2	128.5	130.4	142.6
Construction	2,054	68,723	33.46	81.8	77.4	48.3	102.7	96.1	62.7
Trade	4,740	127,131	26.82	106.3	108.8	99.9	122.2	122.2	115.5
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	57,164	1,905,773	33.34	107.2	109.4	112.2	129.7	131.5	134.6
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	32,445	1,286,234	39.64	116.0	115.3	126.6	116.8	119.2	144.4
Iron and steel	25,684	1,057,949	41.19	109.2	110.1	125.0	110.5	114.3	144.8
Construction	756	28,868	38.19	118.7	124.2	119.2	153.3	157.5	154.1
Trade	1,826	49,406	27.10	115.9	124.8	124.4	117.6	122.9	121.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	36,902	1,428,048	38.70	116.5	116.1	126.0	119.3	121.7	144.5
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,759	1,002,091	29.68	124.4	124.2	137.5	145.6	151.5	159.9
Animal products - edible	5,087	144,291	28.56	137.5	133.7	162.9	149.6	158.7	186.3
Textiles	3,953	84,553	21.39	113.7	118.2	110.7	130.6	135.6	115.6
Chemicals	1,989	69,877	35.15	348.7	350.5	597.6	468.8	485.3	723.9
Iron and steel	11,051	367,125	33.22	112.1	111.1	132.3	138.8	148.9	157.5
<b>Communications</b>	1,501	40,753	28.48	119.3	115.5	103.4	123.7	109.1	105.6
<b>Transportation</b>	3,274	130,769	33.76	134.2	131.3	125.4	154.0	152.5	156.7
<b>Construction</b>	1,686	57,989	34.39	38.7	37.6	32.8	44.0	42.1	38.5
<b>Services</b>	3,064	54,829	17.89	125.4	125.0	128.9	147.4	146.6	143.1
<b>Trade</b>	15,480	437,259	28.25	112.5	111.0	108.2	130.1	127.9	120.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	59,396	1,726,686	29.07	114.6	113.7	119.1	131.4	133.2	133.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	49,254	1,921,183	36.90	200.4	203.4	220.4	262.1	261.6	287.7
Lumber products	6,337	210,380	33.20	104.9	103.2	101.5	124.0	120.2	123.5
Iron and steel	28,623	1,144,358	39.98	345.8	359.2	417.5	465.8	471.0	546.2
Communications	2,988	79,199	26.51	128.5	124.3	113.4	138.8	136.3	128.9
Transportation	7,964	295,225	37.54	143.5	146.7	137.0	173.8	165.6	155.3
Construction	4,042	139,669	34.55	130.9	127.1	110.5	160.5	158.2	143.7
Services	4,311	100,777	23.38	140.4	137.4	127.0	177.8	172.1	153.1
Trade	14,974	420,467	28.08	117.1	116.8	109.6	144.8	144.2	134.1
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	83,539	2,856,729	34.20	163.0	164.1	167.4	210.7	208.7	216.9

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at Aug. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, With Per Capita Earnings at July 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Aug. 1, July 1, 1945 and Aug. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug.1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Aug.1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Payrolls		
				Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1944	Aug.1 1945	July 1 1945	Aug.1 1944
<u>Halifax.</u> - Manufacturing	11,094	377,905	34.06	149.6	157.5	121.8	224.9	232.5	178.1
Plant products - edible	902	20,596	22.83	67.9	70.1	74.3	94.2	90.8	96.0
Iron and steel	7,056	261,100	37.00	225.9	256.7	154.0	333.4	350.1	235.5
Transportation	4,042	111,965	27.70	343.0	336.1	410.9	372.8	380.3	411.2
Construction	2,218	71,170	32.09	101.2	102.5	111.8	107.6	110.9	121.2
Services	1,128	18,312	16.23	103.6	101.0	100.9	110.9	112.8	109.0
Trade	4,370	106,162	24.29	117.2	119.4	112.8	133.3	135.2	121.1
- All Industries	24,682	740,049	29.98	141.6	143.4	136.6	186.4	191.0	167.7
<u>Saint John</u> - Manufacturing	6,157	202,536	32.90	122.0	130.1	134.1	185.1	199.3	188.4
Iron and steel	2,504	92,163	40.00	153.8	164.3	167.5	250.2	277.6	255.1
Trade	2,618	66,731	25.49	96.8	92.0	93.2	124.2	120.3	116.0
- All Industries	12,327	365,964	29.69	117.6	121.3	128.2	164.0	171.1	176.7
<u>Sherbrooke</u> - Manufacturing	7,482	196,007	26.20	104.5	104.5	106.2	131.3	132.9	127.3
Textiles	4,082	93,727	22.96	96.0	96.5	99.4	119.9	119.4	112.9
Iron and steel	2,142	70,000	32.68	107.4	105.5	114.9	134.4	138.2	142.9
- All Industries	9,210	240,383	26.10	104.6	104.2	106.1	130.2	131.2	125.3
<u>Three Rivers</u> - Manufacturing	7,799	239,360	30.69	119.1	136.0	136.5	145.1	147.8	151.0
Pulp and paper	3,043	114,322	37.57	118.8	118.6	114.0	137.9	131.6	129.0
Textiles	2,165	38,843	17.94	93.0	93.0	81.8	96.2	97.5	95.2
- All Industries	10,218	300,001	29.36	128.0	132.9	129.2	147.4	148.2	146.6
<u>Kitchener</u> - Manufacturing	14,573	429,731	29.49	121.0	119.9	109.9	155.5	154.9	141.4
Animal products - edible	1,288	38,749	30.08	119.5	119.2	114.9	146.7	151.5	135.5
Leather products	1,549	47,165	30.45	93.2	92.3	92.6	126.2	124.9	123.5
Lumber products	1,468	43,436	29.59	116.3	111.8	103.9	148.8	143.9	136.1
Rubber products	4,975	160,128	30.18	149.8	149.1	122.8	189.0	187.6	156.5
Textiles	1,555	35,938	23.11	90.1	88.3	92.1	117.8	112.5	113.7
Iron and steel	1,343	44,993	33.50	132.7	136.0	139.8	159.6	164.4	165.8
- All Industries	17,078	509,271	29.82	114.7	114.0	108.0	150.0	149.1	138.8
<u>Waterloo</u> - Manufacturing	14,761	452,505	30.66	127.7	127.9	125.8	156.4	154.9	147.5
Plant products - edible	2,103	55,523	26.40	132.3	117.1	120.8	159.4	139.5	147.7
Pulp and paper	1,760	51,458	29.24	112.3	112.5	105.0	124.0	120.8	111.2
Textiles	1,264	26,670	21.10	76.6	80.2	86.1	85.9	86.8	88.1
Iron and steel	4,834	170,148	35.20	167.7	175.8	163.6	213.3	218.7	199.4
Trade	2,599	71,459	27.49	108.2	108.5	94.7	122.3	120.1	104.7
- All Industries	21,453	652,846	30.43	120.7	119.9	121.4	145.6	143.3	144.8
<u>London</u> - Manufacturing	10,002	396,679	39.66	110.9	112.0	133.4	164.3	162.4	197.8
Pulp and paper	1,991	76,305	38.32	126.8	125.6	106.0	132.0	124.6	119.9
Iron and steel	6,996	286,787	40.99	103.6	105.8	139.0	172.9	173.6	226.2
Transportation	2,227	82,671	37.12	157.5	151.2	138.7	139.8	139.0	131.9
Trade	1,352	34,292	25.36	98.9	98.8	88.3	117.2	114.6	107.0
- All Industries	14,652	542,242	37.01	104.0	104.1	117.5	143.8	142.2	163.7
<u>Regina</u> - Manufacturing	2,538	79,160	31.19	115.2	128.4	132.4	122.2	135.3	143.2
Animal products - edible	641	17,518	27.33	163.2	159.9	172.9	157.6	163.1	203.7
Iron and steel	423	13,926	32.92	61.1	103.3	84.8	70.2	115.0	113.4
Trade	3,760	95,904	25.51	109.9	115.8	107.8	126.0	131.8	119.8
- All Industries	9,823	271,512	27.64	108.5	111.1	115.4	130.6	134.8	129.4
<u>Saskatoon</u> - Manufacturing	2,267	62,101	27.39	186.1	185.0	175.2	190.3	188.7	182.8
Animal products - edible	1,125	26,861	23.88	309.9	303.9	284.6	280.5	273.2	274.4
Trade	2,415	61,709	25.55	112.9	111.0	104.9	136.3	136.1	124.3
- All Industries	6,562	172,200	26.24	131.8	128.3	126.2	157.0	152.8	145.1
<u>Calgary</u> - Manufacturing	7,823	261,699	33.45	140.3	145.0	150.7	162.3	163.2	179.0
Animal products - edible	1,267	37,732	29.78	138.4	141.6	172.3	146.5	147.2	180.7
Plant products - edible	877	25,619	29.21	120.9	111.6	108.6	145.1	135.4	130.8
Iron and steel	2,395	81,946	34.22	129.2	151.6	177.1	160.4	208.4	225.5
Construction	888	28,134	32.41	49.2	44.8	39.8	77.7	70.0	58.5
Trade	5,473	155,768	28.46	109.7	107.0	107.9	126.8	122.4	123.2
- All Industries	17,988	564,674	31.39	116.9	116.5	119.2	137.8	139.6	141.6
<u>Edmonton</u> - Manufacturing	6,867	215,081	31.32	127.1	124.6	158.1	159.3	156.8	195.2
Animal products - edible	2,932	88,896	30.32	152.1	145.8	177.9	176.1	172.9	192.5
Iron and steel	1,276	46,402	36.37	104.3	103.0	238.8	147.1	145.6	392.3
Construction	1,511	47,710	31.58	155.4	146.7	157.4	184.6	186.5	220.1
Trade	5,085	137,037	26.95	140.3	139.1	126.5	160.2	155.4	139.0
- All Industries	17,263	506,258	29.33	127.3	124.8	137.6	154.1	152.0	165.9
<u>Victoria</u> - Manufacturing	9,839	344,280	34.99	259.4	254.7	241.7	312.9	310.2	309.1
Lumber products	1,167	41,046	35.17	113.7	113.8	122.5	148.5	158.2	158.6
Iron and steel	6,777	242,670	35.81	513.0	501.9	466.6	599.5	606.2	599.1
Transportation	906	31,828	35.13	166.4	165.7	154.1	185.1	182.1	158.1
Trade	2,173	52,278	24.06	106.0	108.7	103.3	120.9	123.0	114.4
- All Industries	15,283	487,596	31.90	181.0	179.2	171.9	231.3	231.5	227.2









72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**SEPTEMBER, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
October 30, 1945

72-002  
Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1945.

Acting Dominion Statistician:

Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.

Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

M.E.K. Roughsedge.

Note: - In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Following the successful conclusion of the European and Pacific Wars, the industrial situation throughout the Dominion showed extremely marked changes at the beginning of September. The cancellation of orders for munitions produced the anticipated large contractions in certain branches of manufacturing; the general trend in the remaining manufacturing groups and in the non-manufacturing industries was favourable, but the increases in the numbers employed therein fell far short of the declines reported by factories formerly engaged largely, or wholly, on war work. As a result, there was a reduction of 23,820 persons as compared with Aug. 1 in the staffs of the 15,496 establishments furnishing monthly data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This loss of 1.3 p.c. lowered the general index number of employment, based on the 1926 average, from 175.0 in the preceding return, to 172.6 at the date under review; it was then lower than in any preceding month since June 1, 1942, although it was otherwise the highest in the record, exceeding by 44.3 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1939, index of 119.6. As compared with Sept. 1, 1944, there was a falling-off of seven p.c. The maximum index in the record was that of 190.5 at Dec. 1, 1943.

The reduction in employment at the beginning of September was at variance with the trend usually indicated at that date in earlier years of the record. The seasonally-corrected index accordingly declined, falling from 170.3 at Aug. 1 to 165.9 at the beginning of September.

The recession in manufacturing involved the release of rather more than 29,000 persons from the staffs of the co-operating plants; this was a contraction of 2.7 p.c., a loss which has rarely been exceeded in any preceding month of the record. In the production of durable manufactured goods, the reported curtailment in production resulted in the release of 30,460 men and women, or 5.5 p.c. of the recorded personnel. Of the former number, 26,830 workers were dismissed in the iron and steel manufacturing division, while some 3,200 were laid off in the non-ferrous metal product group. In the non-durable manufactured goods industries, the trend, except in the production of chemicals and rubber goods, was generally

Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1945, with Comparative Figures for September 1, 1944 and September 1, 1943, Where Available  
Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of							
			Weekly Earnings at		Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls					
			Sept. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945	Aug. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1944				
(a) Provinces.												
Maritime Provinces	135,004	4,024,855	30.26	30.11	113.6	121.1	157.5	182.6	167.2	162.4		
Prince Edward Island	2,705	72,998	26.99	28.78	122.5	115.6	156.3	144.3	159.3	155.0		
Nova Scotia	79,560	2,468,243	31.10	31.85	112.6	118.6	155.5	160.8	168.0	165.2		
New Brunswick	50,989	1,488,614	29.13	27.71	115.3	125.1	160.9	166.2	168.2	159.0		
Quebec	531,694	16,442,472	30.92	30.09	113.2	127.1	146.5	149.9	159.9	159.3		
Ontario	723,965	23,449,253	32.39	32.55	108.2	114.9	129.4	132.5	139.2	136.9		
Prairie Provinces	203,755	6,656,167	32.67	31.99	114.7	117.1	142.7	140.4	140.4	132.0		
Manitoba	92,998	3,025,635	32.53	30.94	112.9	111.5	138.4	134.0	126.6	126.6		
Saskatchewan	41,065	1,290,344	31.42	30.04	111.9	114.2	137.0	125.7	126.4	125.7		
Alberta	69,690	2,340,190	33.58	32.99	118.9	121.9	150.6	147.5	151.7	143.4		
British Columbia	172,207	5,957,299	34.59	34.45	136.1	135.4	166.5	164.2	170.0	166.9		
CANADA	1,764,621	56,530,026	32.04	31.69	113.0	121.5	140.8	143.0	149.6	148.7		
(b) Cities.												
Montreal	262,518	8,399,864	32.00	32.05	119.9	132.0	150.6	153.4	165.7	165.4		
Quebec City	50,848	839,255	29.15	30.54	128.6	165.6	178.8	191.9	244.8	229.6		
Toronto	237,785	7,757,658	32.62	32.33	117.3	129.2	143.6	143.5	155.3	153.5		
Ottawa	20,901	587,970	28.27	27.57	104.1	115.4	127.2	128.9	135.3	133.5		
Hamilton	55,669	1,804,694	32.42	32.78	104.3	107.2	122.7	129.7	132.7	134.0		
Windsor	35,610	1,412,655	39.67	43.44	112.4	125.4	118.0	119.3	143.2	145.8		
Winnipeg	59,550	1,775,934	29.90	28.52	114.5	117.0	135.0	131.4	131.7	126.6		
Vancouver	82,985	2,768,917	33.57	33.80	161.9	163.0	204.1	210.7	214.8	234.5		
Halifax	23,947	714,446	29.17	30.22	136.4	134.5	179.1	185.8	172.0	-		
Saint John	12,886	375,948	29.17	28.40	123.1	117.6	168.9	164.0	168.4	-		
Sherbrooke	8,972	230,579	25.70	26.10	101.9	104.6	124.9	130.2	127.6	-		
Three Rivers	9,432	273,287	28.97	29.36	118.2	129.0	134.3	147.4	150.3	-		
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,325	644,052	30.20	30.42	112.9	111.7	147.3	149.8	142.5	-		
London	16,826	501,950	29.83	29.42	113.6	120.7	142.9	145.3	141.5	-		
Port William - Port Arthur	11,017	375,251	34.06	37.00	78.0	107.6	99.3	143.8	166.4	-		
Regina	9,917	275,008	27.75	27.44	109.5	106.2	122.3	130.6	128.9	-		
Saskatoon	6,304	169,572	26.87	26.24	126.6	131.8	154.4	157.0	140.5	-		
Calgary	17,946	564,298	31.44	30.37	116.4	122.4	137.5	137.8	141.5	-		
Edmonton	17,043	507,199	29.76	29.37	125.6	138.7	154.4	154.1	166.9	-		
Victoria	14,762	482,672	32.70	32.10	174.8	170.0	228.9	232.7	224.0	-		
(c) Industries.												
Manufacturing	1,042,923	33,945,068	32.55	32.75	118.2	134.6	148.0	152.9	168.6	169.0		
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	520,940	18,356,515	34.67	35.67	122.1	150.5	153.6	164.5	192.3	200.9		
Non-Durable Goods	501,217	14,824,057	29.58	28.40	114.7	120.5	135.0	141.4	141.4	135.5		
Electric Light and Power	20,766	764,496	36.81	36.80	108.7	100.5	123.9	122.2	114.9	109.6		
Logging	54,767	1,504,657	27.47	27.29	114.6	115.7	158.2	157.5	134.4	118.6		
Mining	67,881	2,615,682	38.53	38.35	81.4	86.0	99.5	101.0	104.4	101.0		
Communications	35,072	1,049,358	31.75	31.16	127.0	116.4	148.9	144.2	132.2	122.8		
Transportation	165,809	6,397,754	28.59	28.58	129.9	125.6	156.1	154.6	143.8	134.8		
Construction and Maintenance	156,691	4,776,438	30.48	29.91	88.0	94.1	117.6	112.6	131.1	131.1		
Construction	55,210	1,052,559	19.78	19.74	124.7	123.6	154.0	152.5	143.1	134.7		
Services	190,268	5,187,980	27.27	27.35	104.6	103.5	127.3	127.2	117.0	107.2		
Trade	1,764,621	56,530,026	32.04	31.69	113.0	121.5	140.8	143.0	149.6	148.7		
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES												
Finance	67,518	2,257,052	33.53	33.54	112.0	108.6	130.2	130.2	122.6	116.4		
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,831,939	58,767,078	32.09	32.14	113.1	121.0	140.4	142.4	148.5	147.2		

<sup>1/</sup> This classification comprises the following:— iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



upward, there being widely dispersed but rather moderate increases in a considerable number of industries. The largest gains were those of 1,549 employees in textiles, and 2,041 persons in animal food products. The gain in the latter was largely due to the resumption of work on a more normal scale following an industrial dispute. In spite of the decline of 5,250 workers in chemical manufacturing, there was an increase of 1,165 persons in the non-durable manufactured goods taken as a whole. This advance was relatively slight, amounting only to 0.2 p.c.; it was nevertheless significant as indicative of a movement which will assume increasing importance as labour and materials become available for the greater production of civilian goods.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and mining were quieter; the losses were of a contra-seasonal character, but repeat the reductions indicated at Sept. 1 in the last two or three years. In the remaining non-manufacturing industries - communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade - there was general but not particularly marked expansion. The greatest gain was that of nearly 3,800 persons in construction, where the advance was at variance with the usual trend at the beginning of September.

Payrolls. The firms co-operating in the latest survey of employment and payrolls reported the disbursement of weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$56,530,026, as compared with \$57,389,540 at the beginning of August. This was a decrease of 1.5 p.c., slightly exceeding the general loss of 1.3 p.c. in the personnel, with the result that the per capita weekly earnings declined, falling from \$32.09 at Aug. 1, to \$32.04 at Sept. 1. At the beginning of September in earlier years for which information is available, the averages were as follows: 1944, \$31.69; 1943, \$31.30; 1942, \$29.29; 1941, \$26.04.

During the last 12 months, the reduction of seven p.c. in employment in the eight leading industrial groups has been accompanied by that of 5.9 p.c. in the amounts paid in weekly salaries and wages. It is interesting to note, however, that the average earnings per person in recorded employment continued somewhat higher, the Sept. 1, 1945, per capita figure exceeding by 1.1 p.c. that indicated a year ago.

If the statistics for the finance group are included with those just given for the eight leading industries, the survey shows that the number in recorded employment at Sept. 1 was 1,831,939, as compared with 1,855,760 at Aug. 1. The latest aggregate of weekly payrolls was \$58,787,078, considerably lower than the total of \$59,647,741 disbursed at Aug. 1. The average earnings in the nine leading industries were \$32.09, as compared with \$31.14 at Aug. 1, 1945, and \$31.72 at Sept. 1, 1944.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1945, and Sept. 1, 1944. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926-100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 13 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers are higher by 40.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941,

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	114.3	150.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.8	126.0	132.2	157.0	30.55
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	118.6	147.0	30.72	116.5	129.9	133.0	162.1	31.43
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	118.1	144.1	31.14	113.7	133.9	133.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	109.5	123.9	116.5	139.5	30.59	120.4	137.0	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	118.5	143.4	30.93	122.6	137.2	133.5	163.1	31.52
July 1	114.9	129.5	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	141.7	134.8	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	121.6	147.5	31.05	126.4	143.2	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	121.3	148.7	31.30	128.3	148.5	136.9	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.4	137.9	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	137.4	172.7	32.52
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	124.5	153.4	31.81	132.0	159.7	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5		
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	118.1	139.1	\$30.10	134.3	156.5	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.3	148.1	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.5	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	116.7	148.9	32.81	134.9	172.2	127.6	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	149.6	115.8	144.1	32.00	134.2	171.7	126.7	158.7	32.55
May 1	116.5	146.2	114.9	145.4	32.55	132.9	168.1	126.4	161.9	33.59
June 1	118.1	146.0	114.8	143.3	32.10	132.8	166.7	124.4	167.2	32.83
July 1	120.0	148.1	114.9	144.5	32.32	134.4	167.7	123.2	166.2	32.94
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	114.6	143.0	32.09	133.9	166.8	121.5	162.9	32.73
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	113.0	140.8	32.04	134.6	168.5	118.2	149.0	32.55
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	113.2	139.2	33.02	133.2	169.2			
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	131.7	168.1	33.20	131.7	168.1			
Dec. 1	121.5	152.1	131.0	168.0	33.35	131.0	168.0			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for Income Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



to Sept. 1, 1945, amounted to 13.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 40.4 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (4) the granting of higher wage-rates in numerous cases.

During the war, there were especially noteworthy advances in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of expansion in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 18.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1945, and that of payrolls has gained by 48 p.c.; these proportions exceed the advances of 6.1 p.c. in employment and 31.3 p.c. in payrolls shown in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, although the disparities in the ratios are diminishing.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, and the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1945, and Sept. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

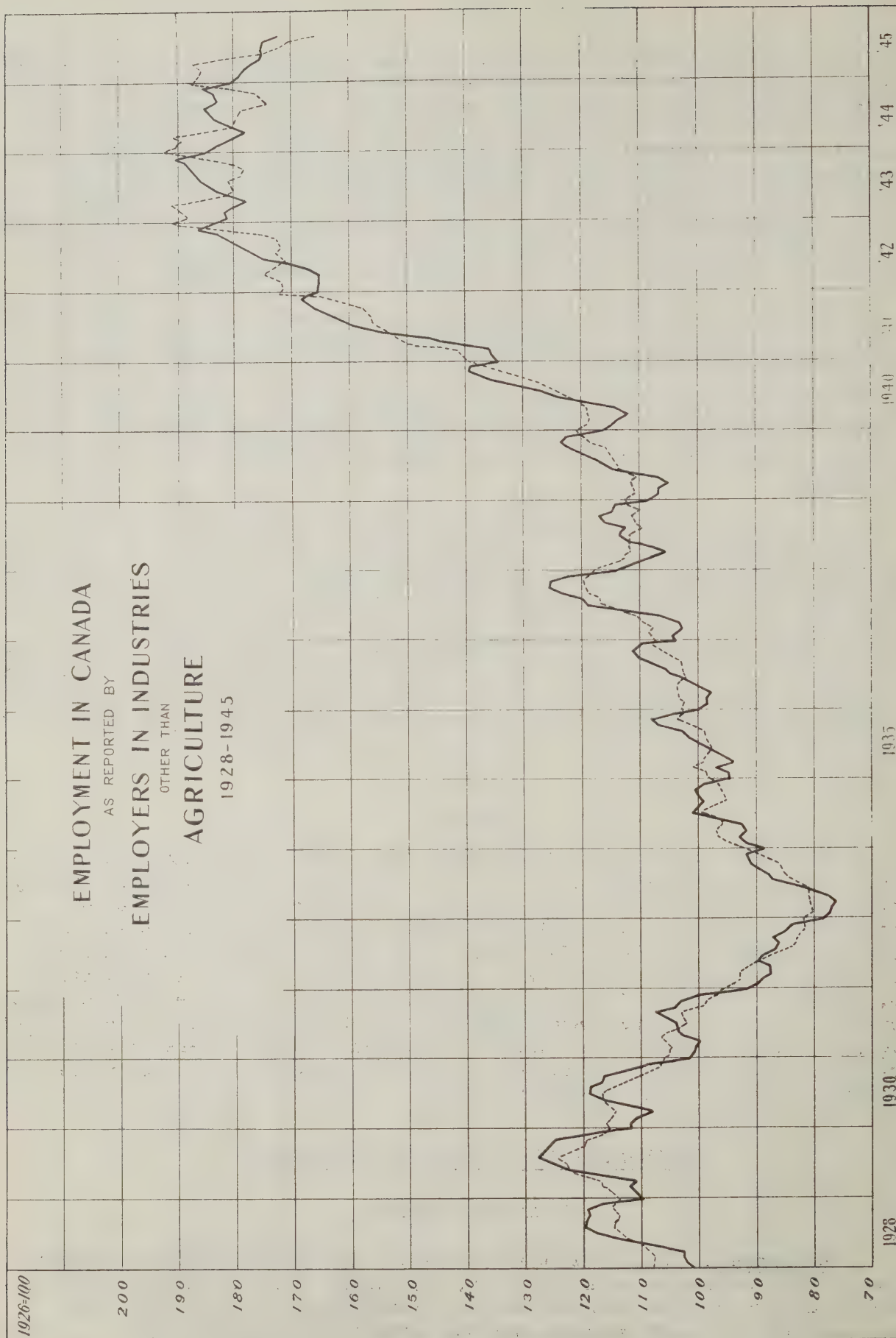
#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Largely as a result of the cancellation of war contracts following the termination of hostilities, employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 showed a further important contraction of a contra-seasonal character. The loss, amounting to 29,025 workers, was the largest indicated since Jan. 1, 1939; with few exceptions, it was also greater than in any preceding month of the record.

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1928-1945



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month for 1928-1945. The broken curve shows the average employment for the year. The broken curve is based upon the average employment for the year as determined by the experience of the years 1928-1937.



The exceptions were at Jan. 1 in several of the years since 1920; the trend is invariably downward at that date, as a result of the year-end holidays and inventories and in some cases such declines have exceeded the recession at the date under review.

Information was furnished by 8,466 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 1,071,948. As compared with 1,042,923 at Aug. 1, there was a decrease of 2.7 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls showed a relatively greater loss, falling by 3.3 p.c.; supplementing the reductions due to declining employment, were those resulting from vacations and loss of working time following the V-J Day celebrations. Another reason for the pronounced shrinkage in the salaries and wages in manufacturing as a whole was the fact that the greatest curtailment in the number of employees took place in industries in which rates of pay have been above the general average, while the indicated expansion was largely among the lower-paid employees.

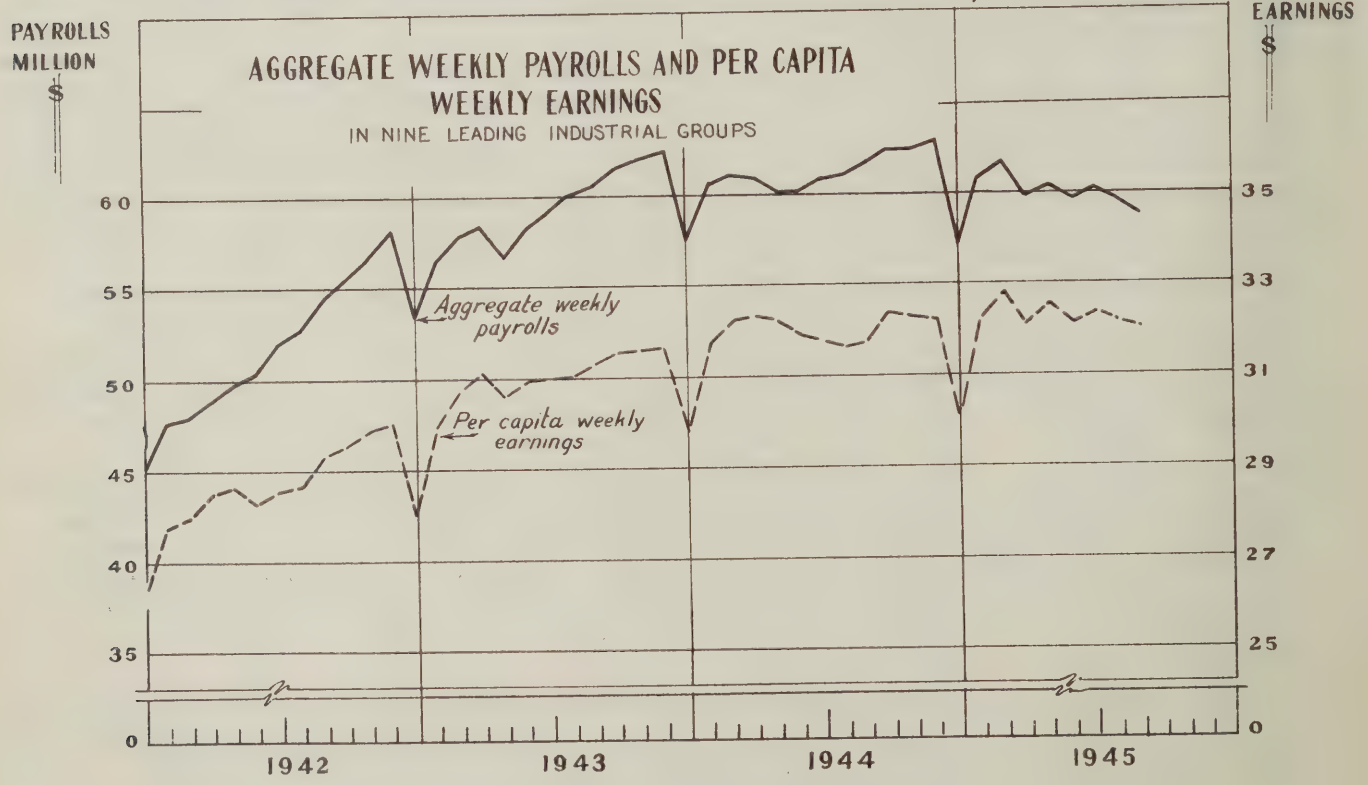
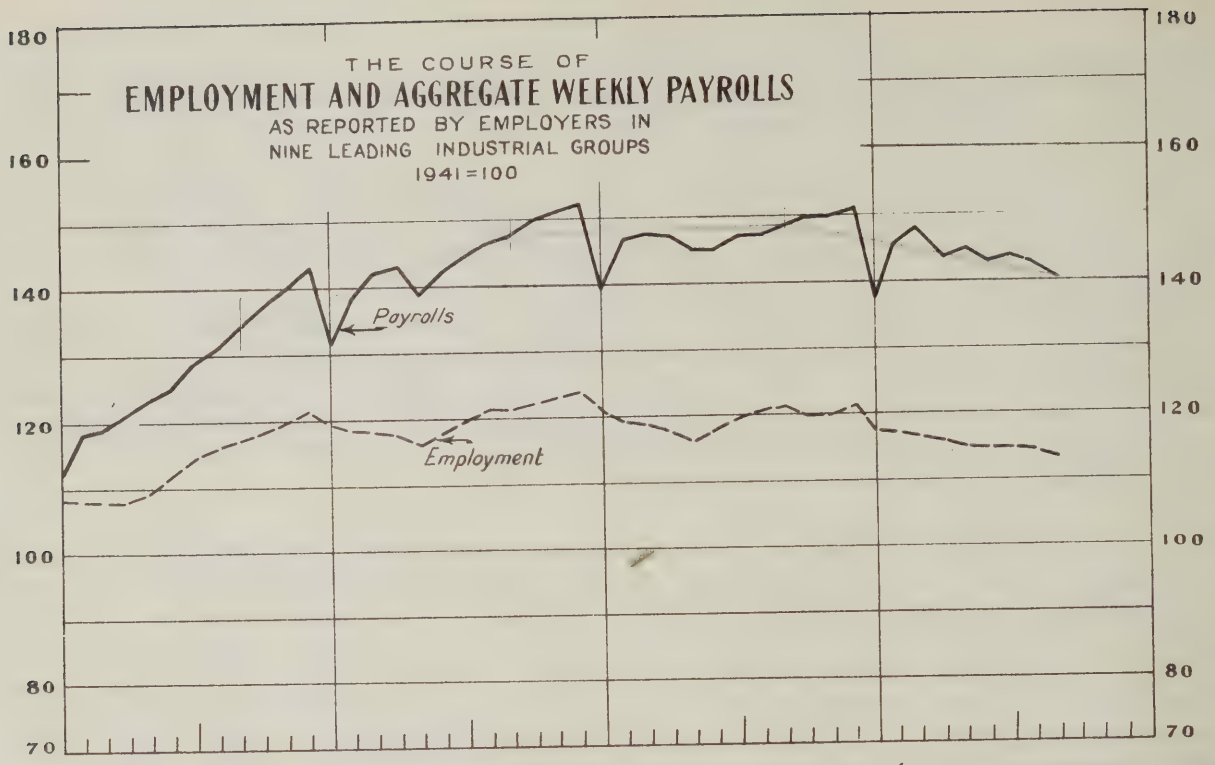
The index number of employment in manufacturing at the date under review stood at 198.6 p.c. of the 1926 average; this was the lowest since Mar. 1, 1942, being 12.2 p.c. below that of 226.2 at Sept. 1 of last year. As compared with Sept. 1, 1939, however, there was an increase of 72.2 p.c. Since the curtailment shown in the most recent report as compared with the preceding month was at variance with the usual seasonal trend at Sept. 1, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decidedly downward movement, falling from 199.6 at Aug. 1, to 193.1 at the beginning of September. This is the eighth successive decline in the seasonally-corrected index.

The greatest recession in employment at the date under review took place in iron and steel-using factories, which released 26,830 workers, in the largest reduction so far experienced in the industry. Chemical plants laid off 5,257 men and women, and the number reported in non-ferrous metal plants was less by 3,170. Smaller losses were indicated in rubber, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, expansion was shown in animal and vegetable foods, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco and beverage factories. The largest gains were those of 1,549 persons in the textile-using industries, and 2,041 in animal-food processing. The latter increase was partly due to the resumption of normal operations following an industrial dispute reflected in the preceding survey.

Payrolls.— The persons in recorded employment in manufacturing establishments at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$33,945,068 for services rendered during the week preceding, as compared with \$35,082,301 at Aug. 1. The former amount represented an average of \$32.55 per worker, as compared with \$32.73 at Aug. 1; the latest figure coincided with that at Sept. 1, 1944, but exceeded the means of \$32.03 at Sept. 1, 1943, and \$29.72 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945, stood at 148.0, as compared with 152.9 at Aug. 1, 1945, and 168.6 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the 12 months' comparison, there was a decline of 12.2 p.c.; this coincided with the reduction in the index of employment in the year.

Logging.— There was a contra-seasonal decrease in employment in the bush at the beginning of September, when data were received from 564 firms having 54,767 workers, as compared with 55,319 in their last report. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of September, 1944, there being a gain of 17 p.c. in the index, which stood at 181.4 at the date under review. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$1,504,657, were slightly greater than those of \$1,497,529 at Aug. 1, 1945, while the latest index of payrolls was higher by 17.7 p.c. than





that at Sept. 1, 1944.

The per capita earnings at the date under review were \$27.47, as compared with \$27.07 paid on or about Aug. 1. The figure at Sept. 1 of last autumn was \$27.29. As has previously been stated, the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

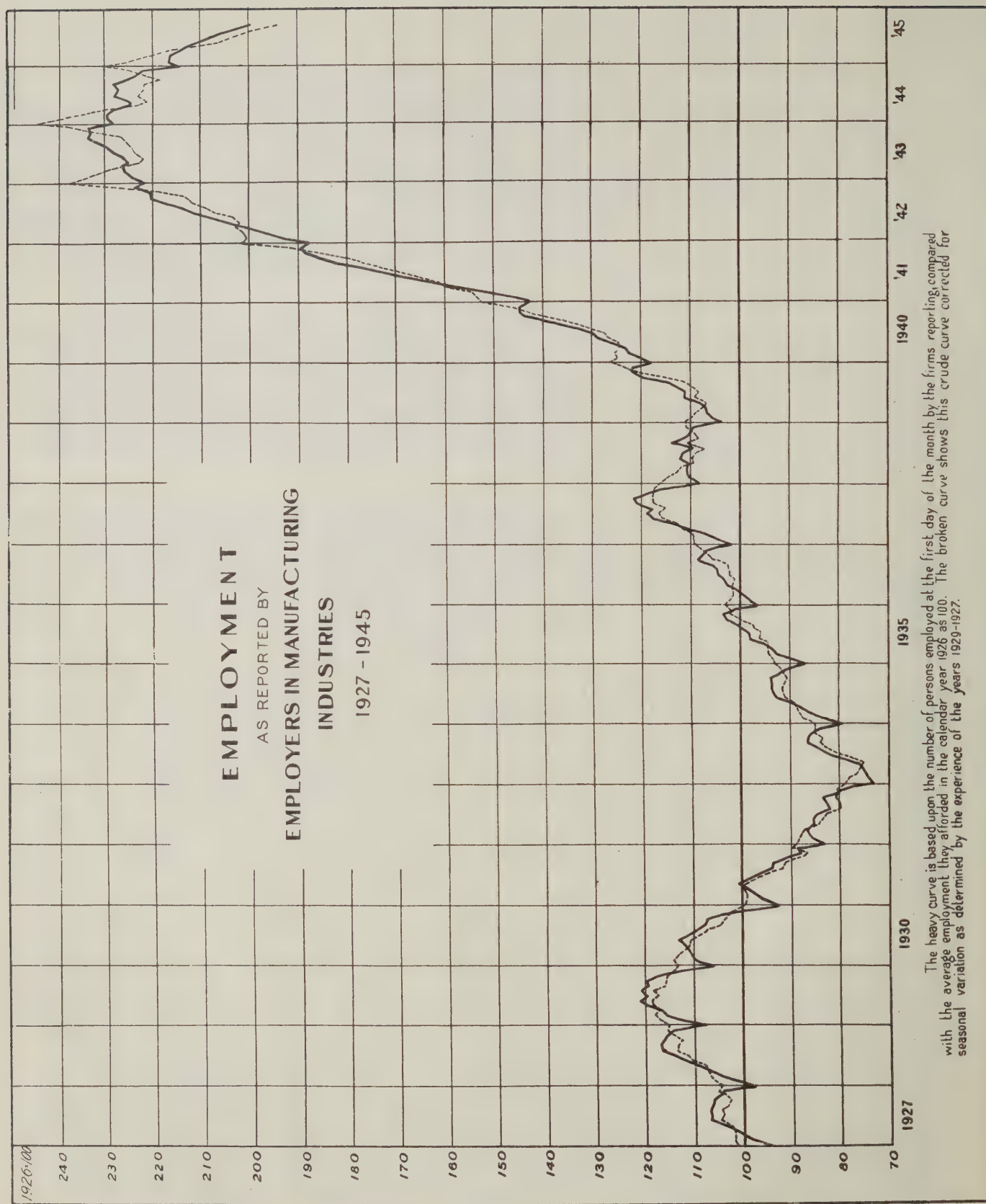
Mining.- Curtailment of mining operations was reported at Sept. 1, when the 505 employers furnishing information had a combined working force of 67,881 persons, 348 fewer than at the beginning of August. Coal mining and the extraction of metallic ores were quieter, while improvement was shown in quarrying and the mining of various non-metallic minerals other than coal. The index of employment in the mining group at Sept. 1 was 144.2, as compared with 152.4 at the same date in 1944. This was a decrease of 5.4 p.c.

The stated payrolls amounted to \$2,615,682 at the latest date, as compared with \$2,656,452 in the preceding period of observation. This falling-off of 1.5 p.c. was relatively larger than that of 0.5 p.c. in the number of employees. The per capita weekly earnings accordingly were lower, falling from \$38.93 at Aug. 1, to \$38.53 at the beginning of September; at the same date in 1944, the figure had been \$38.25.

Communications.- An advance of a seasonal character was recorded in the communications group as a whole at Sept. 1. The increase, which was larger than usual for the time of year, took place chiefly in the telephone division. The reported staffs included 33,072 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,049,938. At Aug. 1, the indicated workers had numbered 32,644, and their earnings were given as \$1,017,047. The increase in employment was 1.3 p.c., while that in the salaries and wages was 3.2 p.c. The per capita earnings rose from \$31.16 at Aug. 1, to \$31.75 at the first of September, as compared with \$30.76 at the same date of last year. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 123.4; this was 9.1 p.c. higher than the Sept. 1, 1944, figure of 113.1. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 12.6 p.c.

Transportation.- There was a further increase in activity in transportation as a whole; the street railway, cartage and storage and steam railway operation groups showed improvement, but employment in shipping and stevedoring declined. The general gain in transportation was seasonal. The index of employment stood at 128.3, as compared with 124.1 at Sept. 1, 1944, previously the maximum for that date. The staffs of the 651 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 165,809, as compared with 165,153 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 were given as \$6,397,754, a sum which was 0.9 p.c. greater than the Aug. 1 payroll of \$6,338,412. The per capita earnings showed a moderate advance, rising from \$38.38 at Aug. 1 to \$38.59 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.72 at Sept. 1, 1944. Since then, there has been an increase of 3.4 p.c. in employment, and of 8.6 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance showed a gain at Sept. 1, which was at variance with the trend usually indicated at that date in the experience of the years since 1920. Building and highway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, but there was a minor falling-off in work on railways.





Statistics were tabulated from 1,663 contractors with a total working force of 156,691, as compared with 152,930 at Aug. 1. This was an increase of 3,761 employees, or 2.5 p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls were higher by 4.4 p.c., the latest total being given as \$4,776,438, as compared with \$4,574,487 in the last report. The per capita earnings rose from \$29.91 paid at Aug. 1, to \$30.48 at the date under review; those at Sept. 1, 1944, were \$28.44.

The level of employment in construction was lower than at the beginning of September of last year; the index then stood at 130.8, as compared with the latest figure of 122.3. This decline of 6.5 p.c. was accompanied by an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Services.- The trend was favourable at Sept. 1, when the 781 co-operating establishments reported 53,210 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 52,788 in the preceding month. Gains were indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were also higher, aggregating \$1,052,559, as compared with \$1,042,288 at Aug. 1. As compared with Sept. 1, 1944, there was a rise of 2.9 p.c. in employment at the date under review, while the increase in the reported payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 7.6 p.c. The per capita earnings, at \$19.78 at the beginning of September, were lower by four cents than at Aug. 1, but exceeded the Sept. 1, 1944, average of \$19.29. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 67 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under the conditions recently prevailing.

Trade.- There was a further small advance in employment in trading establishments at Sept. 1, when the improvement approximated the average for the time of year. A personnel of 190,268 was reported by the 2,800 co-operating employers, who had had 189,430 workers at the first of August. The payrolls disbursed by these firms also increased, rising from \$5,181,024 at that date, to \$5,187,930 at Sept. 1. The latest average per employee was \$27.27, as compared with \$27.35 at Aug. 1, and \$26.45 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment in trade has risen by 6.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 909 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 67,318, practically the same as at Aug. 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees, however, fell slightly, from \$2,258,201 at that date to \$2,257,052 at the beginning of September. The weekly average was \$33.53 per worker, as compared with \$33.54 in the last report, and \$32.53 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the year, the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions has advanced by 3.1 p.c., while the index number of payrolls has gained by 6.2 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment in the reporting industries was downward at the beginning of September in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia. The largest losses were those of 10,622 persons in Quebec and 13,553 in Ontario, where the declines amounted to two p.c. and 1.8 p.c., respectively. In the four Western provinces, the payrolls were higher than at Aug. 1, but elsewhere, there were reductions in the disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the latest

average earnings were higher than at the beginning of August, while in the remaining provinces, the per capita figures were lower.

Maritime Provinces.- The movement in employment in the Maritime Provinces was downward at Sept. 1 in 13 of the earlier years for which data are available, the average change in the period since 1920 being a decline. In conformity with this movement there was a contraction at the date under review, when the reduction of 2,444 persons, or 1.8 p.c., was above normal for the time of year. The 1,132 employers furnishing data had a staff of 133,004. There was curtailment at Sept. 1 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that in the former being pronounced.

Manufacturing reported rather lessened activity in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the loss was in iron and steel and animal food factories. Pulp and paper and vegetable food processing, on the other hand, afforded more employment. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining and transportation showed a general falling-off. The losses in logging and transportation were fairly large, while those in mining were moderate. Construction firms reported some improvement. The changes in the remaining divisions were slight.

The payrolls disbursed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$4,024,855; this was lower by 3.1 p.c. than the weekly payments of \$4,152,164 indicated by the same firms at Aug. 1. The average earnings per employee fell from \$30.66 at that date, to \$30.26 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$30.11 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the twelve months since then, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has fallen by 5.8 p.c., and that of employment by 6.1 p.c.

Quebec.- The trend of industrial employment in Quebec continued retrogressive at Sept. 1. Most of the contraction was in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel plants. There were also important losses in chemical and non-ferrous metal plants, together with smaller reductions in rubber and electrical apparatus works. On the other hand, there were large advances in food, tobacco and textile factories, and moderate increases in the leather, lumber, paper product and beverage divisions. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and mining were quieter, but expansion was shown in transportation, communications, services, trade and construction; the most noteworthy gain was that of nearly 2,200 employees in the last-named.

The 4,088 firms whose returns were tabulated had 531,694 employees at Sept. 1, compared with 542,316 in their last report. The weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review by these establishments aggregated \$16,442,472, being less by 2.4 p.c. than the total of \$16,822,770 indicated at Aug. 1. The latest average earnings per employee were \$30.92, 10 cents lower than at the beginning of August, 1945, but 83 cents above the Sept. 1, 1944, average of \$30.09. The latest index number of employment, at 178.1, was 10.9 p.c. less than that of 200.0 at the same date of last year, while the index of weekly payrolls was lower by 8.4 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed important curtailment of a contra-seasonal character. Data were tabulated from 6,386 firms having 723,963 workers, compared with 737,516 in the preceding month. This was a loss of 1.8 p.c. The reported payrolls, at \$23,449,233, were also lower, showing a decrease of 2.3 p.c. as compared with the total of \$24,004,112 indicated at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita figure was \$32.39, several cents less than that of \$32.55 in the last return; there was also a falling-off as compared with the average of \$32.65 per employee at the beginning of September, 1944. The index of employment, at 174.6 at the date under review, was below the Aug. 1 figure of 177.9, and 6.4 p.c. lower than that of 186.5 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, there was a decline of seven p.c. in the weekly payrolls.



The number of persons reported in manufacturing operations in Ontario showed a substantial reduction, amounting to 14,859, or three p.c.; this lowered the index to 190.9 at Sept. 1, when it was lower than in any earlier month since Jan. 1, 1942. The shrinkage in iron and steel-using plants was particularly marked, over 10,900 men and women being released in that industry. Smaller but considerable contractions were also indicated in lumber, vegetable food, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal manufacturing. On the other hand, heightened activity was indicated in beverage, pulp and paper, leather and animal food products; the gain in the last-named was largely due to the resumption of operations which had been suspended during an industrial dispute. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining was quieter, but employment in logging, transportation, communications, services, trade and construction was in greater volume. The gains were generally moderate, that of over 700 in construction being greatest.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity at Sept. 1 declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but slightly advanced in Alberta. On the whole, there was a loss of 0.2 p.c. in recorded employment in the Prairie Area, where the payroll disbursements were nevertheless higher. Returns were received from 2,133 employers with a combined staff of 203,753 men and women; this was 433 fewer than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were reported at \$6,656,167 - 1.9 p.c. greater than the sum of \$6,531,156 distributed by the same firms at the first of August. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$31.99 at Aug. 1, to \$32.67 at the date under review. At Sept. 1, 1944, the average employee of the co-operating firms had received \$31.46. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has fallen by 2.1 p.c., but there has been a gain of 1.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1945, was curtailed to an important extent as compared with Aug. 1. Iron and steel, chemical and vegetable food factories showed reduced employment, the largest losses being in iron and steel. The trend was also downward in logging, but greater activity was noted in mining, transportation, trade and construction.

British Columbia.- Establishments in British Columbia reported additions to their working forces at Sept. 1, when the advances were rather above-normal in scale, being also larger than those at the beginning of September in 1944 or 1943. The latest gain brought the index to 183.6, which was the highest since Oct. 1, 1944, although it was 2.4 p.c. below the Sept. 1, 1944, index of 188.1.

General improvement as compared with a month earlier was indicated in British Columbia at the date under review. The greatest expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in food and lumber mills, while iron and steel plants released large numbers of employees. Logging, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade reported moderate increases; the most pronounced advances were in logging, which had been relatively inactive in the last report as a result of the fire hazard.

The personnel of the 1,657 firms furnishing information in British Columbia rose from 168,975 in the preceding month, to 172,207 at the beginning of September. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these establishments at the latter date aggregated \$5,957,299, as compared with \$5,879,338 at Aug. 1. This was a gain of 1.3 p.c., being less than that of 1.9 p.c. in the number of employees. The latest per capita figure was \$34.59, as compared with \$34.79 at the beginning of August; that at Sept. 1, 1944, had been \$34.45, while at Sept. 1, 1943, the average had been \$35.48. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.4 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Sept. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax at the beginning of September showed a further decline, most of which took place in transportation; manufacturing was also quieter, notably in the iron and steel division. On the other hand, construction afforded more employment, while other branches of industry reported only minor changes. The 217 employers whose data were tabulated had a combined staff of 23,947 - 976 fewer than at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls also showed a decrease, standing at \$714,446, as compared with \$741,558 at the beginning of August. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$29.83 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$29.75 at Aug. 1, 1945, and \$30.22 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, the weekly salaries and wages have risen by 4.1 p.c. and the number of workers, by 1.4 p.c.

Saint John.- There was an increase in industrial activity in Saint John at Sept. 1; this was largely reported in shipping and stevedoring, and in manufacturing and construction. The 159 co-operating firms had a staff of 12,886 employees, as compared with 12,299 a month earlier. The latest advance in employment was accompanied by a relatively smaller gain in the weekly payrolls distributed, which aggregated \$375,948, as compared with \$365,280 paid on or about Aug. 1. The average per worker fell from \$29.70 at that date, to \$29.17 at the beginning of September; the latter exceeded the Sept. 1, 1944, per capita figure of \$28.40. Since then, employment in Saint John has fallen by 2.9 p.c., while there has been a fractional increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed.

Montreal.- Industrial employment in Montreal was reduced at Sept. 1, practically all of the decline being reported in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, from which nearly 7,800 men and women were released; non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and rubber factories also showed curtailment. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in a considerable number of manufacturing industries other than those just mentioned, the largest gains being in textiles and tobacco. Among the non-manufacturing industries, the situation was generally more favourable, there being increases in communications, transportation, construction, services and trade.

Statistics were tabulated from 2,367 employers with 262,518 men and women on their staffs at Sept. 1, compared with 266,588 at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls of these establishments aggregated \$8,399,884 at the date under review; this was a decrease of 1.8 p.c. from their disbursements of \$8,555,657 at Aug. 1. The loss in the number in recorded employment was 1.5 p.c. There was a falling-off in the per capita earnings; at \$32.00 at Sept. 1, these were nine cents lower than at the beginning of August, and three cents below the Sept. 1, 1944, mean. The figure at Sept. 1, 1943, had been \$31.15. The index of employment has declined by 9.1 p.c. in the last 12 months, while there has been an equal loss in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- A further substantial recession in employment was indicated in Quebec, where the 267 co-operating employers laid off 1,613 persons, reducing their staffs by five p.c. to 30,848 at Sept. 1. Their weekly payrolls were also considerably lower, aggregating \$899,255. As compared with \$964,994 disbursed at Aug. 1, this was a loss of 6.8 p.c. The weekly per capita earnings were \$29.15, as compared with \$29.73 at Aug. 1, and \$30.54 at Sept. 1, 1944. Moderately heightened activity was noted at the date under review in transportation, construction and services, but manufacturing was decidedly slacker; the most pronounced shrinkage was in iron and steel and chemical factories. The latest index of employment stood at 210.7, as compared with 221.7 at Aug. 1, and 271.4 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, there was a decrease of 22.4 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 2.7 p.c. in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months.



Sherbrooke.- There was a moderate reduction in recorded employment in Sherbrooke at Sept. 1, when the 89 firms furnishing data indicated a personnel of 8,972, as compared with 9,210 at Aug. 1. This decline, which took place largely in iron and steel factories, was accompanied by a falling-off in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; these totalled \$230,579 at the date under review, as compared with \$240,383 in the last return. The latest average per employee was \$25.70, considerably lower than that of \$26.10 at Aug. 1, but higher than the mean of \$25.42 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, the index of employees ~~has~~ declined by 4.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 2.1 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Further curtailment was noted in Three Rivers at Sept. 1. Manufacturing showed a considerable recession, mainly in iron and steel factories, and transportation was also quieter. Construction, however, was somewhat busier. Information was supplied by 79 establishments with a staff of 9,432 men and women, as compared with 10,218 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were lowered from \$300,001 at the latter, to \$273,287 at the date under review. The average earnings per employee fell from \$29.36 at Aug. 1 to \$28.97 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$28.62 a year ago. Since then, there have been reductions of 11.1 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 10.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto continued its downward movement at Sept. 1, when the 2,284 co-operating firms had a working force of 237,785 men and women, as compared with 238,816 at Aug. 1. Slight improvement was indicated in transportation, communications and trade, with greater gains in construction. Although there was also expansion in food, textiles, beverage and some other divisions, the general trend in manufacturing was retrogressive. The largest loss was that of nearly 2,500 persons in iron and steel plants. Non-ferrous metal works reported a decrease of 1,400 workers, while smaller reductions took place in chemical and electrical apparatus plants.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$7,757,658, as compared with \$7,811,222 paid on or about Aug. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 179.8, being less by 9.2 p.c. than the Sept. 1, 1944, figure of 198.0. The indicated payrolls show a contraction of 8.2 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly earnings averaged \$32.62 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$32.71 at Aug. 1, 1945, and \$32.33 at Sept. 1, 1944.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing at the first of September continued to show a downward trend in Ottawa, the loss in employment being mainly in iron and steel plants. There were minor gains in services, construction and communications, while trade was slacker. The 271 employers making returns had 20,801 employees, 277 fewer than in the preceding month. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$587,970, a per capita figure of \$28.27. This was practically the same as the Aug. 1 average of \$28.26, while the Sept. 1, 1944, mean had been \$27.57.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 156.7, was 8.3 p.c. below that of 170.9 at Sept. 1, 1944, since when there has been a decrease of six p.c. in the payrolls.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity in Hamilton again declined, according to statistics compiled from 337 firms with a staff of 55,669 men and women, as compared with 57,229 at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$1,804,694; this was a decrease of 5.4 p.c. from the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at Aug. 1. The loss in employment was 2.7 p.c. Partly as a result of holidays, the per capita earnings declined from \$32.42 at Aug. 1, to \$31.33 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$32.78 at the same date of

last year. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 6.3 p.c. while that of payrolls has declined by 7.5 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 168.9, as compared with 180.3 at Sept. 1, 1944.

Slight improvement over Aug. 1 was recorded in transportation and construction at the date under review, but manufacturing was decidedly slacker; most of the curtailment took place in iron and steel plants, although electrical apparatus and textiles also released some employees.

Windsor.- There was an important contraction in employment in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the 234 co-operating employers reported a staff of 35,610, or 1,292 fewer than at Aug. 1. The amount paid these workers as weekly earnings was \$1,412,653, compared with \$1,428,048 in the last return. The Sept. 1. average earnings amounted to \$39.67, as compared with \$38.70 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1, 1944, figure was \$43.44, and that of Sept. 1, 1943, \$41.73. The loss in employment at the beginning of September as compared with a month earlier was mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Other industries showed relatively small fluctuations.

The latest index, at 258.4, was lower by 10.4 p.c. than that of 288.4 at the beginning of September, 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has fallen by 17.6 p.c.

Port William - Port Arthur.- Data were received from 116 firms in Port William and Port Arthur, whose working forces included 11,017 persons, as compared with 14,673 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported declined from \$542,862 at that date, to \$375,251 at the first of September. The average per employee fell from \$37.00 in the preceding report, to \$34.06 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.28 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, recorded employment, as a result of cancellation of war contracts, has fallen by 33.6 p.c. and the indicated payrolls, by 40.3 p.c. The extremely large loss in employment at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1 took place mainly in the manufacture of iron and steel products; transportation was also quieter, while other industries showed little change on the whole.

London.- The working forces of the 251 co-operating establishments aggregated 21,325, showing a rather small falling-off from the Aug. 1 total of 21,532. The weekly payrolls distributed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$644,052, as compared with \$655,075 at the beginning of August. The average per employee declined from \$30.42 at Aug. 1 to \$30.20 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$29.49 at Sept. 1, 1944. There was a recession in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel plants; on the other hand, improvement was noted in construction, services and trade. In the last year, employment in London has shown a reduction of 1.8 p.c., while there has been a gain of one p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- The trend of employment in the Kitchener-Waterloo area at the beginning of September was unfavourable; statistics were tabulated from 169 employers with a staff of 16,826 men and women, as compared with 17,107 at the beginning of August. The payrolls were also lower, standing at \$501,930 at the latest date, as compared with \$510,226 in the preceding report. The average per employee, at \$29.83, was unchanged from Aug. 1, but was higher than that of \$29.42 at the beginning of September, 1944. In that comparison, there was an increase of 1.1 p.c. in recorded employment, while the index of payrolls was higher by 3.4 p.c.

Reduced activity was indicated in electrical apparatus and rubber manufacturing at the date under review as compared with a month earlier; leather and some other plants and construction, however, showed improvement. The fluctuations in other industries were slight.



Winnipeg.- Little general change in the situation was indicated in Winnipeg. There was curtailment in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food, chemical and iron and steel works. On the other hand, animal-food processing afforded more employment, as was also the case in construction, services and trade. A working force of 59,330 persons was employed by the 631 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported a personnel of 59,396 at Aug. 1. There was thus a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in employment, which was accompanied by an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly wage and salary disbursements. These amounted to \$1,773,934, as compared with \$1,726,686 in the preceding survey. The per capita earnings were considerably higher, at \$29.90, as compared with \$29.07 at Aug. 1, and \$28.52 at Sept. 1, 1944; the increase in the former comparison was partly due to the resumption of work on a more normal scale following vacations.

The latest index number of employment, at 139.9, was a little lower than that of 143.0 at the same date of last year, but the index of payrolls during the twelve months has risen by 2.5 p.c.

Regina.- Employment in Regina showed an upward tendency at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, the gain taking place largely in construction, communications and trade. The 156 co-operating establishments reported 9,917 workers, as compared with 9,823 employees at the beginning of August. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages also advanced, rising from \$271,512 at the first of August, to \$275,008 at the first of September. The average earnings per person at the latter date were somewhat higher, at \$27.73, as compared with \$27.64 in the last report, and \$27.44 at the beginning of September in 1944. Since then, the index of employment has slightly advanced, by 0.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 4.3 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Industrial activity was curtailed in Saskatoon at the beginning of September; most of the loss took place in animal-food manufacturing and in trade, while construction was rather busier. The staffs of the 135 co-operating firms totalled 6,304 at the date under review, as compared with 6,562 at the beginning of August. The payrolls at that date had aggregated \$172,200, as compared with \$169,372 paid at Sept. 1. The average per employee showed an increase, being \$26.24 at Aug. 1, and \$26.87 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$26.19 at the same date in 1944, since when employment has risen by 3.4 p.c., and payrolls, by 9.9 p.c.

Calgary.- Employment in Calgary slightly declined, there being a decrease of 61 in the working forces of the 258 reporting firms, whose employees numbered 17,946 at the beginning of September. The weekly salaries and payrolls were also lower, falling from \$565,351 at Aug. 1, to \$564,298 at the beginning of September. The average earnings per employee, however, advanced from \$31.39 at the former, to \$31.44 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.37 at Sept. 1, 1944. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and transportation reported lowered activity, but the trend was favourable in food factories and in construction and trade.

In the last 12 months, recorded employment has been reduced by 3.6 p.c., and there has been a loss of 2.7 p.c. in the payrolls.

Edmonton.- The 218 employers furnishing data in Edmonton indicated a personnel of 17,043 men and women, as compared with 17,263 at Aug. 1. On the other hand, the payrolls showed an advance, ~~rising~~, rising from \$506,258 at that date, to \$507,199 at the beginning of September, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.76, as compared with \$29.33 at Aug. 1, and \$29.37 at Sept. 1, 1944. Activity in manufacturing was curtailed at the date under review, particularly in the textile division. Construction and trade also reported reduced activity, while services, mining and communications were somewhat busier. The number in recorded employment

in the last year has fallen by 13.5 p.c., and there has been a decrease of 7.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Vancouver.- The movement in Vancouver continued retrogressive at the beginning of September, when the loss approximated that noted in the preceding survey of employment. The greatest curtailment was again in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products. Lumber mills, however, showed heightened activity. Transportation, construction, services and retail trade also reported improvement.

The employees of the 714 co-operating firms numbered 82,985, compared with 83,563 at Aug. 1, while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed were stated as being \$2,768,917 at Sept. 1 and \$2,857,426 at the beginning of August. The per capita earnings were at \$33.37 at the date under review, and \$34.19 at Aug. 1, while the mean at Sept. 1, 1944, was \$33.80. Curtailment of overtime work and vacations largely contributed to the falling-off in the latest average. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 3.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by five p.c.

Victoria.- The 166 co-operating establishments in Victoria reported 14,762 workers at Sept. 1, with weekly payrolls aggregating \$482,672. At Aug. 1, the 15,283 men and women employed by these firms had been paid the sum of \$490,596, an average of \$32.10 per person. The Sept. 1 per capita figure was higher, at \$32.70, but was lower than that of \$33.34 a year earlier. In the 12 months, recorded employment has advanced by 2.8 p.c., while there has been a rise of 2.2 p.c. in the payrolls.

There was an important contraction in manufacturing at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1; most of this took place in iron and steel plants. Construction, trade and services were rather busier.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at Sept. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita weekly earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given, to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.3	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	110.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.5	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.5	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	196.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	186.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.6	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	174.6	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1945

100.0    7.5    .1    4.5    2.9    30.1    41.0    11.6    5.3    2.3    4.0    9.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Sept. 1, 1939	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Sept. 1, 1940	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Sept. 1, 1941	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	281.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	262.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1945.

14.9      1.7      13.5      1.2      3.2      2.0      3.4      4.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.6	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.6	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.9	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.6	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.3	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.9	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.6	198.6	181.4	144.2	123.4	128.3	122.3	213.1	172.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1945.

100.0      59.1      3.1      3.9      1.8      9.4      8.9      3.0      10.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	59.1	198.6	204.1	226.2	229.9	215.6	181.4	138.4
Animal products - edible	2.7	234.1	224.0	234.9	201.0	181.3	192.1	174.9
Fur and products	.2	141.3	140.4	125.3	125.1	125.2	124.3	114.3
Leather and products	1.7	141.9	139.8	136.1	137.8	138.6	142.0	119.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	131.0	129.2	125.2	125.1	127.7	134.7	119.1
Lumber and products	4.0	130.9	130.4	132.6	126.7	124.1	128.0	107.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	112.1	110.5	112.1	107.9	114.8	121.7	104.5
Furniture	.7	131.4	130.4	129.2	107.5	112.2	116.2	96.6
Other lumber products	1.1	202.1	206.0	213.0	215.5	170.1	161.9	127.8
Musical instruments	.04	30.4	29.3	29.3	52.4	41.8	40.9	75.7
Plant products - edible	3.3	177.2	176.0	196.7	162.5	168.2	172.2	140.9
Pulp and paper products	5.3	148.3	146.3	139.7	135.9	134.5	133.6	121.5
Pulp and paper	2.4	137.5	134.8	128.6	126.6	127.9	126.6	117.8
Paper products	1.0	221.6	218.0	212.5	201.3	188.5	181.4	147.5
Printing and publishing	1.9	138.2	137.6	130.3	125.8	124.6	126.5	117.5
Rubber products	1.3	178.0	181.3	170.7	126.4	128.9	139.1	118.0
Textile products	7.7	156.2	154.4	153.4	157.0	166.9	163.0	146.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	156.9	157.3	155.3	157.8	176.8	173.7	158.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	106.8	107.8	108.7	113.6	127.4	128.5	121.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	167.8	168.3	167.0	171.0	200.0	189.9	174.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	614.8	611.0	591.5	563.6	600.6	591.9	504.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	145.7	144.3	143.3	143.0	134.4	144.2	136.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	158.4	153.5	152.6	157.6	171.9	161.8	144.0
Other textile products	.9	163.4	164.1	167.1	174.7	174.5	164.9	135.4
Tobacco	.6	121.5	113.3	120.9	124.4	129.9	112.9	105.9
Beverages	.9	274.6	266.4	261.7	233.7	243.7	222.1	184.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.8	389.9	430.9	614.4	627.6	673.7	420.8	213.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	145.5	144.7	134.4	133.8	134.1	135.4	111.6
Electric light and power	1.2	162.9	160.8	150.6	150.0	150.2	155.2	146.4
Electrical apparatus	2.3	279.9	285.6	327.8	318.3	263.5	229.9	160.6
Iron and steel products	19.6	253.7	273.3	325.8	349.2	303.5	214.6	136.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	237.7	241.3	246.4	267.8	249.9	226.4	166.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	216.3	215.0	222.0	241.7	256.1	223.4	152.5
Agricultural implements	.6	139.9	145.4	127.8	130.3	135.7	104.8	79.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	7.6	212.1	236.6	301.1	292.2	249.8	190.1	117.6
Automobiles and parts	2.3	269.3	272.5	293.1	304.5	296.7	247.9	163.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.1	1068.2	1212.4	1359.0	1691.2	1192.8	494.6	258.5
Heating appliances	.3	180.0	178.8	173.6	172.6	155.9	165.0	143.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	249.5	257.5	295.9	326.3	327.1	246.8	166.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	211.9	226.9	234.0	268.2	268.6	241.8	149.4
Other iron and steel products	3.4	277.6	289.9	377.1	431.9	416.3	251.4	149.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	315.6	338.0	427.2	496.1	422.7	320.0	200.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	223.2	224.7	216.3	217.0	204.7	189.2	180.9
Miscellaneous	1.1	325.9	324.0	360.8	371.9	360.2	237.7	152.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.1	181.4	183.2	155.0	129.5	147.5	139.6	126.8
<b>MINING</b>	3.9	144.2	144.9	152.4	158.1	166.8	181.6	170.2
Coal	1.4	89.6	90.2	95.6	93.4	90.6	94.9	91.2
Metallic ores	1.8	242.0	244.9	262.7	295.6	334.9	377.5	350.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	181.1	178.5	175.2	166.8	165.9	164.2	159.8
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.8	123.4	121.8	113.1	107.4	107.1	102.0	92.1
Telegraphs	.4	135.4	133.4	133.1	134.4	139.8	136.5	110.2
Telephones	1.4	119.7	118.3	107.6	100.0	100.9	95.4	87.2
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.4	128.3	127.8	124.1	120.3	110.0	105.9	94.6
Street railways	2.9	196.4	195.2	189.3	172.7	159.5	153.2	137.5
Steam railways	5.1	111.1	110.0	107.8	105.1	95.2	90.0	81.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	112.7	115.4	111.6	116.8	110.0	111.4	97.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	8.9	122.3	119.3	130.8	138.3	146.5	153.9	121.1
Building	2.8	110.3	103.0	99.6	153.5	167.5	158.2	116.5
Highway	3.6	158.3	156.9	199.2	166.1	172.9	203.4	166.8
Railway	2.6	101.7	101.7	100.4	97.4	101.0	104.3	82.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	3.0	213.1	211.3	207.1	196.3	188.2	183.9	157.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	215.5	214.1	210.8	195.1	184.6	181.5	156.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	208.2	206.0	200.8	198.3	194.3	188.1	157.4
<b>TRADE</b>	10.8	172.2	171.4	162.0	152.0	152.3	157.5	142.9
Retail	7.8	176.7	176.3	166.7	157.8	158.8	163.2	147.5
Wholesale	3.0	161.3	159.8	150.0	137.2	135.0	142.3	130.7
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	172.6	175.0	185.5	186.2	179.3	162.7	131.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	-	130.0	130.0	126.1	124.9	124.2	122.4	114.2
Banks and Trust Companies	-	133.4	133.6	130.1	130.0	129.2	123.7	109.1
Brokerage and Stock Markets	-	189.7	192.7	146.7	126.7	105.0	117.1	151.9
Insurance	-	122.1	121.7	119.4	118.0	113.7	121.0	118.6
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	-	170.6	172.8	182.6	183.2	176.6	160.7	130.7

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940
Maritime	Manufacturing	40.4	190.6	192.5	209.3	217.8	184.5	161.9	130.2
Provinces	Lumber products	3.9	111.4	111.2	153.1	126.8	128.0	109.9	109.4
	Pulp and paper	4.3	205.8	200.8	195.8	209.0	203.9	195.0	178.7
	Textile products	3.1	111.5	113.2	110.0	112.2	113.3	118.1	112.1
	Iron and steel	19.4	285.5	293.1	329.0	367.0	277.7	207.4	133.3
	Other manufactures	9.7	161.1	160.4	157.0	150.1	143.8	151.6	130.1
	Logging	2.7	155.9	207.3	173.6	154.3	172.4	136.5	144.0
	Mining	11.3	99.7	100.8	106.3	100.4	101.9	114.7	113.7
	Communications	2.2	131.9	130.8	129.7	124.5	120.0	112.1	101.2
	Transportation	12.1	137.6	143.6	129.5	160.4	118.6	87.8	76.7
	Construction	18.8	265.2	263.7	308.4	299.8	315.4	345.2	181.8
	Services	2.2	295.9	299.3	306.9	297.4	314.0	306.3	242.6
	Trade	10.3	199.8	199.5	180.2	163.0	168.6	167.2	147.3
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	173.2	176.4	184.5	187.8	172.2	164.1	127.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	64.6	205.0	212.5	239.9	248.2	227.2	190.1	142.2
	Lumber products	3.5	162.5	159.9	155.7	145.4	140.5	151.8	118.4
	Pulp and paper	6.5	144.3	143.5	138.5	130.9	129.4	129.8	120.6
	Textile products	13.8	182.6	178.5	177.6	180.2	191.9	184.5	163.0
	Iron and steel	17.3	271.4	306.7	362.0	393.0	304.1	220.4	125.0
	Other manufactures	23.5	214.8	219.4	269.4	278.4	264.0	208.6	151.1
	Logging	3.8	213.8	221.7	195.3	169.1	223.3	218.6	211.8
	Mining	2.3	269.9	271.7	294.1	312.4	301.4	309.1	290.0
	Communications	1.6	119.9	118.3	107.5	101.5	101.0	95.6	82.2
	Transportation	8.2	121.4	120.8	117.3	110.0	105.6	107.9	94.0
	Construction	8.4	106.1	100.9	136.0	122.2	143.8	134.1	117.8
	Services	2.8	200.0	198.8	193.6	179.8	176.4	158.2	135.0
	Trade	8.3	180.2	179.2	169.5	164.3	165.4	163.1	148.4
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	178.1	181.6	200.0	200.7	192.8	169.9	136.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	66.9	190.9	196.8	217.2	216.6	211.1	181.1	137.6
	Lumber products	3.5	115.0	117.0	114.3	117.8	103.5	104.1	91.0
	Pulp and paper	5.6	147.1	144.5	135.5	133.6	131.5	131.0	117.9
	Textile products	7.3	130.4	130.2	129.0	134.3	143.1	143.9	131.7
	Iron and steel	23.6	239.6	254.9	308.9	316.7	304.3	230.4	152.1
	Other manufactures	26.9	210.8	215.4	233.5	222.8	217.9	192.8	146.4
	Logging	2.6	206.9	203.0	132.2	82.7	113.0	102.8	74.8
	Mining	2.8	203.8	207.6	213.7	231.8	277.5	317.2	289.8
	Communications	1.7	112.3	110.5	101.8	92.6	95.5	91.9	86.0
	Transportation	6.7	122.1	121.6	118.0	115.0	107.1	101.7	91.3
	Construction	6.2	115.1	113.3	103.8	123.6	116.1	154.3	126.9
	Services	2.9	230.1	228.6	227.4	223.7	209.6	207.7	175.7
	Trade	10.2	172.4	172.2	162.4	152.1	153.1	162.0	147.8
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	174.6	177.9	186.5	186.1	183.0	169.0	134.8
Prairie	Manufacturing	34.4	175.1	178.9	193.7	189.9	177.0	151.8	119.9
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	147.6	151.4	148.9	128.3	139.8	152.2	123.9
	Pulp and paper	2.2	115.3	112.6	105.7	105.7	105.3	108.5	98.7
	Textile products	2.3	213.2	218.8	222.9	217.2	229.1	194.7	173.2
	Iron and steel	10.3	121.2	125.8	153.8	173.5	152.0	117.1	86.9
	Other manufactures	17.6	259.9	264.2	274.9	245.8	230.9	203.3	156.5
	Logging	.4	49.9	53.5	52.5	37.9	61.5	60.9	40.3
	Mining	6.1	139.1	136.9	148.7	149.2	150.3	143.7	127.4
	Communications	2.6	137.7	135.7	127.3	124.3	119.4	119.8	103.6
	Transportation	19.2	138.6	138.1	138.5	127.2	117.5	116.5	105.1
	Construction	14.1	112.7	110.6	106.8	113.3	132.6	129.4	112.6
	Services	4.2	190.7	190.0	191.7	170.0	165.8	176.2	154.4
	Trade	19.0	150.5	149.8	142.5	132.7	131.4	139.1	128.3
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	147.2	147.5	150.3	145.3	143.1	136.1	117.0
British	Manufacturing	53.2	255.4	253.9	276.0	290.9	259.4	190.2	153.3
Columbia	Lumber products	10.6	133.1	129.5	132.2	125.8	138.7	147.6	121.8
	Pulp and paper	4.5	171.2	168.5	167.6	158.4	162.4	153.0	132.5
	Textile products	.8	205.5	201.1	207.7	191.4	192.2	172.5	152.1
	Iron and steel	21.2	752.4	801.4	931.4	1121.8	985.8	308.1	164.1
	Other manufactures	16.1	229.4	210.7	220.5	203.6	191.2	208.7	193.5
	Logging	6.5	148.0	133.6	150.9	154.4	112.6	111.0	105.2
	Mining	4.6	92.1	91.2	91.0	98.6	95.9	113.7	114.4
	Communications	2.4	149.1	148.3	138.5	143.7	140.9	125.8	118.3
	Transportation	10.5	135.7	129.4	125.8	113.2	107.5	105.2	100.2
	Construction	7.7	110.0	108.3	110.8	164.3	148.2	120.1	80.6
	Services	3.7	200.9	194.4	176.4	167.0	151.4	156.1	137.7
	Trade	11.4	187.7	184.8	178.4	164.6	161.9	165.5	145.6
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	183.6	180.1	188.1	198.8	179.4	149.8	126.7

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940
<b>Montreal</b> Manufacturing	71.2	195.0	200.9	227.0	236.8	206.6	175.0	129.0
Plant products - edible	3.3	147.5	145.2	142.5	137.7	140.6	151.1	137.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.8	153.0	152.1	146.7	137.1	131.2	126.0	115.8
Textiles	12.5	160.0	152.8	155.2	158.8	173.9	164.4	142.7
Tobacco and beverages	4.2	170.9	157.2	172.9	167.8	181.6	156.3	137.2
Iron and steel	25.0	262.1	293.2	355.7	381.2	294.1	212.7	119.3
Other manufactures	22.4	187.0	188.3	215.1	226.1	198.0	170.8	127.4
Communications	1.6	85.3	84.0	75.5	70.5	70.5	66.3	68.2
Transportation	5.7	122.5	121.2	117.6	106.3	113.1	119.6	100.5
Construction	4.3	68.5	63.4	60.9	58.6	89.0	61.8	55.8
Trade	13.1	172.4	171.3	163.3	157.0	155.9	154.0	143.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	169.2	171.8	186.2	189.6	174.4	151.6	117.8
<b>Quebec</b> Manufacturing	68.2	246.7	268.5	359.0	373.6	317.2	216.9	149.6
Leather products	9.9	116.3	113.2	108.4	108.8	110.0	111.5	99.0
Other manufactures	58.3	304.6	337.5	471.6	489.5	408.2	264.0	171.6
Transportation	3.9	89.3	87.8	87.9	80.9	74.8	75.4	88.0
Construction	8.4	176.9	164.6	160.5	179.2	154.0	213.4	156.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	210.7	221.7	271.4	277.7	239.8	186.2	138.9
<b>Toronto</b> Manufacturing	70.5	195.0	197.2	230.0	229.5	213.9	171.8	132.9
Plant products - edible	5.3	169.5	167.9	183.5	153.8	147.2	159.9	126.5
Printing and publishing	7.3	171.3	170.5	161.8	155.9	154.1	156.0	133.7
Textiles	7.9	114.5	111.1	112.8	120.2	125.8	126.6	112.4
Iron and steel	18.8	291.3	307.5	436.5	434.1	385.2	230.4	159.2
Other manufactures	31.2	202.7	203.1	227.5	230.9	214.1	192.8	131.9
Communications	1.6	90.6	89.6	78.2	73.0	74.8	71.2	71.3
Transportation	4.1	139.2	138.3	132.4	127.8	117.9	109.5	104.6
Construction	3.4	134.1	124.2	99.5	108.6	89.4	118.4	101.4
Trade	16.0	158.6	157.9	148.8	138.1	137.8	151.6	134.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	179.8	180.6	198.0	195.6	183.6	159.5	128.5
<b>Ottawa</b> Manufacturing	45.4	141.2	146.0	177.2	180.9	167.5	159.2	121.7
Lumber products	2.3	43.7	43.6	38.1	61.7	67.0	86.4	81.5
Pulp and paper	14.7	127.4	129.5	130.1	136.0	124.4	117.9	106.7
Other manufactures	28.4	185.8	194.3	259.6	254.6	233.9	219.6	148.2
Construction	9.0	123.2	122.1	129.0	146.2	172.0	162.1	132.1
Trade	23.8	198.2	200.5	191.6	180.0	172.0	170.6	148.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.7	158.8	170.9	171.7	163.4	156.8	124.4
<b>Hamilton</b> Manufacturing	82.4	172.2	177.8	189.8	194.6	202.1	176.3	133.3
Textiles	11.3	97.8	101.5	96.9	99.7	104.1	107.8	110.4
Electrical apparatus	10.7	185.3	190.2	216.2	204.9	192.2	168.2	133.7
Iron and steel	39.1	212.9	222.9	250.8	272.8	294.7	235.4	148.4
Other manufactures	21.3	175.3	176.2	173.2	161.6	159.9	157.3	132.2
Construction	3.7	126.1	125.0	82.0	109.7	120.2	113.3	74.8
Trade	8.3	158.1	161.3	152.4	142.8	146.8	146.3	136.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	168.9	173.6	180.3	184.0	190.7	168.4	129.6
<b>Windsor</b> Manufacturing	87.5	288.2	300.1	325.9	342.3	341.6	271.2	188.0
Iron and steel	70.2	300.1	308.3	351.1	375.6	378.8	292.5	187.3
Other manufactures	17.3	248.1	272.7	241.3	230.6	216.7	202.0	190.4
Construction	2.1	80.7	81.1	79.6	94.2	77.9	143.5	59.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	258.4	267.8	288.4	301.3	297.0	244.4	169.1
<b>Winnipeg</b> Manufacturing	56.2	165.0	167.2	181.5	180.9	170.7	152.4	111.0
Animal products - edible	9.1	282.9	286.1	305.6	237.5	198.9	173.9	144.0
Printing and publishing	4.6	118.1	114.9	104.2	107.5	109.6	110.0	101.9
Textiles	6.8	233.4	228.6	226.9	225.6	234.8	199.8	175.3
Iron and steel	18.0	120.6	124.7	144.8	165.7	133.1	114.9	84.9
Other manufactures	17.7	194.2	204.2	215.7	203.3	227.5	208.7	127.4
Transportation	6.5	97.3	97.3	91.0	83.5	74.8	76.4	85.0
Construction	3.2	67.5	59.8	51.7	67.8	74.5	101.5	85.3
Trade	26.3	126.6	125.6	118.0	110.8	111.0	117.7	107.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.9	140.1	143.0	139.9	134.4	129.6	105.6
<b>Vancouver</b> Manufacturing	57.6	360.1	371.6	406.9	459.8	394.5	215.3	154.7
Lumber products	7.8	141.2	137.6	128.9	116.1	115.1	139.5	119.3
Other manufactures	49.8	476.3	495.8	551.8	640.8	529.6	252.1	171.6
Communications	3.6	139.7	139.7	124.8	122.2	124.0	115.9	114.0
Transportation	10.1	127.9	120.1	111.1	94.6	88.4	85.6	100.6
Construction	5.1	107.4	103.7	90.4	121.5	169.2	117.8	57.1
Services	5.3	197.7	192.4	174.9	167.6	150.1	147.1	138.9
Trade	18.3	190.2	187.9	178.9	163.5	160.5	165.3	148.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	229.7	231.3	237.4	253.4	231.0	159.4	128.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.



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Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1, and August 1, 1945, and September 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept.1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept.1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,042,923	33,945,068	32.55	118.2	121.5	134.6	148.0	152.9	168.6
Animal products - edible	47,763	1,468,644	30.75	135.4	129.6	135.9	164.0	154.0	155.0
Fur and products	3,368	98,756	29.32	114.3	113.6	101.4	127.6	122.7	113.8
Leather and products	29,481	718,205	24.36	103.6	102.0	99.3	134.6	130.8	125.4
Boots and shoes	18,070	426,748	23.62	100.0	98.6	95.6	134.5	130.6	123.2
Lumber and its products	71,164	1,998,414	28.08	108.3	107.9	109.7	142.9	142.4	143.0
Rough and dressed lumber	39,898	1,151,619	28.86	96.9	95.5	96.9	132.0	130.3	129.8
Furniture	12,313	333,864	27.11	117.4	116.5	115.5	132.7	130.6	126.5
Other lumber products	18,953	512,931	27.06	136.1	138.7	143.4	187.0	191.8	199.3
Plant products - edible	58,365	1,539,490	26.38	132.4	131.5	147.0	153.3	152.4	158.2
Pulp and paper products	92,692	3,184,139	34.35	115.6	114.0	108.9	134.8	132.0	123.7
Pulp and paper	41,842	1,586,734	37.92	114.1	111.9	106.7	138.4	135.3	127.5
Paper products	17,350	469,522	27.06	132.5	130.3	127.0	145.3	141.0	134.1
Printing and publishing	33,500	1,127,883	33.67	110.4	109.9	104.1	126.3	124.5	115.3
Rubber products	22,444	738,990	32.93	132.2	134.7	126.8	185.6	183.3	170.4
Textile products	136,153	3,281,458	24.10	98.0	96.9	96.2	123.5	119.9	117.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,042	1,211,394	24.70	92.3	92.6	91.4	120.5	119.6	117.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,599	519,215	24.04	94.9	85.7	86.4	105.6	105.5	106.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,148	299,475	24.65	90.1	90.3	89.6	123.7	125.2	119.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,602	300,894	25.93	105.0	104.3	101.0	145.6	140.6	136.4
Hosiery and knit goods	22,094	472,318	21.38	101.9	100.9	100.2	119.8	117.4	113.9
Garments and personal furnishing	49,314	1,199,556	24.32	101.8	98.7	98.1	129.1	121.4	118.4
Other textile products	15,703	398,190	25.36	98.4	98.9	100.7	120.9	119.4	119.9
Tobacco	10,059	258,679	25.72	113.6	105.9	113.0	162.3	148.2	151.9
Beverages	15,284	538,589	35.24	133.6	129.6	127.3	158.3	154.3	150.6
Chemicals	50,091	1,757,438	35.08	110.6	122.2	174.3	145.0	159.8	205.5
Clay, glass and stone products	16,665	517,158	31.03	109.2	108.6	100.8	138.1	138.1	126.5
Electric light and power	20,766	764,496	36.81	108.7	107.3	100.5	123.9	122.2	114.9
Electrical apparatus	41,197	1,361,917	33.06	131.3	134.0	153.8	159.2	165.4	184.1
Iron and steel products	346,576	12,875,485	37.15	127.5	137.3	163.7	157.9	172.1	206.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,737	1,220,235	37.27	112.5	114.3	116.7	132.3	134.4	136.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,068	818,439	35.48	96.0	95.5	98.6	115.5	114.8	119.2
Agricultural implements	11,569	384,627	33.25	129.7	134.8	118.4	167.0	177.6	156.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	134,823	5,162,952	38.29	117.1	130.1	166.3	141.9	156.9	203.7
Automobiles and parts	40,332	1,584,513	39.29	105.0	106.2	114.3	109.5	110.2	130.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	54,192	2,036,992	37.59	266.8	302.9	339.5	340.8	413.9	467.7
Heating appliances	5,758	181,726	31.56	113.6	112.9	109.6	135.4	137.2	133.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	15,892	626,578	39.43	110.3	113.8	130.8	140.0	141.5	162.1
Foundry and machine shop products	9,233	328,936	35.63	91.2	97.7	100.7	145.3	159.7	170.3
Other iron and steel products	59,304	2,115,000	35.66	129.2	135.0	175.6	169.7	177.3	230.5
Non-ferrous metal products	44,614	1,583,612	35.50	108.6	116.3	147.0	136.5	146.0	180.5
Non-metallic mineral products	17,014	663,636	39.01	124.2	125.0	120.4	143.1	142.6	138.0
Miscellaneous	19,227	595,962	31.00	149.7	148.5	164.5	214.6	209.8	229.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	54,767	1,504,657	27.47	114.6	115.7	97.9	158.2	157.5	134.4
<b>MINING</b>	67,881	2,615,682	38.53	81.4	81.8	86.0	99.5	101.0	104.4
Coal	24,696	956,755	38.74	97.9	98.6	104.5	149.1	150.2	156.9
Metallic ores (except coal)	31,085	1,260,896	40.56	65.0	65.8	70.6	73.3	75.4	78.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,100	398,031	32.90	112.4	110.9	108.8	148.8	148.0	146.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	33,072	1,049,938	31.75	127.0	125.3	116.4	148.9	144.2	132.2
Telegraphs	7,771	246,388	31.71	117.2	115.5	115.2	147.5	144.3	133.5
Telephones	25,228	801,127	31.76	129.8	128.3	116.7	148.9	143.8	131.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	165,809	6,397,754	38.59	129.9	129.4	125.6	156.1	154.6	143.8
Street railways and cartage	50,304	1,738,187	34.55	134.1	133.2	129.2	158.7	157.2	148.7
Steam railways	90,481	3,879,405	42.88	129.3	128.1	125.5	157.7	154.6	142.4
Shipping and stevedoring	25,024	780,162	31.18	118.8	121.6	117.6	143.2	149.2	141.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	156,691	4,776,438	30.48	88.0	85.8	94.1	117.6	112.6	117.2
Building	48,749	1,664,295	34.14	78.2	73.0	70.6	92.5	86.8	82.8
Highway	63,107	1,781,136	28.22	87.8	87.0	110.5	126.9	127.1	144.0
Railway	44,835	1,331,007	29.69	101.3	101.3	100.0	154.9	143.1	145.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	53,210	1,952,559	36.78	124.7	123.6	121.2	154.0	152.5	143.1
Hotels and restaurants	35,614	663,806	18.64	131.7	130.9	128.9	166.4	165.0	158.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,596	388,753	22.09	113.4	112.2	109.4	136.7	135.0	123.7
<b>TRADE</b>	190,268	6,187,930	27.27	104.6	109.3	103.3	127.3	127.2	117.0
Retail	137,802	3,464,691	25.14	107.4	107.1	101.3	125.1	125.1	114.9
Wholesale	52,466	1,723,239	32.84	118.4	117.3	110.1	132.0	131.6	121.6
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,764,621	56,530,026	32.04	113.0	114.6	121.5	140.8	143.0	149.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	67,318	2,257,052	33.53	112.0	112.0	108.6	130.2	130.3	122.6
Banks and trust companies	38,689	1,145,076	29.60	119.9	119.9	116.9	135.8	136.2	126.8
Brokerage and stock market	2,349	83,672	35.62	153.9	156.3	119.0	179.6	179.9	138.4
Insurance	26,280	1,028,304	39.13	99.8	99.5	97.6	121.9	121.6	117.5
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,831,939	58,787,078	32.09	113.1	114.5	121.0	140.4	142.4	148.5

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Number of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1945, and September 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept.1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Sept.1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	53,744	1,674,210	31.15	125.2	126.5	137.5	168.9	174.0	186.7
	Lumber products	5,173	126,911	24.53	99.5	99.3	156.7	137.3	139.0	200.5
	Pulp and paper	5,722	191,940	33.54	110.0	107.3	104.6	140.6	139.4	129.8
	Iron and steel	25,763	928,366	36.03	155.9	160.1	179.7	206.2	214.9	239.9
	Logging	3,592	93,152	25.93	60.0	79.8	66.3	102.3	144.5	103.3
	Mining	15,098	559,346	37.07	83.9	84.8	89.4	135.9	140.3	142.4
	Transportation	16,053	577,464	35.97	161.5	168.5	152.0	199.6	204.3	179.9
	Construction	25,065	668,763	26.68	104.9	104.3	121.9	146.4	146.1	175.5
	Trade	13,829	325,794	23.90	119.4	118.3	106.8	138.2	141.8	126.0
	- All Industries	133,004	4,024,955	30.26	113.6	115.7	121.1	157.5	152.6	167.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	343,309	10,781,527	31.40	117.9	122.2	138.0	154.7	160.7	180.0
	Lumber products	18,616	473,357	25.43	112.9	111.1	108.2	173.1	168.2	162.1
	Pulp and paper	34,371	1,193,358	34.72	116.0	115.4	111.3	138.5	135.7	129.6
	Textile products	73,161	1,735,346	23.72	101.7	99.4	98.9	129.5	122.9	121.7
	Chemicals	24,373	871,713	35.77	112.0	125.3	198.1	152.2	168.6	234.6
	Iron and steel	92,293	3,488,468	37.80	141.1	159.5	188.2	180.3	205.2	241.1
	Logging	20,269	479,369	23.65	93.8	97.2	85.7	161.8	176.6	133.5
	Mining	12,438	435,399	35.01	91.6	92.2	99.8	103.4	105.7	112.2
	Communications	9,430	285,687	33.89	131.0	129.3	117.5	142.3	139.2	125.4
	Transportation	43,915	1,636,162	37.26	126.5	125.8	122.2	150.8	150.1	139.1
	Construction	44,448	1,315,791	29.60	87.6	83.3	112.3	118.3	112.4	124.2
	Services	14,786	302,028	20.43	134.7	133.9	130.4	166.8	162.9	155.1
	Trade	44,099	1,206,909	27.36	109.1	120.7	102.7	125.6	124.9	114.8
	- All Industries	531,694	16,442,472	30.92	113.2	115.4	127.1	146.5	149.9	159.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	484,103	16,023,158	33.10	111.2	114.7	126.6	134.5	139.9	155.7
	Lumber products	25,017	669,728	26.77	115.0	117.0	114.3	145.2	149.7	142.0
	Plant products - edible	29,670	774,060	26.09	128.3	133.8	155.1	143.6	149.7	157.0
	Pulp and paper	40,277	1,363,720	33.86	117.0	115.0	107.8	132.4	129.0	119.7
	Textile products	52,987	1,329,300	25.13	92.5	92.4	91.6	115.8	114.9	111.2
	Chemicals	20,690	704,440	34.05	103.4	112.2	143.1	128.1	141.6	168.1
	Electrical apparatus	29,034	939,970	32.37	133.1	136.2	143.9	154.6	160.7	187.6
	Iron and steel	170,964	6,329,268	37.02	107.6	114.5	138.8	129.4	139.6	172.4
	Non-ferrous metal products	26,824	940,925	35.08	109.5	116.5	129.1	142.1	152.0	168.0
	Logging	18,829	433,754	23.04	186.7	183.2	119.3	237.1	236.2	162.9
	Mining	19,987	781,745	39.11	64.9	66.1	68.1	72.3	74.6	75.7
	Communications	12,251	407,442	33.26	124.9	122.9	113.2	152.1	145.2	132.6
	Transportation	48,660	1,902,279	39.09	128.9	128.4	124.6	149.4	147.7	139.3
	Construction	45,217	1,461,323	32.32	78.4	77.2	70.7	101.3	97.6	89.9
Prairie Provinces	Services	20,797	400,168	19.24	117.6	116.8	116.2	145.4	145.3	136.6
	Trade	74,119	2,039,364	27.51	104.4	104.3	98.4	120.9	120.9	111.4
	- All Industries	723,963	23,449,233	32.39	108.2	110.3	115.6	129.4	132.5	139.2
	Manufacturing	70,101	2,233,098	31.86	125.8	128.5	139.2	153.2	151.3	162.3
	Animal products - edible	13,302	419,663	30.41	153.9	153.5	169.9	180.8	166.8	184.4
	Lumber products	4,027	111,817	27.77	104.7	107.4	105.6	135.4	134.4	133.5
	Plant products - edible	6,517	180,850	27.75	146.2	154.5	145.1	161.1	166.1	154.2
	Textile products	4,626	102,249	22.10	108.3	111.1	113.2	131.3	131.6	127.6
	Iron and steel	21,050	756,432	35.94	109.5	113.6	138.9	145.1	143.3	173.0
	Mining	12,476	518,013	41.52	114.4	112.6	122.3	141.4	140.4	153.5
	Communications	5,284	159,841	30.25	124.6	122.9	115.2	146.0	139.7	124.9
	Transportation	39,147	1,598,495	40.83	125.4	125.0	125.3	152.3	149.9	142.3
	Construction	28,660	890,103	31.06	86.2	84.6	91.7	122.1	113.1	112.4
	Prairies	Services	8,438	163,886	19.42	117.2	116.8	117.9	142.8	142.7
Trade		38,781	1,072,852	27.66	114.2	113.7	108.1	131.0	131.3	120.5
- All Industries		203,763	6,656,187	32.67	114.7	115.0	117.1	142.7	140.0	140.4
Manufacturing		91,666	3,233,075	35.27	161.1	160.2	174.1	200.8	205.1	217.7
Animal products - edible		7,335	237,173	32.33	154.3	132.5	133.6	189.9	168.3	169.9
Lumber products		18,331	616,601	33.64	99.0	96.4	98.4	126.3	123.2	124.5
Plant products - edible		7,733	206,278	26.68	201.4	166.5	204.0	246.2	208.2	234.8
Pulp and paper		7,723	284,943	36.90	116.2	113.4	112.8	133.3	133.0	127.1
Iron and steel		36,506	1,372,951	37.61	306.2	326.2	379.1	386.8	429.3	492.9
Non-ferrous metal products		3,212	135,765	42.27	97.4	98.3	100.4	117.0	119.2	105.0
Logging		11,211	478,503	42.68	121.9	110.0	124.3	132.1	107.6	129.3
Mining		7,892	321,179	40.70	78.2	77.5	77.3	91.8	89.4	87.9
Transportation		18,034	683,354	37.89	133.7	127.5	123.9	169.5	164.9	149.6
British Columbia		Construction	13,301	440,458	33.11	104.9	103.2	105.6	136.7	131.9
	Services	6,322	141,235	22.34	140.5	135.9	123.4	175.1	171.2	154.3
	Trade	19,640	543,411	27.67	118.2	116.4	112.3	146.1	142.9	134.4
	- All Industries	172,207	5,957,299	34.59	136.1	133.5	139.4	166.5	164.2	170.0
	B. C.									



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1945 and September 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Sept.1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept.1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	186,785	6,162,283	32.99	122.3	126.0	142.3	157.8	162.8	184.1
Plant products - edible	8,642	244,203	28.26	102.4	100.8	99.0	131.8	127.0	125.3
Pulp and paper	10,004	320,808	32.07	123.8	123.1	118.7	140.0	135.2	129.1
Textiles	32,733	825,580	25.22	100.7	96.2	97.7	129.0	118.0	120.4
Tobacco	6,296	171,335	27.21	107.9	94.6	109.1	169.4	146.6	160.4
Iron and steel	65,478	2,642,880	38.84	140.4	159.3	193.3	180.4	202.1	244.0
<b>Communications</b>	4,180	164,288	39.30	131.2	129.2	116.2	139.0	135.7	123.5
<b>Transportation</b>	14,983	490,112	32.71	121.2	119.9	116.3	141.4	143.6	134.5
<b>Construction</b>	11,418	376,043	32.93	101.9	94.3	90.6	129.8	120.3	113.7
<b>Services</b>	10,766	233,176	21.66	132.8	129.9	126.2	166.5	160.7	152.8
<b>Trade</b>	34,286	970,298	28.30	110.3	109.6	104.5	125.1	124.4	114.9
Montreal - All Industries	262,518	8,399,884	32.00	119.9	121.8	132.0	150.6	153.4	165.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	21,024	649,900	30.91	131.2	142.7	190.9	187.0	208.3	290.3
Chemicals	2,900	123,815	42.69	66.8	94.3	231.5	160.6	199.1	394.3
Iron and steel	6,416	220,603	34.38	253.8	290.6	390.6	296.6	381.2	569.4
Transportation	1,189	38,691	32.54	129.4	127.2	127.4	161.2	158.9	151.9
Construction	2,587	77,842	30.09	112.0	104.2	101.6	188.4	173.6	161.8
Services	1,538	25,596	16.64	137.9	135.9	132.5	167.6	164.7	159.8
Trade	4,121	94,914	23.03	124.5	123.7	113.2	142.8	141.5	129.3
Quebec - All Industries	30,848	899,255	29.15	128.6	135.3	165.6	178.8	191.9	244.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	167,711	5,636,864	33.61	119.9	121.2	141.4	148.8	151.2	173.3
Plant products - edible	12,524	330,729	26.41	113.8	112.7	123.2	125.9	122.1	120.7
Pulp and paper	17,414	579,722	33.29	114.6	114.0	108.2	129.3	127.8	117.8
Textiles	18,863	526,624	27.92	95.4	92.6	94.0	124.7	119.8	115.9
Chemicals	10,643	349,823	32.87	132.9	136.2	175.5	169.0	175.6	205.7
Electrical apparatus	13,738	455,561	33.16	145.8	147.2	158.0	173.9	173.9	181.0
Iron and steel	44,808	1,656,110	37.13	125.2	132.2	187.7	161.9	175.0	244.8
<b>Communications</b>	3,794	153,082	40.35	127.8	126.4	110.3	149.7	143.5	128.0
<b>Transportation</b>	9,755	337,951	34.64	134.0	133.1	127.4	154.1	152.7	142.6
<b>Construction</b>	8,220	299,161	36.39	99.0	91.7	73.4	114.6	105.3	83.2
<b>Services</b>	10,177	211,220	20.76	107.4	107.6	114.7	139.4	139.4	136.0
<b>Trade</b>	38,004	1,112,458	29.27	107.7	107.2	101.0	121.2	121.0	111.4
Toronto - All Industries	237,785	7,757,658	32.62	117.3	117.8	129.2	142.6	143.5	155.3
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	9,450	298,917	31.63	94.2	97.4	118.2	119.8	123.0	144.4
Pulp and paper	3,067	106,088	34.59	109.5	111.3	111.8	132.5	126.6	125.3
Iron and steel	2,077	66,555	32.04	62.1	68.9	116.7	88.4	100.1	167.7
Construction	1,880	56,021	29.80	76.3	75.7	79.9	97.3	97.6	98.9
Services	2,534	41,218	16.27	140.2	137.0	124.7	165.9	171.2	150.9
Trade	4,952	122,864	24.81	115.0	116.3	111.1	136.7	137.3	125.2
Ottawa - All Industries	20,801	587,970	28.27	104.1	105.4	113.5	127.2	128.9	135.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	45,883	1,518,025	33.08	104.0	107.4	114.6	122.0	130.4	137.0
Textiles	6,299	143,673	22.81	91.0	94.4	90.1	103.7	109.1	100.9
Electrical apparatus	5,958	186,365	31.28	114.5	117.5	133.5	135.2	153.7	175.3
Iron and steel	21,780	820,641	37.68	99.9	104.5	117.6	118.4	128.5	140.1
Construction	2,072	71,810	34.66	82.5	81.2	53.6	107.3	102.7	68.0
Trade	4,648	125,002	26.89	104.2	106.3	100.4	120.1	122.2	113.2
Hamilton - All Industries	55,669	1,804,694	32.42	104.3	107.2	111.4	122.7	129.7	132.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	31,155	1,269,279	40.74	111.4	116.0	126.0	115.3	116.8	143.2
Iron and steel	25,004	1,057,347	42.29	106.3	109.2	124.4	110.4	110.5	142.9
Construction	752	27,449	36.50	118.2	118.7	116.5	145.7	153.3	154.0
Trade	1,831	50,523	27.59	116.3	115.9	121.3	120.3	117.8	119.1
Windsor - All Industries	35,610	1,412,653	39.67	112.4	116.5	125.4	118.0	119.3	143.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,327	1,036,550	31.10	122.8	124.4	135.0	150.6	145.6	156.9
Animal products - edible	5,410	173,022	31.98	146.2	137.5	157.9	179.4	149.6	178.7
Textiles	4,035	87,846	21.77	115.1	113.7	112.9	155.7	130.6	121.2
Chemicals	1,587	54,745	34.50	278.2	348.7	561.0	367.3	468.8	667.6
Iron and steel	10,685	382,434	35.79	103.5	112.1	130.2	144.6	138.8	157.0
Communications	1,482	45,334	30.59	117.8	119.3	103.3	131.2	123.7	103.4
<b>Transportation</b>	3,872	132,036	34.10	134.2	134.2	125.5	155.5	154.0	140.0
<b>Construction</b>	1,903	64,906	34.11	45.6	38.7	33.4	49.3	44.0	35.4
<b>Services</b>	3,115	55,219	17.73	127.4	125.4	127.1	148.4	147.4	141.7
<b>Trade</b>	15,600	438,980	28.14	113.4	112.5	105.7	130.6	130.1	118.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	59,330	1,773,934	29.90	114.5	114.6	117.0	135.0	131.4	131.7
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	47,829	1,712,506	35.80	194.2	200.4	219.5	246.5	262.1	284.7
Plant products	6,503	211,950	32.59	107.6	104.9	98.2	125.0	124.0	120.1
Iron and steel	26,989	1,028,760	38.15	325.9	345.8	411.0	418.7	465.8	536.4
Communications	2,988	79,199	26.51	128.5	128.5	114.8	138.8	138.8	137.5
Transportation	8,389	301,137	35.90	152.3	143.5	132.7	176.9	173.8	144.7
Construction	4,185	143,263	34.23	135.5	130.9	114.1	164.7	160.5	147.2
Services	4,431	102,485	23.13	144.3	140.4	127.7	180.9	177.8	158.9
Trade	15,157	430,075	28.37	118.6	117.1	111.5	148.2	144.8	134.4
Vancouver - All Industries	82,985	2,768,917	33.37	161.9	163.0	167.3	204.1	210.7	214.9

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at Sept. 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, With Per Capita Earnings at Aug. 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Sept. 1, Aug. 1, 1945 and Sept. 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Payrolls		
					Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944
<b>Halifax</b>										
- Manufacturing	10,839	356,314	32.72	33.82	146.9	149.6	134.7	212.1	223.3	196.7
Plant products - edible	835	20,633	23.31	22.83	66.6	67.9	77.2	94.4	94.2	103.0
Iron and steel	6,860	241,665	35.23	37.00	219.6	225.9	178.1	308.5	333.4	268.7
Transportation	2,874	80,657	28.06	27.70	243.8	243.0	282.4	262.5	372.2	320.2
Construction	2,879	91,795	31.88	30.78	119.8	101.2	126.4	186.6	111.2	132.4
Services	1,096	17,741	16.19	16.23	100.7	103.6	102.0	107.4	110.9	107.1
Trade	4,360	103,732	23.79	24.27	116.2	117.2	114.1	129.3	133.3	125.4
- All Industries	23,947	714,446	29.83	29.75	136.4	141.6	134.5	179.1	185.8	172.0
<b>Saint John</b>										
- Manufacturing	6,232	199,302	31.98	32.93	124.3	122.0	139.7	182.9	185.3	195.4
Iron and steel	2,246	89,154	39.69	40.00	149.9	153.2	178.1	242.0	250.2	270.4
Trade	2,593	66,680	25.72	25.49	95.8	96.8	90.7	124.1	124.2	117.1
- All Industries	12,886	375,948	29.17	29.70	123.1	117.6	126.8	168.9	164.0	168.4
<b>Sherbrooke</b>										
- Manufacturing	7,247	186,247	25.70	26.20	101.3	104.5	105.5	124.8	131.3	130.4
Textiles	4,066	92,300	22.70	22.96	95.6	96.0	96.8	118.0	119.9	118.4
Iron and steel	1,934	61,766	31.93	32.63	97.0	107.4	117.6	118.5	134.4	143.7
- All Industries	8,972	230,579	25.70	26.10	101.9	104.6	106.4	124.9	130.2	127.6
<b>Shebrooke</b>										
- Manufacturing	7,186	219,912	30.60	30.69	119.0	129.1	138.9	133.3	145.1	153.9
Pulp and paper	2,973	112,509	37.84	37.57	116.1	118.3	113.8	135.7	137.9	131.2
Textiles	2,151	38,959	18.11	17.94	92.4	93.0	82.1	96.5	96.2	93.5
- All Industries	9,432	273,287	28.97	29.36	118.2	128.0	132.9	134.3	147.4	150.3
<b>Three Rivers</b>										
- Manufacturing	14,286	422,087	29.56	29.50	118.4	121.0	114.4	162.1	155.2	145.4
Animal products - edible	1,254	32,519	31.51	30.08	116.3	119.5	116.5	149.6	146.7	137.4
Leather products	1,599	45,637	28.54	30.45	96.2	93.2	93.3	122.1	126.2	121.4
Lumber products	1,474	41,777	28.34	29.59	116.8	116.3	109.0	143.2	148.8	140.9
Rubber products	4,893	148,720	30.39	30.18	147.3	149.8	135.6	187.3	199.0	166.6
Textiles	1,558	35,871	23.02	23.11	90.3	90.1	89.6	117.6	117.8	112.1
Iron and steel	1,337	46,239	34.58	33.50	132.1	132.7	145.2	164.0	159.6	176.3
- All Industries	16,826	501,930	29.83	29.83	112.9	114.7	111.7	147.3	149.8	142.5
<b>Waterloo</b>										
- Manufacturing	14,354	437,497	30.48	30.67	123.9	127.7	125.5	150.2	156.0	145.9
Plant products - edible	2,007	53,730	26.77	26.40	128.3	132.3	120.8	154.2	159.4	147.0
Pulp and paper	1,812	53,208	29.36	29.24	115.7	112.3	103.9	128.2	124.0	113.7
Textiles	1,246	24,542	19.70	21.10	75.5	76.6	78.9	79.0	85.9	93.3
Iron and steel	4,438	154,897	34.90	35.20	153.9	167.7	163.0	194.2	213.3	192.2
Trade	2,667	71,619	26.85	27.49	111.0	108.2	96.6	122.6	122.3	104.9
- All Industries	21,325	644,062	30.20	30.42	119.6	120.7	121.9	142.9	145.8	141.5
<b>London</b>										
- Manufacturing	6,399	229,560	35.93	39.64	70.6	110.9	132.7	94.8	164.1	204.1
Pulp and paper	1,995	73,433	36.81	38.32	127.1	126.8	109.0	127.0	132.0	117.9
Iron and steel	3,269	120,561	36.88	40.99	48.4	103.6	137.7	72.7	172.9	236.4
Transportation	2,174	81,453	37.47	37.12	163.8	157.5	144.5	137.8	139.8	123.0
Trade	1,374	35,452	25.80	26.36	100.5	98.9	93.4	121.2	117.2	108.4
- All Industries	11,017	375,251	34.06	37.00	78.0	104.0	117.6	99.3	143.8	166.4
<b>Pt. William</b>										
- Manufacturing	2,451	76,847	31.35	31.19	111.2	115.2	125.1	118.7	122.2	139.3
Animal products - edible	656	19,142	29.18	27.33	167.0	163.2	185.6	172.1	157.5	194.4
Iron and steel	311	10,771	34.63	32.92	44.9	61.1	81.1	54.3	70.2	109.2
Trade	3,806	97,482	25.61	25.51	111.2	109.9	104.8	128.1	126.0	116.1
- All Industries	9,917	275,008	27.73	27.64	109.5	108.5	106.2	132.3	130.6	126.9
<b>Regina</b>										
- Manufacturing	2,020	58,994	29.20	27.39	165.9	166.1	161.1	180.8	180.3	172.2
Animal products - edible	860	22,942	26.68	23.88	236.9	309.9	236.6	239.6	280.5	235.1
Trade	2,372	60,666	25.58	25.55	111.0	112.9	105.2	134.0	136.3	122.7
- All Industries	6,304	169,372	26.87	26.24	126.5	131.8	122.4	154.4	157.0	140.5
<b>Saskatoon</b>										
- Manufacturing	7,663	258,291	33.71	33.45	137.4	140.3	153.3	150.3	152.3	179.7
Animal products - edible	1,335	40,562	30.38	29.78	145.8	138.4	164.9	157.5	146.5	171.9
Plant products - edible	899	25,133	27.96	29.21	123.9	120.9	118.6	142.3	145.1	136.1
Iron and steel	2,125	73,749	34.64	34.22	114.8	129.2	178.5	144.4	160.4	227.5
Construction	938	31,827	33.93	32.41	53.2	49.2	42.8	97.9	77.7	60.8
Trade	5,564	156,747	28.17	28.47	110.9	109.7	107.2	127.1	126.8	121.5
- All Industries	17,946	564,298	31.44	31.39	116.4	116.9	120.7	137.5	137.8	141.3
<b>Calgary</b>										
- Manufacturing	6,855	216,432	32.82	31.32	123.2	127.1	155.0	160.3	159.3	192.6
Animal products - edible	2,891	89,947	31.11	30.32	149.9	152.1	169.1	178.2	176.1	183.9
Iron and steel	1,253	48,854	38.99	36.37	102.4	104.3	235.2	154.9	147.1	378.9
Construction	1,446	46,608	32.23	31.58	148.7	155.4	148.1	180.3	184.6	221.1
Trade	5,047	134,823	26.71	26.95	139.3	140.3	135.5	157.7	160.2	146.1
- All Industries	17,043	507,199	29.76	29.32	125.6	127.3	138.7	154.4	154.1	166.9
<b>Edmonton</b>										
- Manufacturing	9,213	334,385	36.29	34.99	242.9	259.4	240.2	303.9	312.9	305.4
Lumber products	1,108	39,370	35.63	35.17	108.0	113.7	125.6	142.4	148.5	158.1
Iron and steel	6,198	234,951	37.91	35.92	489.1	513.0	461.0	580.4	599.5	591.0
Transportation	913	31,939	34.99	35.13	167.7	166.4	156.1	185.7	185.1	181.3
Trade	2,208	52,723	23.90	24.06	107.6	106.0	99.2	122.0	120.9	113.7
- All Industries	14,732	482,672	32.70	32.10	174.8	181.0	170.0	228.9	232.7	224.0
<b>Victoria</b>										
- Manufacturing	1,108	39,370	35.63	35.17	108.0	113.7	125.6	142.4	148.5	158.1
Lumber products	6,198	234,951	37.91	35.92	489.1	513.0	461.0	580.4	599.5	591.0
Iron and steel	913	31,939	34.99	35.13	167.7	166.4	156.1	185.7	185.1	181.3
Transportation	2,208	52,723	23.90	24.06	107.6	106.0	99.2	122.0	120.9	113.7
Trade	14,732	482,672	32.70	32.10	174.8	181.0	170.0	228.9	232.7	224.0









72-002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**OCTOBER, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



**OTTAWA**

November 30, 1945

72-002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1945.

Dominion Statistician:  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

Herbert Marshall, B.A. F.S.S.  
M.E.K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment.

The latest survey of employment and payrolls made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows further important recessions in industrial activity at the beginning of October. The curtailment took place almost entirely in manufacturing; the trend in the non-manufacturing industries as a whole was upward, in spite of some reductions in employment in mining, services and transportation, as compared with Sept. 1. However, the expansion in the remaining non-manufacturing industries did not suffice to offset the shrinkage in manufacturing, and in the month, there was a decline of 42,437 persons, or 2.4 p.c., in the staffs of the 15,541 firms making returns; their employees at Oct. 1 numbered 1,724,549, of whom 417,677<sup>1</sup> were women, a ratio of 242 per thousand.

The unadjusted index number of employment in the eight leading industries, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 172.8 at Sept. 1 to 168.7 at Oct. 1, 1945, as compared with 183.3 at Oct. 1 of last autumn, and 187.5 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the 12 months, there has thus been a falling-off of eight p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment. The general contraction at the date under review was contrary to the usual movement at the beginning of October in the experience of pre-war years, so that the seasonally-corrected index also declined, falling from 166.1 at Sept. 1 to 160.5 at the date under review.

In manufacturing, the workers released by the co-operating establishments totalled 53,281; this loss of 5.1 p.c. from Sept. 1 was the greatest indicated in any autumn in the last 25 years, having rarely been exceeded in any month in this period. The few occasions on which the recessions were on a larger scale were at Jan. 1 in several years. The general trend had also been unfavourable at the first of October

1/ A supplement to the present bulletin on employment and payrolls will shortly be issued, dealing in some detail with the sex distribution of the workers employed by the firms furnishing returns at Oct. 1, 1945, with comparisons from Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944, and earlier dates.

Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, 1945, with Comparative Figures for October 1, 1944 and October 1, 1943, Where Available, Based On June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of Employment					Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
			Oct. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945	Oct. 1, 1944	Sept. 1, 1945	Oct. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1943	Oct. 1, 1945	Sept. 1, 1945	Oct. 1, 1944	Oct. 1, 1943		
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	130,954	3,955,645	30.21	30.15	31.10	28.79	111.9	113.6	124.1	125.3	154.7	156.8	177.0	166.0
Prince Edward Island	2,559	68,475	26.76	26.99	27.05	25.87	116.0	122.5	124.9	117.2	146.6	156.3	160.1	140.3
Nova Scotia	78,008	2,404,947	30.83	30.87	32.52	29.54	110.6	112.6	122.5	130.2	151.4	154.2	177.2	172.0
New Brunswick	50,387	1,482,221	29.42	29.20	29.13	27.65	114.1	115.3	127.1	118.7	160.8	161.3	177.6	157.2
Quebec	522,650	16,175,576	30.95	30.85	31.05	30.24	111.3	113.2	123.2	129.2	144.1	146.1	159.8	163.5
Ontario	703,145	22,776,214	32.39	32.49	33.02	32.35	105.1	108.6	115.3	115.6	125.7	130.2	140.3	138.3
Prairie Provinces	204,179	6,649,318	32.57	32.67	32.87	30.84	114.9	114.7	115.4	114.5	142.5	142.7	142.3	134.5
Manitoba	92,249	3,020,056	32.39	32.54	31.70	30.07	113.2	112.9	114.0	111.6	138.3	138.4	136.2	126.8
Saskatchewan	41,101	1,288,120	31.34	31.44	31.14	29.37	111.9	111.9	110.0	107.6	138.6	139.3	136.0	126.4
Alberta	69,829	2,541,142	33.53	33.52	33.95	32.67	119.1	118.9	120.5	121.6	150.7	150.6	154.4	150.3
British Columbia	163,621	5,766,941	35.25	34.71	34.80	35.21	129.3	136.1	137.6	146.3	161.1	167.0	169.5	163.8
CANADA	1,724,549	55,323,632	32.08	32.06	32.36	31.53	110.5	113.2	120.0	122.7	137.8	141.1	151.0	150.8
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	255,260	8,193,975	32.10	32.00	32.48	31.71	116.6	119.9	131.5	136.1	146.9	150.6	167.8	170.2
Quebec City	28,780	830,690	28.86	28.22	30.87	28.94	119.8	128.6	163.9	172.3	164.8	172.9	243.9	242.5
Toronto	229,672	7,474,159	32.54	32.66	32.66	32.41	113.2	117.3	137.7	148.3	137.3	142.6	155.1	155.2
Ottawa	20,733	590,360	28.47	28.37	27.82	27.22	103.7	104.1	112.9	115.3	127.8	127.7	135.9	136.2
Hamilton	55,488	1,821,004	32.62	32.55	32.95	32.64	104.0	104.3	111.4	112.4	123.8	123.2	133.3	133.4
Windsor	22,453	832,319	39.74	39.72	43.98	41.37	70.9	112.4	123.6	129.3	74.6	118.2	142.8	140.6
Winnipeg	59,675	1,762,402	29.57	29.90	28.69	27.88	115.1	114.5	118.3	116.3	134.1	135.0	128.3	128.3
Vancouver	75,795	2,547,364	33.61	33.37	33.82	34.28	147.9	161.9	163.5	179.0	187.7	204.1	210.2	255.2
Halifax	24,084	690,468	28.69	29.42	31.02	31.02	137.1	136.4	146.8	146.8	175.0	176.5	194.7	194.7
Saint John	12,267	349,446	28.49	29.17	29.74	28.49	117.2	123.1	126.6	126.6	157.0	168.9	176.8	176.8
Sherbrooke	8,993	240,943	26.79	25.70	26.21	26.21	102.1	101.9	106.0	106.0	130.5	124.9	150.9	150.9
Three Rivers	9,005	258,921	28.75	28.97	29.63	29.63	112.8	118.2	134.1	134.1	127.2	154.3	158.6	158.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	16,698	500,656	29.98	29.83	29.65	29.65	112.1	112.9	107.8	107.8	143.2	147.3	141.4	141.4
London	20,413	616,226	30.19	30.20	29.74	29.74	114.5	119.6	119.2	119.2	136.7	142.9	140.8	140.8
Fort William-Port Arthur	10,775	392,778	36.45	34.07	39.01	39.01	76.3	78.0	119.1	103.9	99.5	133.0	173.4	173.4
Regina	10,285	289,555	28.15	27.72	28.07	28.07	113.4	109.5	108.8	108.8	139.2	152.3	153.0	153.0
Saskatoon	6,437	178,033	27.42	26.87	26.31	26.31	130.4	126.6	119.5	119.5	167.3	154.4	139.8	139.8
Calgary	17,884	558,484	31.25	31.44	30.53	30.53	116.0	116.4	117.2	117.2	136.2	137.5	159.9	159.9
Edmonton	17,345	521,461	30.06	29.76	29.40	29.40	127.9	125.6	135.0	135.0	158.8	154.4	164.6	164.6
Victoria	15,355	430,015	32.20	32.70	33.06	33.06	158.2	174.8	165.8	165.8	204.0	228.3	218.2	218.2
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	969,770	32,066,729	33.54	32.58	33.02	32.37	112.1	118.2	132.2	137.7	140.4	148.0	169.2	171.9
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	461,018	16,402,276	35.52	35.38	36.69	35.68	108.1	122.1	146.7	160.5	137.2	154.2	192.0	204.6
Non-Durable Goods	508,291	15,045,345	29.60	29.58	28.54	27.75	116.3	114.7	121.4	116.9	145.1	142.7	146.0	137.5
Electric Light and Power	20,421	758,506	37.14	36.17	37.02	36.61	106.3	108.7	98.3	97.5	122.9	121.7	115.0	117.5
Logging	61,968	1,702,873	27.48	27.47	26.51	27.71	129.6	114.6	114.3	92.7	179.1	156.2	152.6	130.5
Mining	67,631	2,641,106	39.05	38.25	39.11	36.36	81.0	81.2	85.0	87.8	100.4	98.6	105.5	100.3
Communications	33,179	1,049,800	31.64	31.75	31.10	29.37	127.4	127.0	114.8	109.5	148.9	146.9	131.9	121.1
Transportation	164,463	6,433,264	39.12	38.59	38.72	35.22	128.8	129.3	126.7	121.0	156.9	156.1	153.9	133.9
Construction and Maintenance	159,798	4,889,391	30.60	30.63	30.82	30.45	89.7	89.1	82.2	98.1	120.4	119.8	111.9	121.2
Services	52,467	1,057,623	20.16	19.78	19.46	18.94	122.8	124.7	120.2	116.1	154.7	154.0	143.1	136.5
Trade	195,313	5,342,194	27.56	27.28	26.80	26.55	112.6	104.6	105.7	99.7	130.9	127.3	119.1	109.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,724,549	55,323,632	32.08	32.06	32.36	31.53	110.5	113.2	120.0	122.7	137.8	141.1	151.0	150.8
Finance	69,872	2,363,965	34.08	33.53	32.41	31.34	115.4	112.0	110.7	108.2	136.4	130.2	124.5	117.7
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,793,921	57,687,675	32.16	32.11	32.36	31.52	110.7	113.2	119.7	122.0	137.7	140.6	149.2	149.4

<sup>1/</sup>This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 6 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

<sup>1/</sup>This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



of 1944, when the reduction was on a decidedly smaller scale; the index of employment in manufacturing then exceeded the latest figure of 188.4 by 15.8 p.c.

Employment in iron and steel showed particularly marked curtailment, some 52,900 persons being laid off since Sept. 1 by the firms furnishing information. This decline of 15.3 p.c., which was much the greatest ever indicated, reduced activity to its lowest level since the early autumn of 1941. The shrinkage in employment in these industries resulting from the cancellation of war contracts was augmented by that due, directly and indirectly, to strikes in the automotive division. The lumber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, chemical, miscellaneous manufactured products, and some other groups also afforded considerably less employment than at Sept. 1, the most noteworthy of these losses being that of 3,200 in chemical manufacturing. On the other hand, several industries showed improvement, partly seasonal in character. The largest increases were those of more than 8,700 employees in vegetable foods and some 2,450 in textiles; in both cases, the advances were above-average for the time of year.

The commencement of seasonal operations in logging resulted in substantial expansion in employment in that industry, in which, however, the number added to the payrolls was somewhat smaller than at Oct. 1, 1944; the percentage gain was also less-than-normal. There were rather moderate advances in communications and construction, together with a decided seasonal increase in trade, notably in retail establishments. On the other hand, metallic ore mining released some employees, and the trend was also unfavourable in services and transportation. The most pronounced of these declines was that of 1,346, or 0.8 p.c., in the last-named.

#### The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment.

In the changing industrial situation consequent upon the termination of hostilities, particular interest attaches to the matter of sex distribution of employees. The forthcoming bulletin, dealing with the results of the sixth enquiry into this subject undertaken in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, gives fairly detailed information on an industrial and geographical basis, together with comparisons with earlier data.

A brief review of the latest statistics shows that since Apr. 1, recorded employment in the eight leading industries has declined by some 84,000 workers, the loss amounting to 4.6 p.c.; of the former number, over 47,100 were women, who constituted about 56 p.c. of all those released by the co-operating firms. Also in the last six months, manufacturing showed an estimated reduction of nearly 128,500 persons, or 11½ p.c.; of the number laid off, over 46,500 were females, who thus made up some 36 p.c. of the total. These comparisons are complicated by the seasonal movements in industry from the early spring to the autumn.

In the comparison with Oct. 1, 1944, which is more valid in that it eliminates the seasonal factor, there was at the date under review a reduction of 5.6 p.c. in the number of men, and of 14.6 p.c. in the number of women reported by firms furnishing data in the eight major industries; the general loss in employment for both sexes was eight p.c. The estimated number of employees released in the year was 149,400, made up of 78,000 men and 71,400 women, the latter constituting nearly 48 p.c. of the total dismissals.

The women workers reported by manufacturers at Oct. 1, 1945, numbered 257,617. The decline in recorded employment in the last 12 months may be estimated at 22.5 p.c. in the case of women, and 13.1 p.c. in the case of men, that among workers of both sexes being 15.8 p.c. The latter represents a loss of some 185,200 persons, of whom approximately 74,900, or 40.4 p.c. were women. Thus the decrease among men workers in the 12 months exceeded that among women; the females laid off in the year nevertheless constituted a greater proportion of their total number than was the case among males. At the date under review women made up 260 per 1,000 employees.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	120.1	131.7	\$26.13	111.4	114.3	150.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	118.5	139.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	118.6	147.0	27.92	116.5	129.9	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	118.1	144.1	28.41	119.7	133.9	133.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	109.5	123.9	116.5	139.5	28.59	120.4	137.0	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	113.5	139.5	28.20	122.5	137.2	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	120.1	145.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	134.8	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.5	121.5	147.5	28.62	126.4	143.2	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	121.3	148.7	29.29	128.3	148.5	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	122.6	150.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	123.4	152.0	28.91	130.1	155.3	137.4	172.7	32.52
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	124.5	153.4	30.06	132.0	159.7	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5		
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	118.1	138.1	\$29.59	134.9	156.5	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	117.2	146.4	31.76	135.5	170.5	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	116.7	148.3	32.27	134.9	172.2	127.6	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	148.5	115.8	144.1	32.37	134.2	171.7	126.7	158.7	32.55
May 1	115.5	146.2	114.9	145.4	32.26	132.9	168.1	125.4	151.9	32.59
June 1	118.1	146.0	114.8	143.3	31.80	132.8	166.7	124.4	157.4	32.88
July 1	120.0	148.1	114.9	144.5	31.72	134.4	167.7	123.2	156.2	32.94
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	114.6	143.0	31.63	133.9	166.8	121.5	152.9	32.73
Sept. 1	121.5	149.5	113.2	141.1	31.69	134.6	168.5	118.2	148.0	32.58
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	110.5	137.8	32.36	133.2	169.2	112.1	140.4	32.54
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0			32.29	131.7	168.1			
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1			32.19	131.0	168.0			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for Income Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



The proportion of women at the beginning of October last autumn had been 283, the highest on record.

### Payrolls.

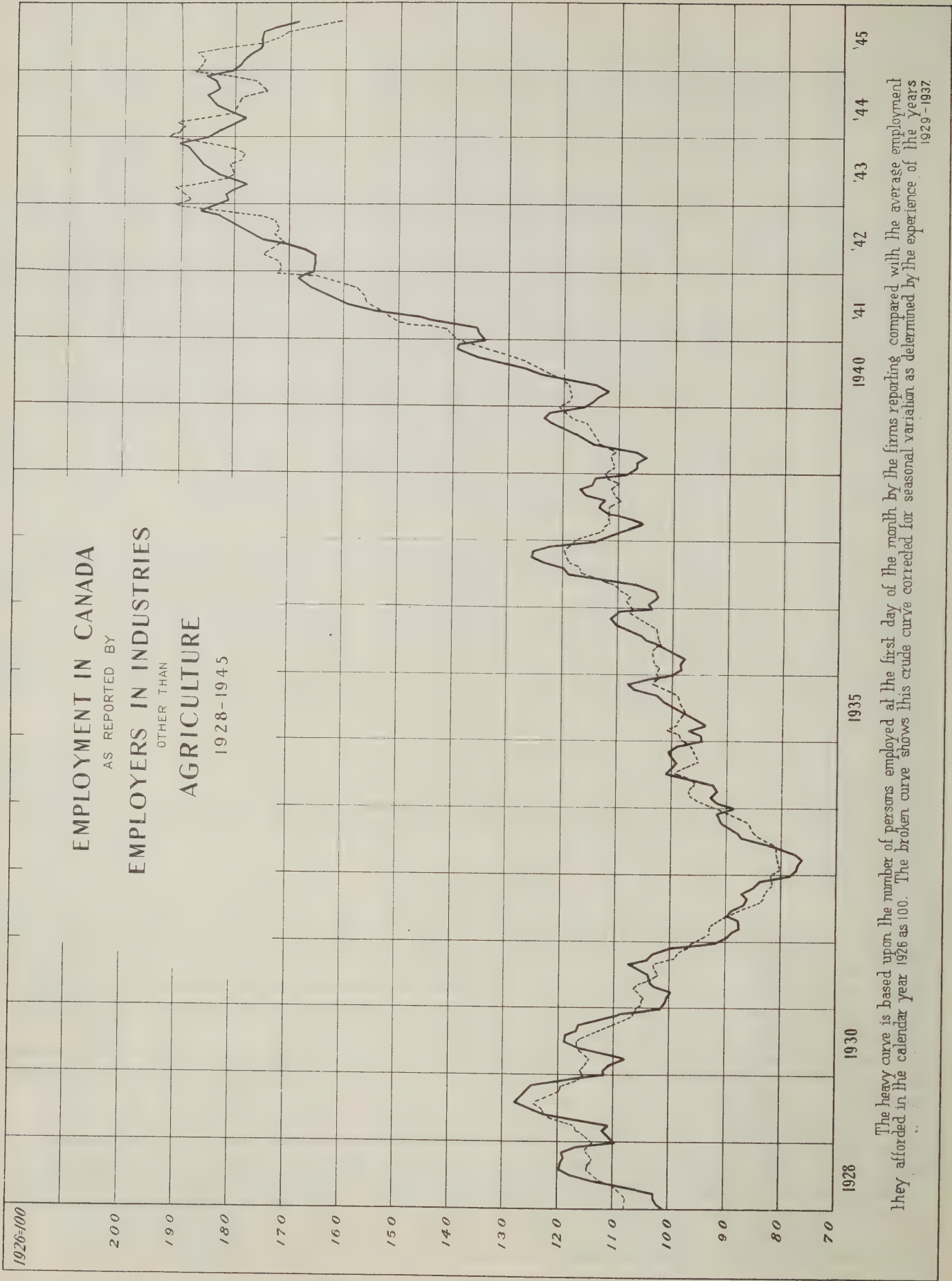
The salaries and wages disbursed at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries aggregated \$55,323,692, as compared with \$56,644,714 at Sept. 1. The difference amounted to 2.3 p.c., while the loss in employment was 2.4 p.c. There was accordingly a slight gain in the average earnings per employee, which rose from \$32.06 at Sept. 1, to \$32.08 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$32.36 at Oct. 1, 1944; in preceding years for which data are available, the Oct. 1 per capita figures were as follows: 1943, \$31.53; 1942, \$29.51, and 1941, \$26.37. Curtailment in overtime work and changes in the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the last 12 months are the factors mainly responsible for the reduction in the average at the date under review as compared with Oct. 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment for the eight leading industries has declined by eight p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls have fallen by 8.7 p.c. The falling-off in the average earnings amounted to 0.9 p.c.; the losses in each case were heightened by the strike in the automotive industry, in which the earnings generally exceed the average.

If the statistics for the finance group be added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey shows a total of 1,793,921 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of October, as compared with 1,834,304 at the first of September. The latest aggregate weekly payroll was \$57,687,675, being lower by 2.1 p.c. than that of \$58,901,767 reported at Sept. 1. The per capita earnings in the nine leading industries advanced from \$32.11 at that date, to \$32.16 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$32.36 at Oct. 1, 1944, \$31.52 at Oct. 1, 1943, \$29.55 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$26.46 at Oct. 1, 1941.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 37.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1945, amounted to 10.7 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 37.7 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers still existing in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work and (4) the granting of higher wage-rates in numerous cases.

As a result of wartime demands on industry, there have been especially important gains in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate



EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA  
AS REPORTED BY  
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES  
OTHER THAN  
AGRICULTURE  
1928-1945

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



of expansion in the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, though now diminishing, has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in manufacturing at Oct. 1, 1945, was higher by 12.1 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls, by 40.4 p.c., while in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit the gains amounted to eight p.c. and 34.3 p.c. in the case of employment and payrolls, respectively. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

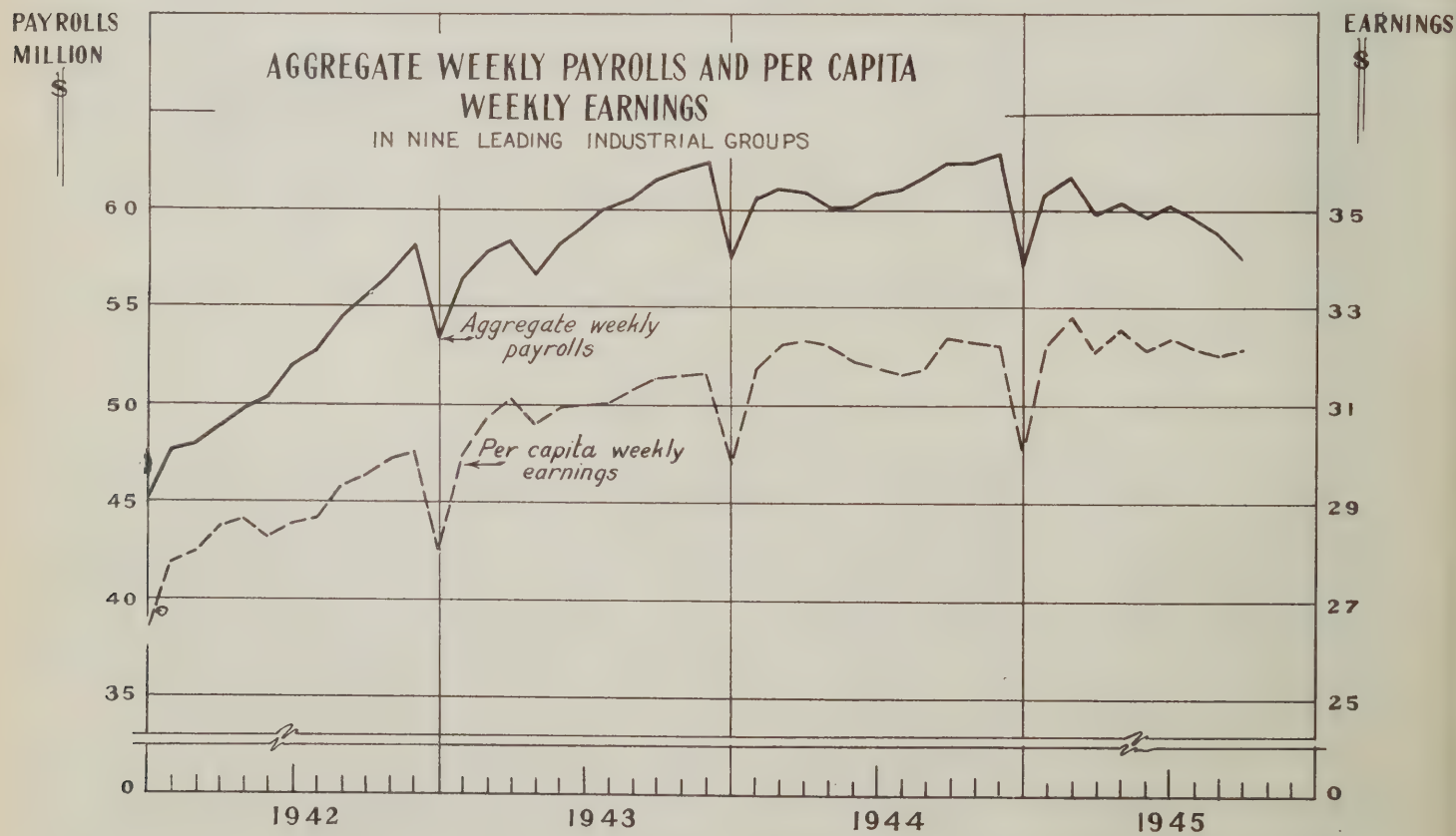
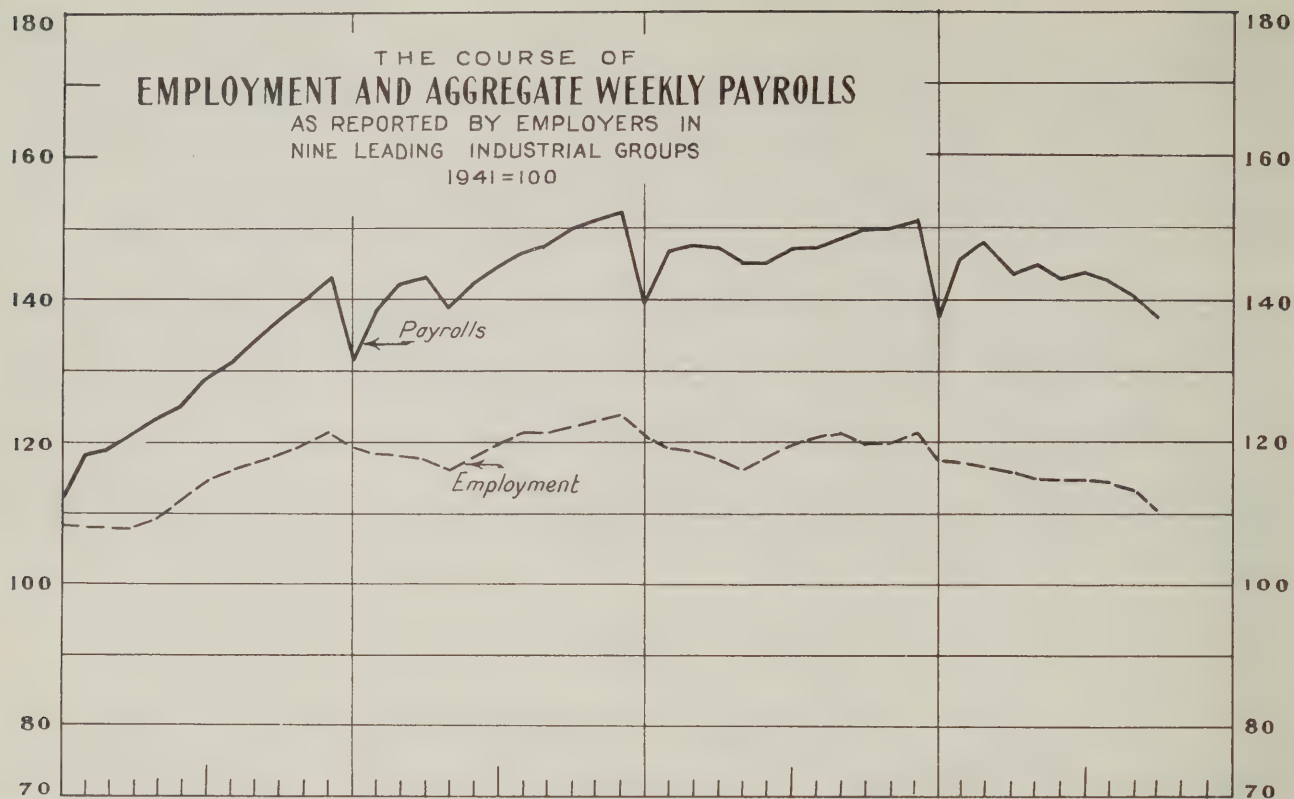
The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### Manufacturing.

Employment.- The general trend of employment in manufacturing continued decidedly retrogressive at Oct. 1; to the pronounced losses due to the cancellation of wartime production programmes were added those resulting from industrial disputes, largely in the automobile industry. These factors combined to produce the release of 53,281 workers from the staffs of the 8,487 plants furnishing statistics. Their employees numbered 989,730 at Oct. 1, a drop of 5.1 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. This percentage decrease has rarely been exceeded in any month in the period since 1920. The movement at the beginning of October in 1944 had also been unfavourable, but the shrinkage was then on a much smaller scale.

There were substantial additions to the working forces at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1 in vegetable food processing, in which the indicated gain of over 8,700 workers was above-normal for the time of year. Activity in the textile division also advanced; the expansion approximated the average at Oct. 1 in the experience of past years. Improvement on a smaller scale was shown in animal food, fur, leather, paper products, printing and publishing, tobacco and beverage factories. On the other hand, the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product, miscellaneous manufactured product and iron and steel groups reported curtailment. As already stated, the most noteworthy losses, of nearly 52,900 persons, took place in the iron





and steel industries, those in the crude, rolled and forged, aircraft, shipbuilding, miscellaneous munition and automotive divisions being particularly impressive; in the last-named, the labour dispute in Windsor was an important factor. The index number of employment in the iron and steel industries, at 215.0, was the lowest in the last four years, being 32.6 p.c. lower than at Oct. 1, 1944. The volume of employment nevertheless continued substantially greater than in pre-war days; the personnel of the co-operating establishments was more than double that indicated in the early autumn of 1939. The index at Oct. 1 in that year had stood at 101.5.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment in manufacturing at the first of October of the present year was 188.4, being 15.8 p.c. below that of 223.7 at the same date in 1944; while the latest index was also lower than in any other month since the opening of 1942, it was 57.4 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1, 1939. The seasonally-adjusted index in manufacturing at the date under review showed a further recession, to 182.6, as compared with 193.1 a month earlier.

Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.<sup>1/</sup> Of the total working force reported by manufacturers at the beginning of October, 732,113 were men and 257,617 were women, the latter constituting 260 per thousand of both sexes. The ratio of women at Apr. 1, 1945, had been 272 per thousand, and that at Oct. 1, 1944, 283 per thousand. In the last six months, recorded employment for men has declined by 10.1 p.c., and that for women, by 15.3 p.c.; the falling-off for persons of both sexes was 11.5 p.c. In the comparison with Oct. 1, 1944, which is more significant for the reason that it eliminates seasonal influences, the decrease amounted to 13.1 p.c. in the case of male workers and to 22.5 p.c. in the case of female employees, while the general loss in the personnel of the establishments making returns was 15.8 p.c. As already stated, the reductions in employment reflected in the latest figures are exaggerated by important industrial disputes, particularly affecting male workers.

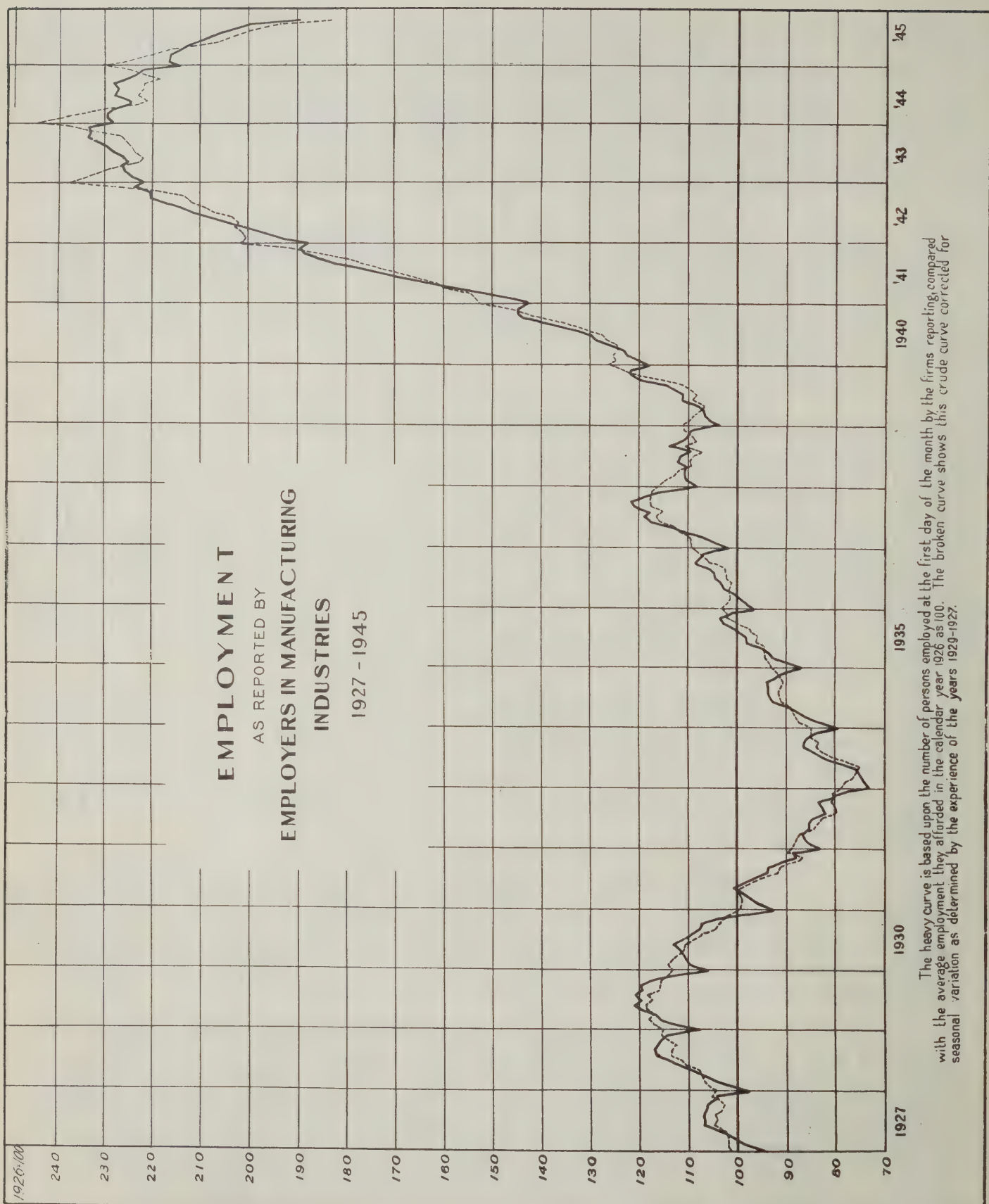
Payrolls in Manufacturing.-- The sum of \$32,206,729 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1 by the establishments co-operating in the latest survey; at Sept. 1, they had distributed \$33,985,204 in salaries and wages. The decline in this comparison was 5.2 p.c., as compared with that of 5.1 p.c. in the number of employees. The per capita weekly earnings were rather lower, falling from \$32.58 in the last report, to \$32.54 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.02 at Oct. 1, 1944, and \$32.37 at Oct. 1, 1943.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Oct. 1, 1945, stood at 140.4, as compared with 148.1 at Sept. 1, 1945, and 169.2 at Oct. 1, 1944; in 1943, the index at the beginning of October was 171.9. The decline of 17 p.c. in the indicated payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier exceeded that of 15.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed in the same plants.

Logging.-- Employment in logging showed a substantial seasonal increase at Oct. 1, when the number added was above average for the time of year, although the percentage gain was rather less than normal. The 567 co-operating employers reported 61,968 workers; this was 7,201, or 13.1 p.c., more than at Sept. 1. Activity generally was greater than at the beginning of October in any preceding year of the record except 1937. The latest index, at 205.2, was 13.4 p.c. above that of 181.0 at the same date of last year, while there was a rise of 17.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls during the 12 months. The sums distributed at the latest date aggregated \$1,702,833, exceeding by 13.2 p.c. the salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September.

The per capita weekly earnings at the date under review were \$27.48, as compared with \$27.47 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1944, average had been

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote on first page.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.



\$26.51. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

Mining.- The trend in mining was again downward, according to returns from 504 operators whose employees numbered 67,631, as compared with 67,748 at Sept. 1. Heightened activity was noted in coal-mining and in the production of other non-metallic minerals, but the trend in the metallic ore division was unfavourable. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 143.6, was 4.6 p.c. below that of 150.6 at the same date in 1944.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,641,106, as compared with \$2,591,665 at Sept. 1. The increase was seasonal, being largely due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the holiday season. The per capita earnings in mining as a whole rose from \$38.25 at Sept. 1, to \$39.05 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.11 at Oct. 1, 1944. Since then, the index of aggregate payrolls has fallen by 4.8 p.c.

Communications.- There was a further increase in employment in the communication group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the employees of the co-operating establishments numbered 33,179, as compared with 33,072 in the preceding month. The gain was contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the autumn. The indicated payrolls were slightly lower, at \$1,049,800, as compared with \$1,049,938 paid at Sept. 1. The average per employee fell from \$31.75 at Sept. 1, to \$31.64 at the first of October; that at Oct. 1, 1944, had been \$31.10. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 123.8 - 10.9 p.c. above that of 111.6 at Oct. 1, 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 12.9 p.c.

Transportation.- Activity in transportation as a whole was reduced at Oct. 1. Local transportation was brisker, but steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring afforded less employment than at Sept. 1. The staffs of the 651 firms and branches furnishing data totalled 164,463, as compared with 165,809 a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$6,433,264, as compared with \$6,397,754 paid on or about Sept. 1. The average per employee rose from \$38.59 in the preceding report, to \$39.12 at the beginning of October; that at Oct. 1, 1944, had been \$38.72. In the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 1.7 p.c., while payrolls have advanced by 2.5 p.c.

Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was noted in this division; the reported workers numbered 159,798 at Oct. 1, as compared with 158,823 at the first of September. The advance was contra-seasonal in character, according to the experience of the last 25 years. The increase took place in building construction, while highway and railway construction and maintenance work was quieter. The weekly payrolls distributed by the 1,671 co-operating employers were higher by 0.5 p.c.; the latest aggregate was \$4,889,391. The average earnings per employee, however, fell from \$30.63 paid at Sept. 1, to \$30.60 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.82 at Oct. 1, 1944.

The latest index of employment in construction, at 124.7, was higher by 9.2 p.c. than that of 114.2 at the beginning of October of last year, since when the reported payrolls have risen by 8.6 p.c.

Services.- Employment in the service division showed a seasonal contraction. The 783 establishments whose data were tabulated had a personnel of

52,467, as compared with 53,264 at Sept. 1. Of the former number, 30,201 were women. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$1,057,623, compared with \$1,053,328 in the preceding period of observation.

The index of employment, at 209.9, was higher by 2.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1944, while there was an increase of 8.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the year. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$20.16 at the latest date, were higher by 38 cents than at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1944, average of \$19.46. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted nearly 66 p.c. of the total reported in the service - division as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a considerable seasonal gain in trade at Oct. 1. The improvement was rather above-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Information was received from 2,811 employers, whose working forces rose from 190,492 at Sept. 1, to 195,313 at the date under review. Of the latter number, 91,357 were females. The sum of \$5,342,946 was paid at Oct. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Sept. 1 had aggregated \$5,197,328. The average per employee was \$27.36 at the latest date, as compared with \$27.28 in the preceding report, and \$26.30 at Oct. 1, 1944.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 176.5, as compared with 165.7 at the same date in 1944. The most recent figure therefore showed an increase of 6.5 p.c. in this comparison. The indicated payrolls were higher by 9.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from financial institutions was 909, showing a staff of 69,372, of whom 36,963 were women. At Sept. 1, these establishments had employed 67,318 persons. The weekly earnings disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,363,983, as compared with \$2,257,053 paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita figure was \$34.08, as compared with \$33.53 in the last report, and \$32.41 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, employment in financial institutions showed an increase of 4.3 p.c., while the index number of payrolls was higher by 9.6 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment at the beginning of October increased in only two of the provinces, viz., Manitoba and Alberta; elsewhere the general trend was decidedly retrogressive. The greatest loss was in Ontario. Except in Alberta, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were lower in all provinces than at Sept. 1, and, except in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, the contents of the average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment were also lower at the date under review than had been the case a month earlier.

Maritime Provinces.- Curtailment in industrial employment was noted in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1; the 1,132 co-operating establishments then had a staff of 130,954 persons, as compared with 132,978 at the beginning of September. The number of females indicated at Oct. 1 was 20,455. The index of employment stood at 170.5, as compared with 189.1 a year ago. There were considerable declines in the three provinces in this area, that in Nova Scotia being greatest.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was decidedly slacker. There were advances in vegetable food processing, but animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories released employees; the loss of nearly



1,800 workers in the iron and steel group was much the largest. In transportation and construction the trend was also downward, but heightened activity was noted in logging, mining and trade.

The sum of \$3,955,643 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; this was a decrease of 1.5 p.c. from the payments made by the same firm at Sept. 1, which had amounted to \$4,009,366. The average per person rose from \$30.15 at the latter date, to \$30.21 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$31.10 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has fallen by 12.6 p.c., and that of employment by 9.8 p.c.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec showed a further decline at Oct. 1, when the 4,103 firms furnishing data reported 522,650 employees, of whom 128,483 were women. At the beginning of September, they had a personnel of 531,752, so that there was a recession of 1.7 p.c. in the month. The reduction was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years of the record; it was, however, on a smaller scale than that indicated at Oct. 1, 1944.

The sum of \$16,175,576 was distributed in weekly payrolls at the date under review; as compared with \$16,403,197 paid on or about Sept. 1, this was a loss of 1.4 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings at Sept. 1 had been \$30.85, while the latest average was \$30.95, as compared with \$31.05 at Oct. 1, 1944. The index number of employment, at 175.0, was 9.7 p.c. lower than at Oct. 1 of last year, since when the payrolls have fallen by 9.8 p.c.

Most of the contraction in employment in Quebec at Oct. 1, 1945, took place in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, from which over 11,400 workers were released. There was also a considerable decrease in chemical factories, with smaller losses in lumber, pulp and paper, rubber and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, the food, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, tobacco and some other classes reported improvement. Logging construction and retail trade also showed expansion; the seasonal advance in logging was substantial.

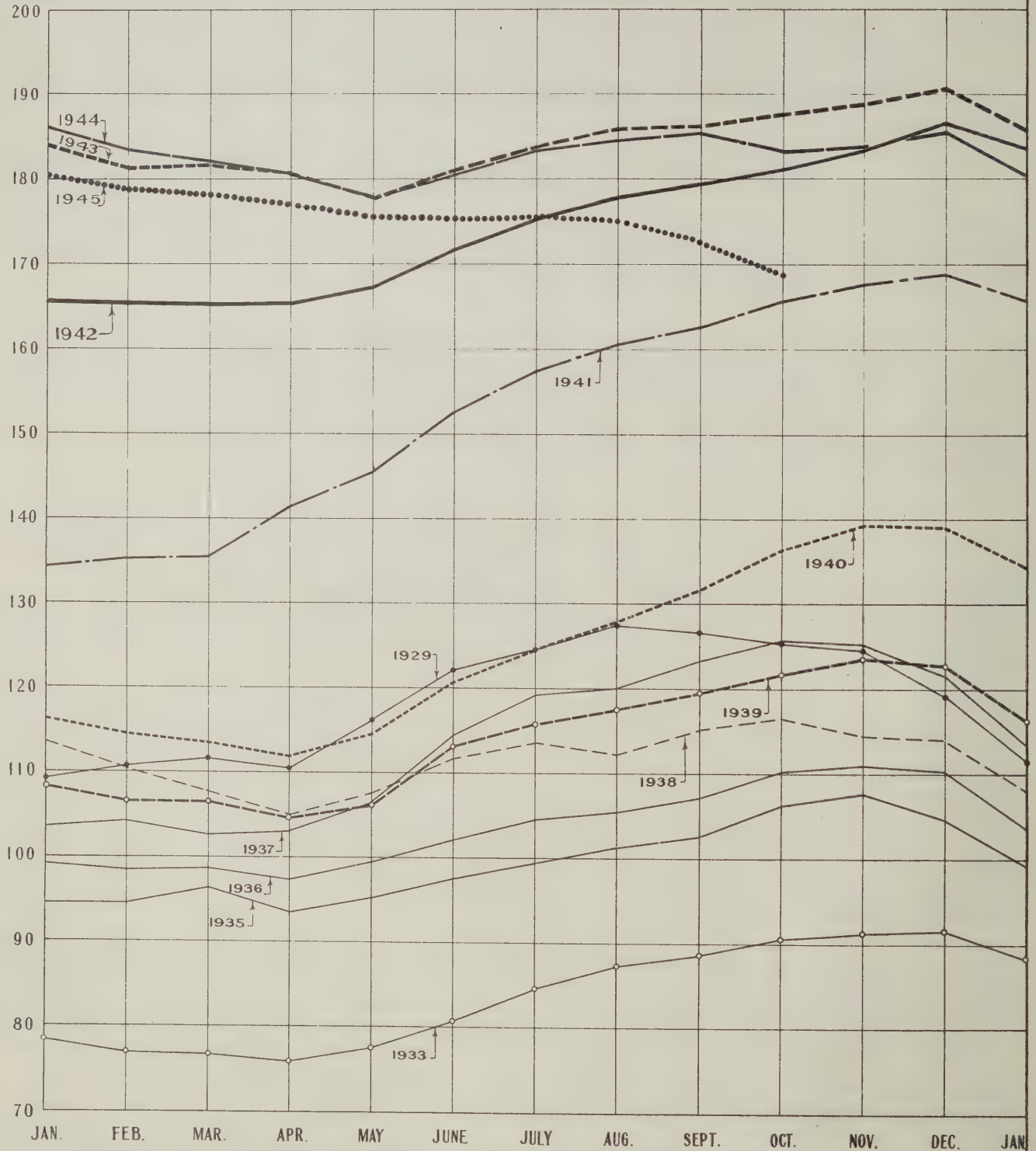
Ontario.- The trend in Ontario continued decidedly downward, in a contra-seasonal movement. Returns were received from 6,507 establishments with a working force of 703,145, of whom 513,689 were men, and 189,456 were women. The total staff was lower by 23,108, or 3.2 p.c., than that employed by the same firms at the beginning of September. In the period since 1920, this recession has been exceeded only by the year-end holiday and inventory losses indicated at Jan. 1 in a number of years. The decreases at the date under review due to curtailment in war production were augmented by those resulting, directly and indirectly, from industrial disputes, notably that in the automobile industry.

The reported weekly payrolls were also lower, showing a decline of 3.5 p.c.; the total was \$22,776,214, as compared with \$23,595,501 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$32.39, as compared with \$32.49 at Sept. 1, 1945, and \$33.02 at the beginning of October of last year. The index of employment, at 169.6 at the date under review, was 3.2 p.c. below that of 175.2 at Sept. 1, and 8.8 p.c. lower than the Oct. 1, 1944, figure of 185.9. The latest index of payrolls was 10.4 p.c. lower than that 12 months earlier.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario slackened to an important extent. There were contractions in lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. The reported reductions in iron and steel, totalling over 30,000, were particularly large, due in part to the strike in the Windsor area. On the other hand, the co-operating vegetable food factories absorbed an additional 7,000 workers, and there were smaller gains in animal food, leather, printing and publishing, paper

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



products, textile and beverage plants. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation and services showed reduced activity. Logging, construction and trade, however, were brisker.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity was slightly lowered in Saskatchewan, but in Manitoba and Alberta moderate improvement was noted at Oct. 1. Information was furnished by 2,141 employers, having 158,131 men and 46,048 women on their staffs; this total of 204,179 was larger by 393 than that indicated at Sept. 1, the advance amounting to 0.2 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October, however, were lower, at \$6,649,318, as compared with \$6,658,626 at the beginning of September. The per capita earnings showed a decrease, falling from \$32.67 at Sept. 1 to \$32.57 at the date under review; the Oct. 1, 1944, figure had been \$32.37.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has fractionally fallen, but there has been a rise of 0.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

There was a substantial contraction in employment in manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1, 1945, when transportation was also quieter. No general change was indicated in construction and maintenance, and the fluctuations in logging, mining and communications were also slight. Retail trade, on the other hand, showed considerable improvement. Within the manufacturing division, animal and vegetable food and textile factories afforded more employment, but chemical, beverage, printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other plants were slacker. The largest decline was that of over 800 men and women in iron and steel works.

British Columbia.- The downward movement in employment in this province was resumed at the beginning of October, when the 1,659 co-operating firms had a working force of 163,621, of whom 33,235 were females; at Sept. 1, the same employers had 172,217 persons on their payrolls. The decrease at the date under review, which was seasonal in character, took place largely in manufacturing, but there were relatively small losses in construction, transportation, services and mining. Logging and trade, however, afforded rather more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were important reductions in iron and steel plants, together with moderate losses in lumber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food and beverage factories showed increased activity, partly seasonal in character.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments participating in the Oct. 1 survey aggregated \$5,766,941, as compared with \$5,978,023 at Sept. 1. The per capita earnings, however, were higher, at \$35.25, 54 cents more than in the preceding report, and 45 cents higher than the Oct. 1, 1944, average of \$34.80; that at Oct. 1, 1943, had been \$35.21. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by five p.c., while that of employment, at 174.4 at Oct. 1, 1945, was six p.c. lower than at the same date of 1944.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Oct. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was a moderate advance in employment in Halifax at the beginning of October. Manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products, was quieter, but transportation and trade showed heightened activity. The 216 firms furnishing statistics indicated a working force of 24,064 persons, of whom 6,505 were women. The weekly payrolls were considerably lower, falling from \$704,446 at Sept. 1, to \$690,468 at the beginning of October. The pay envelope of the typical

person in recorded employment then contained \$28.69, as compared with \$29.42 at Sept. 1, and \$31.02 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, the aggregate weekly salaries and wages in Halifax showed a decline of 11.1 p.c., accompanied by that of 6.6 p.c. in the number of recorded employment.

Saint John.- A substantial contraction was shown in employment in Saint John at Oct. 1, according to data received from 159 establishments whose staffs consisted of 8,345 men and 3,922 women, a total of 12,267, as compared with 12,886 at Sept. 1. Iron and steel factories and transportation reported lessened activity, while slight improvement was noted in construction and trade.

The general loss in employment at Oct. 1 was accompanied by a proportionately greater recession in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; these totalled \$349,446, as compared with \$375,948 paid on or about Sept. 1. The average per employee fell from \$29.17 at that date, to \$28.49 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$29.74 twelve months earlier. Since then, recorded employment in Saint John has been reduced by 7.4 p.c., and the reported salaries and wages, by 11.2 p.c.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal was seriously curtailed at Oct. 1, when there were pronounced losses in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel group; the non-ferrous metal product and electrical apparatus divisions released smaller numbers of employees, while transportation was also slacker. On the other hand, the trend was upward in food, tobacco, paper product and textile manufacturing, as well as in construction, services and trade. The gains were not particularly large.

The 2,370 establishments furnishing information at Oct. 1 reported 255,260 employees, of whom 80,604 were women; at Sept. 1, they had had 262,539 workers. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms at the date under review aggregated \$8,193,973, as compared with \$8,401,158 a month ago. This was a loss of 2.5 p.c., which accompanied that of 2.8 p.c. in the number in recorded employment; there was an increase in the per capita weekly earnings, which stood at \$32.10 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$32.00 at Sept. 1, 1945, and \$32.48 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 11.4 p.c.; and there has been a loss of 12.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- The trend of employment in Québec was decidedly downward at the beginning of October, when a combined working force of 28,780 persons was reported by the 269 co-operating employers, who had indicated 30,885 employees at Sept. 1; of the latest aggregate, 7,825 were females. The weekly salaries and wages were given as \$830,690, as compared with \$871,729 at Sept. 1. The decline amounted to 6.8 p.c. The latest per capita figure, at \$28.86, was higher by 64 cents than that of Sept. 1, but was lower than the Oct. 1, 1944, average of \$30.87. There was curtailment at the date under review in iron and steel and chemical plants, as a result of cancellation of war production. Construction, trade and other non-manufacturing industries, however, showed improvement. The index of employment was 196.3, as compared with 268.7 at Oct. 1, 1944. The decrease in the year amounted to 26.9 p.c. and that in the payrolls, to 32.4 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- Activity in Sherbrooke at Oct. 1 was at practically the same level as at Sept. 1, according to data received from 89 employers with 8,993 persons on their staffs at Oct. 1, as compared with 8,972 a month earlier; at the latest date, 3,607 of the reported employees were women. The weekly payrolls distributed amounted to \$240,943 at Oct. 1, and to \$230,579 at the beginning of September. The average per employee rose from \$25.70 at that date, to \$26.79, while the figure at Oct. 1, 1944, had been \$26.21. In the year, there has been



a loss of 3.7 p.c. in recorded employment and of 0.3 p.c. in the indicated weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial employment in Three Rivers showed a further downward movement at Oct. 1, when 78 firms reported 9,005 workers, of whom 2,369 were women. At Sept. 1, they had employed 9,432 persons. The weekly salaries and wages were stated as \$258,921 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$273,287 a month earlier. The average earnings were \$28.75 at the first of October, and \$28.97 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$29.63 at the beginning of October in 1944. Since then, employment has decreased by 15.9 p.c., and the payrolls, by 19.8 p.c. Curtailment was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, notably of non-ferrous metal products, and also in transportation and construction.

Toronto.- There was a decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of October, most of which took place in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products, from which some 9,300 workers were released by the establishments furnishing data; rubber and non-ferrous metal plants were also quieter. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, paper product, clay, glass and stone and textile factories showed heightened activity. Trade, construction and transportation were also busier. The 2,287 co-operating firms had a staff of 229,672, of whom 82,741 were females; at Sept. 1, they had employed 237,857 persons.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the establishments furnishing returns aggregated \$7,474,159 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$7,769,522 paid on or about Sept. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 173.6, being lower by 11.3 p.c., than the Oct. 1, 1944, figure of 195.8. The indicated payrolls have fallen by 11.5 p.c. in 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$32.54 at Oct. 1 and \$32.66 at Sept. 1, 1945; the Oct. 1, 1944, mean was also \$32.66.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa was unfavourable. Manufacturing was slacker, there being a falling-off in animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants; the loss in the last-named was greatest. Construction and hotels and restaurants also showed curtailment. Statistics were received from 272 employers, with a staff of 20,733, as compared with 20,801 in the preceding month; the women employees, numbering 7,193, constituted 34.7 p.c. of the Oct. 1 total. The reported salaries and wages then aggregated \$590,360; this was a per capita figure of \$28.47. The Sept. 1 total had been \$590,070, and the mean, \$28.37. The Oct. 1, 1944, average was \$27.82. The index of employment in Ottawa, at 156.2, was 8.2 p.c. lower than that of 170.1 at Oct. 1, 1944, while the index of payrolls showed a decrease of six p.c. in this comparison.

Hamilton.- Continued shrinkage in employment was noted in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 388 firms with a staff of 38,679 men and 16,809 women; this total of 55,488 workers was lower by 181, or 0.3 p.c., than that of 55,669 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants showed diminishing activity, but there was improvement in vegetable food, textile and electrical apparatus factories, and in construction, services and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Oct. 1 amounted to \$1,821,004. This was an increase of 0.5 p.c. as compared with the salaries and wages paid by the same establishments at the beginning of September. The per capita earnings accordingly advanced, rising from \$32.55 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.82 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.95 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, at 168.4, has fallen by 6.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.1 p.c.

Windsor.- A further decline in industrial activity was indicated in Windsor, where losses due to cancellation of war contracts were augmented by

those resulting from industrial disputes. The 233 co-operating employers had a staff of 22,453, as compared with 35,610 in their last return; the Oct. 1 personnel included 5,550 women. The amount disbursed in weekly salaries and wages was \$892,319, as compared with \$1,414,429 at Sept. 1. The average per worker at Oct. 1 was \$39.74, as compared with \$39.72 at Sept. 1, and \$43.98 at Oct. 1, 1944. The reduction in employment at the date under review took place largely in iron and steel plants, but textiles also released employees. Vegetable food factories, however, showed seasonally heightened activity. Little general change was noted in the non-manufacturing classes.

The latest index of employment, at 162.9, was lower by 42.7 p.c. than that of 284.1 at the beginning of October in 1944. The index number of payrolls has declined by 47.8 p.c. in the twelve months.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A combined working force of 10,775 persons was reported by the 115 firms furnishing data in Fort William and Port Arthur, as compared with 11,041 at Sept. 1; of the former number, 1,903 were women. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$376,135 at the first of September, to \$392,778 at the first of October, when the weekly average per employee was \$36.45, considerably exceeding that of \$34.07 in the preceding report; the mean at Oct. 1, 1944, however, was higher, at \$39.01. Since then, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 35.9 p.c., and the payrolls, by 40.1 p.c. The decline in employment at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1 took place chiefly in manufacturing, in which the trend continued decidedly downward in iron and steel plants; services were also quieter, while trade afforded rather more employment.

London.- The 252 establishments co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls had 20,413 men and women on their staffs, as compared with 21,325 at Sept. 1; the Oct. 1 figure included 7,316 women. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$616,226, being lower than the sum of \$644,052 disbursed at the beginning of September. The per capita figure was \$30.19, showing little change from that of \$30.20 in the last report; the Oct. 1, 1944, average had been \$29.74. There was a further reduction in employment at the beginning of October in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and animal food factories. Electrical apparatus plants were also slacker, as were trade and transportation. Financial institutions and services, on the other hand, showed improvement. In the last year, there has been a contraction of 3.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, accompanied by that of 2.9 p.c. in their payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener - Waterloo continued to recede, the loss being mainly in manufacturing, notably of rubber and iron and steel products. Information was received from 169 employers with a personnel of 16,698, as compared with 16,826 at the beginning of September; of the former figure, 5,976 were women. The weekly salaries and wages were also lower, standing at \$500,656 at the latest date, as compared with \$501,930 in the preceding report. The average earnings per employee were \$29.98, as compared with \$29.83 at the beginning of September, and \$29.65 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, recorded employment has risen by 3.9 p.c., while the latest index of payrolls was higher by 1.3 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Reversing the trend in evidence in the last report, there was a moderate rise in employment in Winnipeg at Oct. 1. The gain was largely in services, construction and trade, while manufacturing showed a contraction. Most of the shrinkage took place in chemical and iron and steel plants, but seasonal improvement was noted in food-processing. A staff of 39,422 men and 20,253 women, or a total of 59,675 persons, was employed by the 632 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported 59,351 employees at Sept. 1. This increase of 0.5 p.c. was accompanied by a decline of 0.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, which



aggregated \$1,762,402 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$1,774,466 at Sept. 1. The average earnings fell from \$29.90 at that date, to \$29.53 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$28.69 at Oct. 1, 1944.

The index number of employment, at 140.7, was 2.7 p.c. below the Oct. 1, 1944, figure of 144.6, but the index of payrolls showed an advance of 0.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

Regina.- Heightened employment was indicated in Regina at the beginning of October, largely as a result of a seasonal increase in trade. Data were compiled from 157 establishments employing 10,285 workers, of whom 4,319 were women; at the beginning of September, they had had 9,929 employees. The weekly salaries and wages earned by the persons in recorded employment aggregated \$289,554, being considerably higher than the sum of \$275,230 distributed at Sept. 1. The average earnings per person had then been \$27.72, as compared with \$28.15 at Oct. 1, 1945; at the same date of last year, the per capita figure was \$28.07. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 4.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 4.7 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Expansion in industrial employment was reported in Saskatoon at Oct. 1, when food factories took on additional employees, and there were also moderate advances in construction and trade. A staff of 4,358 men and 2,154 women was employed by the 135 firms whose statistics were received, whose workers at the beginning of September had numbered 6,304. The payrolls at that date had aggregated \$169,372, as compared with \$178,023 paid at Oct. 1. The average per employee advanced from \$26.87 in the preceding report, to \$27.42 at the first of October, while the mean at Oct. 1, 1944, was \$26.31. In the last year, the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon has risen by 9.1 p.c., and the reported salaries and wages, by 16.1 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a falling-off in activity in Calgary at the beginning of October; the personnel of the 261 co-operating employers was given as 17,884, of whom 5,082 were women. The number reported at Sept. 1 was 17,946 employees, of both sexes. The weekly payrolls also declined, falling from \$564,298 at that date, to \$558,864 at Oct. 1. The average earnings per worker were lower, being \$31.25 at the latter date, as compared with \$31.44 at the beginning of September, and \$30.53 at Oct. 1 of a year ago. Since then, there has been slight easing in employment, and the payrolls have declined by 2.6 p.c. Most of the reduction in activity at the first of October took place in manufacturing and trade, while construction and services were rather more active.

Edmonton.- Information was tabulated from 220 establishments in Edmonton with a combined working force of 17,345 persons, including 6,164 women. At Sept. 1, they had employed 17,043 workers, there being an increase of 302 in the month. The reported salaries and wages were also higher, rising from \$507,199 at the preceding survey, to \$521,461 at Oct. 1, when the weekly average per employee was \$30.06. This was rather higher than that of \$29.76 at the beginning of September, also exceeding that of \$29.40 at Oct. 1, 1944. Heightened activity was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, chiefly in the textile and iron and steel divisions. Construction, services and trade were also more active. The number in recorded employment in the last year has fallen by 8.2 p.c., while there has been a drop of 2.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Vancouver.- For the third successive month, there was a contraction in industrial activity in Vancouver at the beginning of October. The loss took place largely in iron and steel plants, from which some 7,200 workers were laid off by the establishments furnishing data; electrical apparatus plants were also quieter, as were

transportation, construction and services. On the **other hand**, trade afforded rather more employment, and within the manufacturing group, improvement was also shown in vegetable food and beverage factories. The 717 firms furnishing data had a staff of 75,795, of whom 20,819 were women. The employees reported at Sept. 1 had numbered 82,995. The latest index, at 209.8, was 9.6 p.c. below that of 232.0 at Oct. 1, 1944. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,547,364 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,769,641 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has fallen by 10.7 p.c. since Oct. 1, 1944; the greater loss in the latter than in employment was largely due to curtailment in overtime work. The latest per capita earnings, at \$33.61, were slightly above those of \$33.37 a month earlier, but were lower than at Oct. 1, 1944, when the average had been \$33.82.

Victoria.- Employment in Victoria again declined, a personnel of 13,355 being indicated at Oct. 1 by the 166 co-operating employers, who had reported 14,762 workers at Sept. 1. Of the latest aggregate, 3,396 were women. Trade afforded rather more employment, but manufacturing was quieter, the greatest reduction being that of nearly 1,300 employees in iron and steel plants. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review amounted to \$430,015, as compared with \$482,673 at Sept. 1, when the average per employee had been \$32.70, exceeding the latest figure of \$32.20; that at Oct. 1, 1944, had been \$33.06. Since then, employment in Victoria has fallen by 4.6 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed have shown a loss of 6.5 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 10 show the number of employees reported at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classified by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	154.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	187.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.6	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1945.

100.0    7.6    .2    4.5    2.9    30.3    40.8    11.8    5.4    2.4    4.0    9.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Oct. 1, 1939	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Oct. 1, 1940	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Oct. 1, 1941	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.6	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1945.

14.8      1.7      13.3      1.2      3.2      1.3      3.5      4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	105.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	145.5	136.1	134.5
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.4	205.2	143.6	123.8	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1945.

100.0	57.4	3.6	3.9	1.9	9.5	9.3	3.1	11.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	57.4	188.4	198.6	223.7	231.4	218.3	184.9	119.7
Animal products - edible	2.8	238.8	235.2	229.1	197.2	178.7	182.3	151.2
Fur and products	.2	146.7	141.3	126.9	123.0	125.8	131.3	110.3
Leather and products	1.7	142.5	141.9	135.6	136.3	138.0	144.2	119.5
Boots and shoes	1.1	132.0	131.0	124.5	123.5	126.5	135.9	120.3
Lumber and its products	4.0	126.4	130.9	126.1	124.1	119.2	123.0	91.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	107.2	111.1	104.4	105.2	108.7	114.5	83.0
Furniture	.7	134.7	131.4	124.9	107.7	111.0	117.2	86.0
Other lumber products	1.0	191.0	205.5	209.1	210.6	166.4	160.9	121.7
Musical instruments	.04	32.1	30.4	28.5	50.1	42.5	40.6	58.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	203.2	177.0	214.1	185.6	190.7	192.4	160.3
Pulp and paper products	5.4	148.1	148.3	137.7	134.2	130.9	135.3	111.8
Pulp and paper	2.4	134.8	137.5	125.3	124.0	124.3	126.8	101.5
Paper products	1.0	225.5	221.6	209.4	201.2	184.5	187.7	138.3
Printing and publishing	2.0	139.8	138.2	130.3	124.3	121.3	128.4	116.0
Rubber products	1.3	173.2	178.0	171.2	131.8	125.9	143.5	114.7
Textile products	8.0	159.0	156.2	154.9	156.8	166.7	165.7	126.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	158.5	156.9	154.9	156.2	174.1	174.1	135.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	107.5	106.8	108.1	112.6	125.5	128.2	102.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	168.7	167.0	165.7	169.9	198.2	191.0	147.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	622.8	614.8	598.8	556.3	597.5	591.6	443.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	148.8	145.7	143.6	143.3	134.6	146.1	127.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	163.7	158.4	155.7	159.5	173.7	167.2	121.0
Other textile products	.9	161.9	163.4	170.4	170.7	174.2	167.2	115.8
Tobacco	.6	126.3	121.5	124.5	126.8	137.8	116.1	99.1
Beverages	.9	283.7	274.6	263.4	243.6	253.9	236.3	186.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.7	365.2	389.9	611.7	624.1	682.4	439.8	170.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	145.6	145.5	130.9	137.7	132.2	134.7	97.8
Electric light and power	1.2	160.2	162.9	147.3	146.2	146.8	151.6	141.7
Electrical apparatus	2.3	267.4	279.9	323.1	323.4	269.9	235.4	136.1
Iron and steel products	17.0	215.0	253.7	318.9	351.1	310.4	219.4	101.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	228.8	237.7	245.5	265.4	250.0	227.4	145.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	213.7	216.3	218.2	239.5	258.0	227.5	119.9
Agricultural implements	.7	140.3	139.9	128.1	128.0	129.5	105.9	51.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.9	161.2	212.1	296.4	300.2	255.3	101.2	88.4
Automobiles and parts	1.5	171.3	269.3	291.0	301.9	303.0	230.7	114.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.6	876.3	1068.2	1341.1	1667.0	1234.5	526.4	74.7
Heating appliances	.3	178.4	180.0	173.2	168.2	155.6	169.6	139.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	235.5	249.5	289.6	316.8	324.4	251.1	120.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	198.3	211.9	234.0	274.3	307.6	251.5	114.6
Other iron and steel products	3.0	241.5	277.6	361.8	431.5	435.1	264.9	113.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	295.5	315.6	411.9	501.1	429.3	325.3	164.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	217.0	223.2	212.1	213.4	200.0	186.8	163.6
Miscellaneous	1.0	297.6	325.9	350.9	371.5	361.2	246.0	150.3
LOGGING	3.6	205.2	181.4	181.0	146.0	151.7	174.0	115.6
MINING	3.9	143.5	143.9	150.6	154.1	164.3	182.3	170.3
Coal	1.4	90.4	89.4	95.5	94.0	90.5	95.9	92.2
Metallic ores	1.8	236.7	241.5	257.6	285.7	327.9	376.6	352.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	184.1	181.1	173.5	155.5	162.0	166.6	150.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	123.3	123.4	111.6	106.4	105.9	101.5	87.5
Telegraphs	.4	136.5	135.4	129.8	133.2	128.4	124.3	101.4
Telephones	1.5	120.0	119.7	106.6	99.1	99.8	95.3	83.7
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	127.3	128.3	125.2	120.0	111.7	104.2	94.8
Street railway cartage and storage	2.9	197.5	196.4	188.7	174.3	159.2	153.0	133.9
Steam railways	5.2	110.5	111.1	107.9	106.1	97.3	89.7	84.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	107.6	112.7	118.0	109.8	112.0	103.4	91.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	124.7	123.9	114.2	136.9	149.6	155.4	131.5
Building	3.1	122.1	115.2	100.0	145.9	179.7	164.6	82.0
Highway	3.6	155.8	158.3	149.0	169.1	174.1	208.7	245.3
Railway	2.6	99.2	101.7	97.2	98.4	96.4	97.5	75.3
SERVICES	3.1	209.9	213.1	205.4	198.5	185.1	175.7	136.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	208.3	215.5	207.8	199.0	179.5	169.0	131.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	213.0	208.2	201.3	197.5	194.7	187.3	144.6
TRADE	11.3	176.5	172.2	165.7	156.3	153.5	160.9	138.6
Retail	8.2	182.4	176.7	171.8	163.6	161.4	167.9	142.6
Wholesale	3.1	162.6	161.3	150.5	137.7	132.4	142.3	127.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	168.7	172.8	183.3	187.5	181.3	165.8	121.7
Finance	-	134.0	130.0	128.5	125.6	124.3	122.0	-
Banks and trust companies	-	137.1	133.4	132.7	129.8	129.0	122.9	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	191.7	189.7	148.2	124.7	103.2	118.7	-
Insurance	-	126.5	122.1	121.7	120.0	119.1	121.0	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	167.0	170.9	180.6	184.5	178.5	163.6	-

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1939
Maritime Provinces	All Manufacturing	39.4	182.8	190.6	212.1	216.9	186.4	163.6	113.9
	Lumber products	3.7	103.5	111.4	133.0	118.8	121.7	109.0	81.8
	Pulp and paper	4.2	199.1	205.8	188.7	202.4	199.0	190.0	160.3
	Textile products	3.2	112.2	111.5	107.5	110.8	119.5	118.4	88.4
	Iron and steel	18.3	265.6	285.5	342.4	369.9	282.5	217.9	117.2
	Other manufactures	10.0	162.6	161.1	167.1	151.2	147.7	148.5	124.7
	Logging	3.2	185.2	155.9	212.3	185.0	208.3	227.5	76.0
	Mining	11.8	102.0	99.4	106.8	99.6	102.4	112.6	114.4
	Communications	2.3	134.1	131.9	130.2	125.6	119.4	109.8	101.3
	Transportation	11.6	130.3	137.6	142.6	156.1	144.2	92.0	68.4
	Construction	18.7	259.0	265.2	309.2	322.0	370.6	408.6	191.0
	Services	2.2	292.3	295.9	297.0	301.7	315.6	266.7	176.0
	Trade	10.8	207.2	199.8	185.5	169.6	169.5	168.1	140.9
	- All Industries	100.0	170.5	173.2	189.1	190.8	185.2	175.4	117.9
Quebec	All Manufacturing	63.1	196.7	205.0	236.7	250.3	230.1	193.2	120.9
	Lumber products	3.5	159.6	162.5	147.0	142.2	140.6	135.4	99.9
	Pulp and paper	6.6	144.1	144.3	136.1	129.8	127.4	133.0	107.0
	Textile products	14.2	185.9	182.6	180.7	181.7	191.6	188.4	140.5
	Iron and steel	15.5	237.8	271.4	354.4	400.6	309.8	227.0	92.0
	Other manufactures	23.3	209.0	214.8	265.3	279.8	258.2	198.6	133.8
	Logging	4.6	255.8	213.8	248.9	204.6	240.6	273.1	182.6
	Mining	2.4	269.1	269.9	287.5	308.9	305.7	316.2	292.4
	Communications	1.6	119.0	119.9	106.5	99.5	102.5	96.4	77.9
	Transportation	8.4	121.4	121.4	118.2	108.8	104.1	104.0	89.9
	Construction	8.6	106.9	106.1	89.9	120.0	141.9	136.6	148.4
	Services	2.7	194.1	200.0	193.1	188.5	172.2	160.5	122.0
	Trade	8.6	183.8	180.2	173.6	170.0	165.1	169.6	144.2
	- All Industries	100.0	175.0	178.1	193.8	203.0	194.5	173.9	126.4
Ontario	All Manufacturing	65.1	179.8	190.9	215.4	218.0	213.7	185.6	119.6
	Lumber products	3.3	107.7	115.0	110.8	114.1	99.2	101.8	78.4
	Pulp and paper	5.8	147.9	147.1	134.6	131.9	127.8	132.5	112.0
	Textile products	7.7	132.5	130.4	129.6	132.3	142.2	144.6	114.5
	Iron and steel	20.1	197.4	239.6	302.3	316.7	310.7	233.4	109.3
	Other manufactures	28.2	213.3	210.8	234.6	228.7	222.3	202.6	142.4
	Logging	3.0	234.1	206.9	150.5	95.9	109.2	131.2	87.7
	Mining	2.8	198.6	203.1	213.7	219.7	267.4	315.2	286.6
	Communications	1.8	113.2	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	91.7	79.6
	Transportation	6.9	121.8	122.1	118.2	115.4	106.7	101.4	90.0
	Construction	6.7	125.1	120.6	103.0	120.8	121.0	150.3	112.6
	Services	2.9	227.0	230.1	225.5	223.3	206.7	205.2	155.8
	Trade	10.8	176.2	172.4	165.1	155.1	154.9	165.0	144.3
	- All Industries	100.0	169.6	175.2	185.9	187.2	184.7	172.2	121.4
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	33.8	172.4	175.1	188.8	190.4	175.6	155.5	110.9
	Lumber products	1.9	144.8	147.6	139.8	124.0	124.8	148.1	94.5
	Pulp and paper	2.2	111.5	115.3	102.9	101.3	98.6	110.3	101.6
	Textile products	2.4	225.3	213.2	220.3	215.5	229.8	208.6	151.7
	Iron and steel	9.9	116.5	121.2	148.3	174.9	152.1	118.9	81.3
	Other manufactures	17.4	257.8	259.9	270.8	247.9	231.6	210.0	146.7
	Logging	.4	52.3	49.9	53.8	34.1	40.0	57.5	16.5
	Mining	6.1	139.3	139.1	148.2	147.3	143.1	148.8	128.2
	Communications	2.6	138.2	137.7	124.2	121.7	116.9	118.3	101.0
	Transportation	19.1	137.7	138.6	136.0	128.0	116.9	114.3	115.1
	Construction	14.0	112.7	112.7	101.5	114.2	119.2	117.3	125.0
	Services	4.2	192.1	190.7	188.3	169.4	160.0	148.0	118.9
	Trade	19.8	156.6	150.5	147.2	137.4	131.5	141.3	122.7
	- All Industries	100.0	147.4	147.2	148.0	146.4	139.0	134.3	116.4
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	51.1	233.1	255.4	270.2	292.9	267.0	190.2	128.0
	Lumber products	11.1	132.3	133.1	127.8	126.8	131.6	145.7	106.6
	Pulp and paper	4.7	171.1	171.2	165.1	157.2	155.2	152.3	113.3
	Textile products	.8	199.7	205.5	204.0	191.7	188.7	184.9	126.8
	Iron and steel	17.0	571.5	752.4	880.9	1112.6	937.4	327.4	90.2
	Other manufactures	17.5	237.1	229.4	229.7	211.7	204.4	202.3	169.6
	Logging	6.9	148.4	148.0	154.1	153.0	107.0	119.7	106.0
	Mining	4.8	91.3	92.1	84.8	97.4	97.6	114.6	114.3
	Communications	2.5	149.2	149.1	137.4	139.5	135.6	123.4	112.9
	Transportation	11.0	134.8	135.7	126.6	114.8	109.6	101.8	102.5
	Construction	7.8	105.3	110.0	107.1	146.9	155.5	115.4	99.2
	Services	3.8	196.9	200.9	177.2	164.2	152.7	143.0	127.8
	Trade	12.1	189.9	187.7	182.5	166.6	166.0	168.9	142.7
	- All Industries	100.0	174.4	183.6	185.6	197.4	183.6	149.4	118.7

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	69.9	186.3	195.0	224.9	240.1	210.8	179.8	113.1
Plant products - edible	3.6	149.2	146.0	143.4	137.4	144.2	152.8	136.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	157.1	153.0	145.9	139.0	131.1	131.9	116.0
Textiles	13.2	165.0	160.0	159.5	159.9	174.4	170.0	123.2
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	173.7	170.9	172.7	169.5	192.5	161.7	127.8
Iron and steel	22.0	224.7	262.1	349.0	388.0	292.7	220.5	90.3
Other manufactures	22.7	185.5	187.6	211.4	229.3	202.6	172.8	117.0
Communications	1.6	85.8	85.3	75.3	68.9	70.0	66.3	65.1
Transportation	5.8	121.6	122.5	118.1	96.8	101.3	114.5	96.4
Construction	4.6	70.4	68.5	59.9	56.4	85.9	67.2	88.2
Trade	13.7	176.1	172.4	167.9	163.5	157.6	160.7	139.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	164.5	169.2	185.6	192.0	176.0	155.7	110.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	65.1	219.9	246.7	356.0	381.9	326.1	220.3	111.4
Leather products	10.7	117.0	116.3	107.8	109.3	107.5	111.3	98.3
Other manufacturers	54.4	265.6	304.6	469.0	501.2	422.2	268.9	117.3
Transportation	4.2	89.9	89.3	86.5	79.6	76.4	71.1	97.2
Construction	9.2	180.7	176.9	157.3	177.4	191.8	169.6	112.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	196.3	210.7	268.7	282.4	248.5	183.8	111.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	68.7	183.5	195.0	225.7	230.3	217.6	178.4	114.0
Plant products - edible	5.8	181.0	169.5	188.1	158.0	153.0	163.3	128.5
Printing and publishing	7.7	174.1	171.3	161.5	153.1	148.1	159.1	130.6
Textiles	8.5	118.8	114.5	114.0	119.1	126.9	128.4	96.2
Iron and steel	15.4	230.8	291.3	418.7	438.4	405.1	261.7	105.2
Other manufactures	31.3	195.9	202.7	223.4	231.2	214.3	175.1	118.8
Communications	1.6	90.8	90.6	77.8	72.6	74.5	71.3	68.8
Transportation	4.3	141.9	139.2	131.3	128.5	115.8	110.5	100.2
Construction	3.9	145.6	134.1	100.3	105.1	90.6	106.2	73.7
Trade	17.0	182.6	158.6	151.5	141.9	142.3	151.9	132.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	173.6	179.8	195.8	196.7	186.6	163.4	114.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.5	138.1	141.2	175.4	184.3	167.5	161.5	104.7
Lumber products	2.4	44.2	43.7	37.4	61.3	64.4	74.9	73.7
Pulp and paper	14.9	128.2	127.4	128.6	135.0	122.1	121.1	98.0
Other manufactures	27.2	178.8	185.8	257.4	262.5	236.3	221.3	121.3
Construction	8.9	120.4	123.2	127.1	145.3	161.4	183.6	125.0
Trade	24.9	205.5	198.2	192.9	179.8	172.7	174.2	140.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.2	156.7	170.1	173.6	162.3	161.1	111.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.7	170.1	172.2	189.0	192.5	203.7	179.2	108.6
Textiles	11.7	100.5	97.8	98.8	99.9	104.0	108.5	88.0
Electrical apparatus	11.0	189.5	185.3	213.1	204.4	194.3	168.4	111.2
Iron and steel	37.5	203.4	212.9	245.4	269.2	297.6	239.6	109.9
Other manufactures	21.5	176.9	175.3	178.1	158.6	160.8	161.2	124.4
Construction	4.1	139.4	126.1	87.2	108.4	113.9	112.1	57.7
Trade	8.6	163.1	156.1	156.7	142.7	143.5	148.8	133.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	168.4	168.9	180.3	181.9	191.1	171.2	108.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.2	166.5	288.2	320.7	337.8	356.2	270.9	134.3
Iron and steel	53.5	144.3	300.1	345.9	367.9	391.4	290.3	123.9
Other manufactures	26.7	241.2	248.1	236.0	236.7	237.7	207.6	169.2
Construction	3.4	82.7	80.7	75.2	95.7	113.4	131.5	42.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	182.9	258.4	284.1	297.2	311.2	243.1	124.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	54.1	159.9	165.0	179.9	181.6	169.6	155.4	104.1
Animal products - edible	9.5	298.0	282.9	289.9	232.7	190.2	172.0	130.8
Printing and publishing	4.3	112.3	118.1	99.5	100.9	98.1	113.1	104.4
Textiles	6.8	236.7	233.4	224.2	223.2	234.7	214.2	154.8
Iron and steel	16.6	111.6	120.6	145.1	166.0	134.8	113.9	77.8
Other manufactures	16.9	185.7	194.2	217.6	210.8	228.5	216.1	123.9
Transportation	6.5	98.2	97.3	90.9	82.1	74.3	78.6	85.1
Construction	3.6	76.5	67.5	55.1	65.3	99.4	76.0	52.9
Trade	27.9	134.9	126.6	125.4	118.3	112.6	120.9	103.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	140.7	139.9	144.6	142.1	135.8	130.5	98.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	53.7	306.5	360.1	391.9	461.1	409.4	220.3	123.7
Lumber products	8.6	141.4	141.2	125.3	119.0	110.0	138.9	96.5
Other manufactures	45.1	394.2	476.3	530.7	641.3	554.6	259.9	136.4
Communications	3.9	139.0	139.7	124.8	121.4	120.8	116.0	110.0
Transportation	11.1	127.6	127.9	111.6	94.1	91.3	84.2	102.7
Construction	5.5	106.9	107.4	88.9	122.8	177.8	110.8	59.7
Services	5.7	194.9	197.7	175.1	166.8	152.9	135.7	129.3
Trade	20.1	190.7	190.2	180.8	164.4	164.4	167.6	143.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	209.8	229.7	232.0	254.0	238.5	160.0	115.8

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, and September 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Oct. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	989,730	32,206,729	32.54	112.1	118.2	133.2	140.4	148.0	169.2
Animal products - edible	48,057	1,513,783	31.50	138.1	136.0	132.5	170.8	164.5	156.5
Fur and products	3,498	103,725	29.65	118.7	114.3	102.7	134.0	127.6	113.6
Leather and products	29,602	732,704	24.75	104.0	103.6	99.0	137.4	134.6	126.1
Boots and shoes	18,207	435,682	23.93	100.8	100.0	95.0	137.3	134.5	124.3
Lumber and its products	68,702	1,967,006	28.63	104.5	108.3	104.3	140.7	142.9	138.3
Rough and dressed lumber	38,151	1,118,667	29.32	92.7	96.0	90.2	128.3	130.8	123.5
Furniture	12,644	349,788	27.66	120.4	117.4	111.6	138.8	132.7	123.8
Other lumber products	17,907	498,551	27.84	128.6	138.5	140.8	181.8	190.8	197.8
Plant products - edible	67,527	1,770,505	26.22	181.9	132.3	160.0	174.7	153.0	169.9
Pulp and paper products	92,561	3,203,979	34.61	115.4	115.6	107.3	135.6	134.8	123.2
Pulp and paper	41,009	1,566,852	38.21	111.9	114.1	104.0	136.7	138.4	124.3
Paper products	17,657	486,481	27.55	134.8	132.5	125.2	150.5	145.3	135.4
Printing and publishing	33,895	1,150,646	33.95	111.7	110.4	104.1	128.8	126.3	117.3
Rubber products	21,834	720,583	33.00	128.7	132.2	127.2	181.0	186.6	173.4
Textile products	138,608	3,404,904	24.56	99.7	98.0	97.2	128.1	123.5	118.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,672	1,246,324	25.09	93.3	92.3	91.2	123.6	120.5	118.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,743	529,215	24.34	85.5	84.9	85.9	107.7	105.6	108.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,376	312,975	25.29	90.6	89.6	88.9	127.9	123.5	121.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,752	309,583	26.34	106.4	105.0	102.3	149.8	145.6	137.0
Hosiery and knit goods	22,574	496,210	21.98	104.1	101.9	100.4	125.9	119.8	117.0
Garments and personal furnishings	50,806	1,259,662	24.79	105.2	101.8	100.1	136.0	129.1	118.2
Other textile products	15,556	402,708	26.89	97.5	98.4	102.7	122.0	120.9	124.1
Tobacco	10,456	267,304	25.56	118.0	113.6	116.4	167.7	162.3	160.7
Beverages	15,792	543,391	34.41	138.0	133.6	128.1	159.7	158.3	149.5
Chemicals and allied products	46,916	1,632,271	34.79	103.6	110.6	173.5	134.7	142.9	206.8
Clay, glass and stone products	16,693	524,695	31.43	109.2	109.2	98.2	139.8	138.1	126.2
Electric light and power	20,421	758,506	37.14	106.9	108.7	98.3	122.9	121.7	113.0
Electrical apparatus	39,554	1,528,473	33.76	125.5	131.3	151.5	155.3	159.2	183.1
Iron and steel products	293,735	11,065,797	37.67	108.0	127.5	160.3	135.7	158.8	207.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,512	1,183,970	37.57	108.3	112.5	116.2	128.3	132.3	137.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	22,788	830,626	36.45	94.9	96.0	96.9	117.2	115.5	119.3
Agricultural implements	11,699	409,842	35.33	130.0	129.7	118.7	177.9	169.1	159.2
Land vehicles & aircraft	102,451	3,962,005	38.67	89.0	117.1	163.7	108.9	142.9	206.0
Automobiles and parts	25,649	1,016,111	39.62	66.8	105.0	113.5	70.2	110.8	132.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44,457	1,763,004	39.66	218.9	266.8	335.0	295.0	344.2	477.2
Heating appliances	5,707	187,954	32.93	112.6	113.6	109.3	140.1	139.2	134.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	15,002	574,634	38.30	104.1	110.3	128.0	128.4	140.0	162.4
Foundry and machine shop products	8,638	316,629	36.66	85.4	91.2	100.7	139.9	145.3	172.0
Other iron and steel products	51,581	1,837,133	35.62	112.4	129.2	169.4	147.4	169.9	224.4
Non-ferrous metal products	41,769	1,495,535	35.80	101.7	108.6	141.7	128.9	136.9	176.2
Non-metallic mineral products	16,547	641,227	38.75	120.8	124.2	118.0	138.2	143.1	136.1
Miscellaneous	17,658	532,341	30.15	137.5	149.7	160.0	191.7	214.6	226.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	61,968	1,702,833	27.48	129.6	114.6	114.3	179.1	158.2	152.6
<b>MINING</b>	67,631	2,641,106	39.05	81.0	81.2	85.0	100.4	98.5	105.5
Coal	24,933	961,904	38.58	98.8	97.7	104.4	149.9	145.9	159.7
Metallic ores	30,403	1,278,308	42.05	63.6	64.9	69.2	74.3	73.1	79.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,295	400,894	32.61	114.3	112.4	107.8	149.8	148.9	145.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	33,179	1,049,800	31.64	127.4	127.0	114.8	148.9	148.9	131.9
Telegraphs	7,830	247,923	31.66	119.2	117.2	112.4	148.4	147.5	138.5
Telephones	25,276	799,454	31.63	130.2	129.8	115.6	148.6	148.9	129.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	164,463	6,433,264	39.12	128.8	129.9	126.7	156.9	150.1	153.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	50,581	1,737,697	34.35	134.8	134.1	128.8	158.7	158.7	150.1
Steam railways	89,983	3,911,075	43.46	128.6	129.3	125.6	159.0	157.7	153.1
Shipping and stevedoring	23,899	784,492	32.83	113.4	118.8	124.3	144.0	143.2	157.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	159,798	4,889,391	30.60	89.7	89.1	82.2	120.4	119.8	110.9
Building	53,977	1,875,075	34.74	86.5	81.6	70.9	104.2	97.4	83.8
Highway	62,084	1,770,910	28.52	86.4	87.8	82.6	126.3	126.9	124.4
Railway	43,737	1,243,406	28.43	98.8	101.3	96.8	144.7	154.9	145.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	52,467	1,057,623	20.16	122.8	124.7	120.2	154.7	154.0	143.1
Hotels and restaurants	34,427	659,687	19.16	127.3	131.7	127.0	165.3	166.4	156.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,040	397,956	22.06	116.0	113.4	109.6	139.8	136.7	125.4
<b>TRADE</b>	195,313	5,342,946	27.36	112.6	104.6	105.7	130.9	127.3	119.1
Retail	142,287	3,577,054	25.14	110.8	107.4	104.4	129.1	125.1	117.3
Wholesale	53,026	1,765,892	33.30	119.4	118.4	110.5	134.8	132.0	122.9
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,724,549	55,323,692	32.08	110.5	113.2	120.0	137.8	141.1	151.0
<b>FINANCE</b>	69,372	2,363,983	34.08	115.4	112.0	110.7	136.4	130.2	124.5
Banks and trust companies	39,764	1,177,778	29.62	123.2	119.9	119.2	139.7	135.8	132.6
Brokerage and stock market	2,373	89,380	37.67	155.5	153.9	120.2	191.9	179.8	140.5
Insurance	27,235	1,096,825	40.27	103.4	99.8	99.5	130.1	121.9	115.4
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,793,921	57,687,675	32.16	110.7	113.2	119.7	137.7	140.6	149.9

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Oct. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944
			\$	\$						
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	51,547	1,607,356	31.18	120.1	125.2	139.4	162.2	169.3	194.6
	Lumber products	4,807	118,095	24.57	92.4	99.5	118.8	127.7	137.3	182.0
	Pulp and paper	5,535	189,643	34.26	106.4	110.0	100.9	138.9	140.6	125.5
	Iron and steel	23,969	866,785	36.16	145.1	155.9	187.0	192.5	207.0	257.2
	Logging	4,267	108,061	25.32	71.3	60.0	81.7	118.6	102.3	125.6
	Mining	15,436	573,987	37.18	85.8	83.6	89.8	139.4	130.9	144.4
	Transportation	15,204	537,392	35.35	152.9	161.5	167.4	185.8	199.6	207.5
	Construction	24,479	653,052	26.68	102.4	104.9	122.3	143.0	146.4	187.6
	Trade	14,173	347,979	24.55	122.8	118.4	110.0	147.2	138.2	128.6
	- All Industries	130,954	3,955,643	30.21	111.9	113.6	124.1	154.7	156.8	177.0
Quebec	Manufacturing	329,527	10,537,835	31.37	113.1	117.9	137.9	148.3	154.1	181.1
	Lumber products	18,280	480,899	26.31	110.9	112.9	102.2	175.9	173.1	157.9
	Pulp and paper	34,346	1,195,694	34.81	115.8	116.0	109.4	138.8	138.2	127.7
	Textile products	74,498	1,803,238	24.21	103.5	101.7	100.6	134.6	129.5	122.8
	Chemicals	21,866	762,100	34.85	100.5	112.0	197.8	133.0	147.6	237.1
	Iron and steel	80,892	3,109,124	38.44	123.7	141.1	184.3	160.7	180.3	245.1
	Logging	24,254	566,478	23.36	112.2	93.8	109.2	191.1	161.8	161.6
	Mining	12,401	445,762	35.95	91.3	91.6	97.6	105.9	103.4	111.6
	Communications	8,371	290,966	34.76	130.1	131.0	116.4	144.9	142.3	127.5
	Transportation	43,895	1,683,701	38.36	126.5	126.5	123.1	155.2	150.8	147.3
	Construction	44,794	1,511,325	29.27	88.3	87.6	74.2	117.9	118.3	99.5
	Services	14,355	295,907	20.61	130.7	134.7	130.0	163.4	166.8	158.2
	Trade	45,053	1,235,602	27.38	111.3	109.1	105.1	128.2	125.6	117.4
	- All Industries	522,650	16,175,576	30.95	111.3	113.2	123.2	144.1	146.1	159.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	455,952	15,062,499	33.04	104.8	111.2	125.5	126.4	135.0	154.9
	Lumber products	23,412	634,598	27.11	107.7	115.0	110.8	127.6	145.2	139.1
	Plant products - edible	36,719	943,957	25.71	158.7	128.3	168.7	175.0	143.6	168.1
	Pulp and paper	40,514	1,380,067	34.06	117.7	117.0	107.1	134.0	132.4	119.8
	Textile products	53,755	1,374,960	25.58	94.0	92.5	92.0	119.8	115.8	113.4
	Chemicals	20,444	701,026	34.29	101.2	103.4	143.0	127.4	128.1	169.5
	Electrical apparatus	28,022	928,341	33.13	128.5	133.1	142.7	152.7	154.6	165.5
	Iron and steel	140,905	5,291,230	37.45	88.7	107.6	135.8	108.2	130.3	172.4
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,253	886,943	35.12	103.1	109.5	125.9	134.0	143.0	164.3
	Logging	21,298	490,841	23.05	211.3	186.7	135.8	268.3	237.1	180.6
	Mining	19,473	779,092	40.01	63.3	64.7	68.1	72.1	72.0	77.9
	Communications	12,343	395,574	32.05	125.9	124.9	111.1	147.7	152.1	129.9
	Transportation	48,549	1,936,721	39.89	128.6	128.9	124.8	152.1	149.4	146.9
	Construction	49,137	1,615,097	32.87	85.2	82.2	70.2	112.1	107.5	89.9
	Services	20,581	404,777	19.67	116.0	117.6	115.2	146.8	145.4	135.2
	Trade	75,812	2,091,613	27.59	106.7	104.4	100.0	123.8	120.9	112.4
	- All Industries	703,145	22,776,214	32.39	105.1	108.6	115.3	125.7	130.2	140.3
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	69,030	2,189,547	31.72	123.9	125.8	135.6	150.2	153.2	161.6
	Animal products - edible	14,132	437,284	30.94	158.2	153.9	161.8	189.0	181.0	182.7
	Lumber products	3,976	110,144	27.70	102.7	104.7	99.1	132.7	135.4	128.8
	Plant products - edible	6,713	187,793	27.97	150.7	146.2	159.9	167.2	161.1	161.8
	Textile products	4,889	107,759	22.04	114.4	108.3	111.9	138.4	131.3	125.2
	Iron and steel	20,241	710,178	35.09	105.2	109.5	134.0	136.2	145.1	172.9
	Mining	12,493	512,773	41.04	114.6	114.4	121.9	140.0	141.4	157.5
	Communications	5,305	160,410	30.24	125.1	124.6	112.4	146.6	146.0	125.0
	Transportation	38,898	1,592,133	40.93	124.6	125.4	123.1	151.7	152.3	149.6
	Construction	28,658	881,323	30.75	86.2	86.2	77.6	120.9	122.1	110.0
	Services	8,502	169,437	19.93	118.1	117.2	115.7	147.6	142.8	131.2
	Trade	40,385	1,121,794	27.78	118.8	114.2	111.7	136.8	131.0	124.3
	- All Industries	204,179	6,649,318	32.57	114.9	114.7	115.4	142.5	142.7	142.2
British Columbia	Manufacturing	83,674	2,999,492	35.85	147.1	161.1	170.5	186.3	202.1	214.4
	Animal products - edible	7,529	256,921	34.12	158.4	154.3	131.8	209.1	192.2	165.4
	Lumber products	18,227	623,270	34.19	98.4	99.0	95.1	127.7	126.3	120.5
	Plant products - edible	8,563	227,188	26.53	223.0	201.4	246.2	264.8	241.6	280.1
	Pulp and paper	7,717	287,048	37.20	115.1	115.2	111.1	134.2	133.3	125.5
	Iron and steel	27,728	1,088,480	39.26	232.6	306.2	358.5	306.7	392.4	473.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,113	158,830	44.60	94.3	97.4	98.3	119.7	117.0	108.3
	Logging	11,241	515,552	45.86	122.2	121.9	126.9	142.3	132.1	139.7
	Mining	7,828	329,492	42.09	77.6	78.2	72.0	94.2	91.8	83.5
	Transportation	17,917	683,317	38.14	132.8	133.7	124.7	169.5	169.5	157.0
	Construction	12,730	428,594	33.67	100.4	104.9	102.1	133.1	136.7	137.4
	Services	6,197	141,574	22.85	137.7	140.5	123.9	175.5	175.1	152.4
	Trade	19,890	547,958	27.55	119.6	118.2	114.9	147.1	146.1	135.7
	- All Industries	163,621	5,766,941	35.25	129.3	136.1	137.6	161.1	167.0	169.5



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Oct. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	178,436	5,896,552	33.05	116.8	122.3	141.0	151.0	157.8	185.4
Plant products - edible	9,140	259,149	28.35	103.6	101.4	99.6	135.5	131.1	126.8
Pulp and paper	10,272	334,434	32.56	127.1	123.8	118.0	146.0	140.0	131.3
Textiles	33,750	864,562	25.62	103.8	100.7	100.4	135.0	129.0	119.2
Tobacco	6,465	174,196	26.94	110.7	107.9	112.8	172.2	169.4	169.3
Iron and steel	56,131	2,214,222	39.45	122.1	142.4	189.7	157.1	180.4	246.3
Communications	4,201	169,920	40.45	132.0	131.2	115.8	143.8	139.0	124.0
Transportation	14,876	522,513	35.12	120.3	121.2	116.8	150.8	141.4	141.2
Construction	11,731	378,781	32.29	104.8	101.9	89.1	130.7	129.8	115.3
Services	10,845	234,475	21.62	133.8	132.8	129.7	167.4	166.5	159.6
Trade	35,046	986,905	28.16	112.7	110.3	107.4	127.1	125.1	117.9
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	255,260	8,193,973	32.10	116.6	119.9	131.5	146.9	150.6	167.8
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	18,741	576,814	30.78	116.9	131.2	189.3	165.8	178.6	289.1
Chemicals	1,987	63,449	34.95	45.8	66.8	227.1	90.1	126.8	387.1
Iron and steel	5,033	207,104	41.15	199.1	253.8	376.0	278.5	296.6	566.8
Transportation	1,198	38,564	32.02	130.3	129.4	125.4	159.9	161.2	151.0
Construction	2,642	78,288	29.63	114.4	112.0	99.6	189.5	188.4	158.8
Services	1,563	26,134	16.72	140.2	137.9	133.4	171.1	167.6	166.8
Trade	4,260	98,824	23.20	127.6	124.5	114.5	146.5	142.2	129.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	28,780	830,690	28.86	119.8	128.6	163.9	164.8	172.9	243.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	157,789	5,296,127	33.56	112.8	119.9	138.7	139.8	149.1	172.3
Plant products - edible	13,374	347,898	26.01	121.5	113.8	126.2	132.4	125.9	123.2
Pulp and paper	17,705	590,896	33.37	116.5	114.6	108.0	131.8	129.3	119.6
Textiles	19,575	550,198	28.11	99.0	95.4	95.0	130.2	124.7	117.4
Chemicals	10,644	353,155	33.18	132.9	132.9	176.2	170.5	169.0	208.0
Electrical apparatus	12,948	439,579	33.95	137.4	145.8	157.6	167.8	173.9	181.4
Iron and steel	35,343	1,350,374	38.21	99.2	125.2	180.0	132.0	162.8	241.8
Communications	3,802	148,199	38.98	128.1	127.8	109.7	145.0	149.7	125.4
Transportation	9,948	339,194	34.10	136.6	134.0	128.4	154.6	154.1	146.4
Construction	8,925	322,027	36.08	107.5	99.0	74.0	123.3	114.6	84.9
Services	10,086	211,331	20.95	106.0	107.4	115.5	139.2	139.4	135.9
Trade	38,998	1,150,108	29.49	110.4	107.7	102.9	125.0	121.2	113.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	229,672	7,474,159	32.54	113.2	117.3	127.7	137.3	142.6	155.1
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	9,228	300,294	32.54	92.1	94.2	117.0	120.4	120.6	145.4
Pulp and paper	3,087	105,315	34.12	110.1	109.5	110.5	131.4	128.6	127.8
Iron and steel	1,939	67,721	34.93	57.9	62.1	117.3	89.9	95.2	169.7
Construction	1,837	54,670	29.76	74.6	76.3	78.7	95.0	97.3	97.7
Services	2,515	44,826	17.82	139.2	140.2	125.2	180.4	165.9	152.0
Trade	5,165	123,626	23.94	119.2	115.0	111.9	137.2	136.7	124.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	20,733	590,360	28.47	103.7	104.1	112.9	127.8	127.7	135.9
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	45,333	1,525,791	33.66	102.7	104.0	114.1	122.6	122.5	137.5
Textiles	6,477	153,626	23.72	93.5	91.0	91.9	110.9	103.7	106.2
Electrical apparatus	6,095	201,602	33.08	117.0	114.5	131.6	146.2	135.2	168.2
Iron and steel	20,808	795,810	38.25	95.4	99.9	115.1	114.9	118.9	138.9
Construction	2,290	78,508	34.28	91.2	82.5	57.0	117.3	107.3	75.1
Trade	4,793	127,070	26.61	107.4	104.2	103.2	122.1	120.1	112.9
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	55,488	1,821,004	32.92	104.0	104.3	111.4	123.8	123.2	133.3
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	18,001	743,904	41.60	64.4	111.4	124.0	68.0	115.3	142.9
Iron and steel	12,021	537,854	44.74	51.1	108.3	122.5	56.2	110.6	142.8
Construction	771	28,698	37.22	121.1	118.2	110.1	152.4	145.7	134.5
Trade	1,843	51,645	28.02	117.0	116.3	123.2	123.0	120.3	117.7
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	22,453	892,319	39.74	70.9	112.4	123.6	74.6	118.2	142.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	32,309	996,368	30.84	119.0	122.8	133.9	144.6	150.6	157.9
Animal products - edible	5,698	184,391	32.36	154.0	146.2	149.8	191.2	179.4	178.6
Textiles	4,092	88,720	21.68	117.8	116.1	111.5	137.0	136.7	117.2
Chemicals	1,145	38,033	33.22	200.7	278.2	528.7	255.2	367.3	617.6
Iron and steel	9,883	341,350	34.54	100.4	108.5	130.5	129.1	144.6	161.2
Communications	1,501	43,608	29.05	119.3	117.8	100.6	126.2	131.2	103.1
Transportation	3,908	129,949	33.25	135.4	134.2	125.4	153.1	155.5	139.0
Construction	2,156	71,146	33.00	49.5	43.6	35.6	54.0	49.3	39.3
Services	3,147	57,567	18.29	128.8	127.4	126.1	154.7	148.4	141.8
Trade	16,623	462,846	27.84	120.9	113.4	112.4	137.8	130.6	123.6
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	59,675	1,762,402	29.53	115.1	114.5	118.3	134.1	135.0	133.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	40,718	1,481,684	36.39	165.3	194.2	211.4	213.3	246.5	274.6
Lumber products	6,513	221,014	33.93	107.8	107.6	95.5	130.3	125.0	117.6
Iron and steel	19,814	789,074	39.82	239.4	325.8	391.2	321.2	418.7	512.9
Communications	2,973	84,160	28.31	127.9	128.5	114.8	147.5	138.8	135.4
Transportation	3,369	298,488	35.67	152.4	152.8	133.3	175.3	176.9	153.4
Construction	4,166	149,572	35.90	135.0	135.6	112.2	171.9	164.7	141.3
Services	4,348	103,095	23.71	141.6	144.3	127.8	181.9	180.8	157.4
Trade	15,215	430,099	28.27	119.0	118.6	112.7	147.8	148.2	134.7
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	75,795	2,547,364	33.81	147.9	161.9	163.5	187.7	204.1	210.2

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at September 1, and index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, September 1, 1945 and October 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
					Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
<b>Halifax</b>										
- Manufacturing	10,736	348,007	32.41	32.72	144.8	146.9	151.9	207.1	212.1	232.4
Plant products - edible	901	20,547	22.80	23.31	67.8	66.6	71.5	94.0	94.4	95.8
Iron and steel	6,745	234,205	34.73	35.23	216.0	219.6	228.8	299.1	308.6	349.3
Transportation	2,904	70,202	24.17	28.06	246.4	243.8	360.0	233.7	268.5	416.3
Construction	2,832	87,839	31.02	31.88	117.8	119.8	123.8	130.7	136.6	126.1
Services	1,106	18,561	16.78	16.19	101.6	100.7	98.9	112.4	107.4	110.4
Trade	4,582	109,528	23.90	23.79	122.2	116.2	117.9	136.6	129.3	130.6
- All Industries	24,064	690,468	28.69	29.42	137.1	136.4	146.8	173.0	176.5	194.7
<b>Saint John</b>										
- Manufacturing	6,017	183,260	30.46	31.98	120.0	124.3	139.4	168.2	182.9	207.3
Iron and steel	1,930	72,429	37.53	39.69	128.8	149.9	179.2	196.6	242.0	304.3
Trade	2,643	68,767	26.02	25.72	97.7	95.8	90.0	127.9	124.1	113.5
- All Industries	12,267	349,446	28.49	29.17	117.2	123.1	126.6	157.0	168.9	176.8
<b>Sherbrooke</b>										
- Manufacturing	7,284	196,228	26.94	25.70	101.8	101.3	106.0	131.5	124.8	134.9
Textiles	4,154	100,497	24.19	22.70	97.7	95.6	97.6	128.5	118.0	121.6
Iron and steel	1,859	63,279	34.04	31.93	93.2	97.0	116.5	121.5	118.5	149.7
- All Industries	8,993	240,943	26.79	25.70	102.1	101.9	106.0	130.5	124.9	130.9
<b>Three Rivers</b>										
- Manufacturing	6,901	208,525	30.22	30.60	114.2	119.0	135.8	126.4	133.3	156.1
Pulp and paper	2,932	110,028	37.53	38.23	114.5	116.1	110.6	132.7	135.7	127.9
Textiles	2,157	39,158	18.15	18.11	92.7	92.4	82.9	97.0	96.5	99.3
- All Industries	9,005	258,921	28.75	28.97	112.8	118.2	134.1	127.2	134.3	158.6
<b>Kitchener</b>										
- Manufacturing	14,097	420,416	29.82	29.55	116.8	118.4	112.1	151.5	152.1	144.4
<b>Waterloo</b>										
Animal products - edible	1,250	39,189	31.35	31.51	116.0	116.3	115.5	148.4	149.6	133.0
Leather products	1,579	46,762	29.61	28.54	95.0	96.2	91.8	125.1	122.1	121.5
Lumber products	1,511	44,632	29.54	28.54	119.8	118.8	105.1	152.9	143.2	137.1
Rubber products	4,709	143,892	30.56	30.39	141.8	147.3	132.6	181.2	187.3	168.0
Textiles	1,561	36,594	23.44	23.02	90.4	90.3	87.3	120.0	117.6	112.6
Iron and steel	1,247	43,211	34.65	34.68	123.2	132.1	139.8	153.3	164.0	166.5
- All Industries	16,698	500,656	29.98	29.83	112.1	112.9	107.8	143.2	147.3	141.4
<b>London</b>										
- Manufacturing	13,490	411,730	30.52	30.48	116.4	123.9	123.9	141.3	150.2	146.9
Plant products - edible	2,042	55,053	26.96	26.77	126.5	126.3	119.5	158.0	154.2	142.5
Pulp and paper	1,826	54,228	29.67	29.38	116.7	115.7	105.5	130.7	128.2	114.9
Textiles	1,261	26,491	21.01	19.70	76.4	75.5	77.6	85.3	79.0	83.7
Iron and steel	3,687	126,147	34.21	34.90	128.0	153.9	158.9	158.1	194.2	194.5
Trade	2,605	71,423	27.42	26.85	108.4	111.0	97.8	122.2	122.6	105.4
- All Industries	20,413	616,226	30.19	30.20	114.5	119.6	119.2	136.7	142.9	140.8
<b>Ft. William</b>										
- Manufacturing	6,127	241,578	39.43	35.93	67.7	70.6	136.0	99.8	95.2	211.6
<b>Pt. Arthur</b>										
Pulp and paper	1,894	75,002	39.60	36.81	120.6	127.1	111.4	129.8	127.0	119.5
Iron and steel	3,043	126,416	41.54	36.88	45.0	48.4	142.2	76.2	73.2	247.4
Transportation	2,170	86,760	39.98	37.47	153.5	153.8	151.7	146.7	137.8	140.8
<b>Ft. William</b>										
Trade	1,413	35,745	25.30	25.80	103.3	100.5	90.6	122.2	121.2	105.8
- All Industries	10,775	392,778	36.45	34.07	76.3	78.0	119.1	103.9	99.5	173.4
<b>Regina</b>										
- Manufacturing	2,448	80,382	32.84	31.35	111.1	111.2	124.0	124.1	118.7	139.7
Animal products - edible	638	19,975	31.31	29.18	162.5	167.0	177.2	179.6	172.1	182.6
Iron and steel	328	11,916	36.33	34.63	47.4	44.9	85.4	60.0	54.3	118.4
Trade	4,197	106,546	25.39	25.59	122.2	111.2	114.2	139.7	128.1	132.5
- All Industries	10,285	289,555	28.15	27.72	113.4	109.5	108.8	139.2	132.3	135.0
<b>Saskatoon</b>										
- Manufacturing	2,084	63,478	30.46	29.20	171.1	165.9	157.3	194.5	180.8	171.1
Animal products - edible	883	26,282	29.76	26.68	243.2	236.9	231.1	274.4	259.6	242.3
Trade	2,433	63,012	25.90	25.58	113.8	111.0	105.6	139.2	134.0	122.1
- All Industries	6,492	178,023	27.42	26.87	130.4	126.6	119.5	162.3	154.4	139.8
<b>Calgary</b>										
- Manufacturing	7,613	251,890	33.09	33.71	136.5	137.4	148.8	146.5	150.3	175.9
Animal products - edible	1,381	41,713	30.20	30.38	150.8	145.8	162.6	161.9	157.5	168.5
Plant products - edible	891	24,890	27.93	27.96	122.8	123.9	120.6	141.0	142.5	137.4
Iron and steel	2,105	71,430	33.93	34.64	113.6	114.8	171.5	139.8	144.4	225.1
Construction	974	30,767	31.59	33.93	55.2	53.2	43.7	84.9	87.9	63.5
Trade	5,480	168,904	29.00	28.17	109.3	110.9	106.8	128.8	127.1	120.6
- All Industries	17,864	558,864	31.25	31.44	116.0	116.4	117.2	136.2	137.5	139.9
<b>Edmonton</b>										
- Manufacturing	6,791	217,879	32.08	32.52	125.7	123.2	148.7	161.4	160.3	189.7
Animal products - edible	2,868	89,372	31.18	31.11	148.7	149.9	160.0	177.1	178.2	178.8
Iron and steel	1,313	49,080	37.38	38.99	107.4	102.4	224.8	155.6	154.9	369.2
Construction	1,460	48,483	33.21	32.23	150.2	148.7	138.6	187.6	180.3	186.7
Trade	5,155	140,414	27.24	26.71	142.3	139.3	135.4	164.2	157.7	146.1
- All Industries	17,345	521,461	30.06	29.76	127.9	125.6	133.0	158.8	154.4	162.6
<b>Victoria</b>										
- Manufacturing	7,820	281,995	36.06	36.29	206.2	242.9	230.0	266.3	303.9	295.2
Lumber products	1,010	36,318	35.96	35.53	98.4	108.0	120.8	131.4	142.4	150.6
Iron and steel	4,937	185,810	37.64	37.91	373.7	469.1	439.4	459.0	580.4	570.9
Transportation	917	32,123	35.03	34.98	168.4	167.7	161.1	186.8	185.7	159.3
Trade	2,255	53,521	23.73	23.90	110.0	107.6	104.1	123.8	122.0	114.4
- All Industries	13,355	430,015	32.20	32.70	158.2	174.8	165.8	204.0	228.9	218.2









72.002

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**NOVEMBER, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in October

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
January 5, 1946

72.002

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA CANADA

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1945.

Dominion Statistician: Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial activity throughout the Dominion showed an upward movement at the beginning of November when the 15,562 firms co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey of employment and payrolls reported the addition of 25,340 persons to their staffs; these aggregated 1,750,215. The increase, amounting to 1.5 p.c., was accompanied by a rise of 1.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by these establishments. It is noteworthy that the present advance in employment was only the second indicated during 1945, the trend, except at July 1, having been generally unfavourable in preceding months of the year.

Expansion in industrial employment at Nov. 1 is contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years. Beginning with 1939, however, there have been annual increases at that date; the latest gain is the largest for Nov. 1 since that of 1940, greatly exceeding the advance indicated in the late autumn of 1944.

The improvement at the beginning of November, 1945, as compared with Oct. 1 took place in the non-manufacturing industries, there being considerable curtailment in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, from which 8,743 and 6,741 workers were released, respectively, by the plants furnishing data. There were also declines in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, lumber and some other divisions. The latest recession was decidedly smaller than that indicated at the first of October. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging showed substantially greater seasonal activity, some 21,700 men having been taken on by the co-operating camps, in which the expansion greatly exceeded the average for the time of year. Mining, communications, local transportation, construction and trade also afforded considerably more employment. In the last-named, the reported gain of nearly 5,700 persons was larger-than-normal for Nov. 1. Reduced activity was indicated in the service division, in which the loss was below-average in extent.

Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for November 1, 1944 and November 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls						
			Nov. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1943	Nov. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1943			
(a) Provinces.																
Maritime Provinces	136,956	4,060,804	29.65	30.18	29.04	116.9	111.9	122.8	127.4	158.6	154.7	174.4	170.3			
Prince Edward Island	2,538	69,232	27.28	26.76	24.84	114.9	116.0	123.5	113.5	148.5	146.6	157.0	133.1			
Nova Scotia	81,319	2,451,839	30.15	30.83	30.53	115.3	110.6	121.8	129.1	154.4	151.4	176.9	174.8			
New Brunswick	53,099	1,539,733	29.00	29.35	28.59	119.9	114.1	124.8	125.8	166.3	160.8	171.0	164.5			
Quebec	324,000	16,428,542	30.75	30.94	30.15	113.7	111.3	125.0	131.1	146.3	144.1	161.7	165.3			
Ontario	708,504	22,970,412	32.43	32.39	32.67	105.9	105.1	115.3	115.8	126.7	125.7	140.5	139.8			
Prairie Provinces	208,114	6,778,291	32.57	32.56	32.22	117.1	114.9	115.4	115.4	145.2	142.5	141.7	136.1			
Manitoba	95,531	3,106,754	32.50	32.38	31.31	115.3	113.2	115.4	114.0	141.5	138.3	137.5	129.3			
Saskatchewan	42,052	1,315,677	31.29	31.34	30.58	114.5	111.9	111.3	108.9	141.6	138.6	135.2	128.2			
Alberta	70,531	2,355,950	33.40	33.52	34.03	120.2	119.1	117.8	121.6	151.5	150.7	151.3	150.5			
British Columbia	162,641	5,713,866	35.13	35.31	34.98	128.4	129.1	135.3	143.7	159.5	161.3	166.0	179.0			
CANADA	1,750,215	55,951,915	31.97	32.08	31.60	112.0	110.5	120.4	123.6	139.3	137.8	151.0	152.0			
(b) Cities.																
Montreal	256,080	8,261,358	32.26	32.09	31.75	116.9	116.6	130.5	136.7	148.1	146.9	166.4	171.0			
Quebec City	27,797	807,769	29.06	28.84	29.52	115.7	113.8	160.9	172.8	160.2	164.8	242.5	246.1			
Toronto	231,121	7,544,771	32.64	32.56	32.48	114.0	113.0	128.4	130.6	138.6	137.1	155.1	158.3			
Ottawa	21,106	602,623	28.55	28.47	27.15	105.6	103.7	113.4	114.7	130.4	127.8	139.0	135.2			
Hamilton	55,770	1,808,194	32.42	32.82	33.33	104.5	104.0	112.7	112.4	122.9	123.8	136.4	135.0			
Windsor	22,357	880,742	39.59	39.74	43.37	70.6	70.9	124.7	118.7	73.6	74.6	142.6	148.0			
Kinisteg	62,101	1,852,632	29.83	29.56	28.08	119.7	115.2	120.0	119.0	140.8	134.3	135.9	132.2			
Vancouver	23,906	701,931	29.26	28.69	33.87	136.2	137.1	144.6	177.6	187.7	175.0	203.3	230.5			
Halifax	12,655	358,854	28.36	28.28	29.68	120.6	117.2	133.6	-	158.5	157.3	186.4	-			
Saint John	9,040	243,975	26.39	26.79	25.69	102.7	102.1	106.1	-	129.1	130.5	129.9	-			
Sherbrooke	17,068	516,993	29.08	28.75	29.38	113.5	112.8	135.3	-	129.5	127.2	168.1	-			
Three Rivers	10,953	305,671	30.43	30.19	29.45	114.4	112.1	107.6	-	151.7	147.0	143.5	-			
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,675	628,422	30.40	30.19	29.45	116.0	114.5	118.7	-	139.4	136.7	139.0	-			
London	10,953	305,671	35.21	36.45	38.58	77.6	76.3	120.9	-	102.1	103.9	173.2	-			
Fort William - Port Arthur	6,810	297,543	28.06	28.15	27.21	116.7	113.4	121.4	-	142.9	139.2	133.9	-			
Regina	10,604	27,697	27.43	27.69	26.49	136.6	130.4	121.4	-	171.6	162.5	142.9	-			
Saskatoon	18,196	574,998	31.60	31.24	30.55	117.8	116.0	114.9	-	139.9	136.2	137.3	-			
Calgary	18,506	545,700	29.49	30.01	29.62	136.1	127.9	130.4	-	162.6	158.8	159.2	-			
Edmonton	13,379	421,895	31.55	32.20	32.37	158.5	158.2	167.2	-	200.1	204.0	215.7	-			
Victoria									-				-			
(c) Industries.																
Manufacturing 1/	978,801	31,956,306	32.65	32.54	33.20	110.9	112.1	131.7	137.4	139.3	140.4	168.1	172.7			
Durable Goods	481,631	16,835,013	34.95	34.93	36.67	104.6	108.1	144.2	160.4	135.0	137.2	186.7	206.3			
Non-Durable Goods	476,456	14,356,443	20.13	29.91	28.99	116.8	116.3	120.9	116.4	145.8	145.5	147.5	138.4			
Electric Light and Power	20,714	764,850	36.92	37.14	37.35	108.4	106.9	96.8	96.7	124.0	122.9	112.1	110.3			
Lumber	86,670	2,193,768	26.22	27.48	25.48	175.0	129.6	151.5	115.4	230.7	179.1	196.4	150.0			
Mining	68,855	2,662,504	38.68	39.08	37.09	82.4	81.0	84.2	87.7	101.2	100.4	105.5	103.2			
Communications	33,510	1,078,977	32.20	31.76	30.05	128.6	127.0	113.9	108.3	155.0	148.9	131.0	120.1			
Transportation	164,631	6,373,639	38.71	39.12	38.28	128.9	128.8	126.4	120.9	155.5	156.9	149.7	155.2			
Construction and Maintenance	166,914	5,137,091	30.78	30.58	30.60	93.6	89.7	81.1	97.3	126.3	120.4	108.7	128.5			
Services	32,705	1,065,112	20.21	20.16	19.70	123.2	122.8	119.7	117.3	154.7	154.7	144.2	137.0			
Trade	201,129	5,484,618	27.27	27.55	26.04	115.9	112.6	108.6	103.4	134.3	130.9	121.0	112.9			
Finance	1,750,215	55,951,915	31.97	32.08	31.60	112.0	110.5	120.4	123.6	139.3	137.8	151.0	152.0			
69,732	2,360,561	34.14	34.08	32.44	31.43	116.0	115.4	110.8	108.0	137.4	136.4	124.7	117.8			
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES 1,819,947		58,332,476	32.05	32.16	32.30	112.3	110.7	120.0	123.0	139.2	137.7	149.9	150.6			
/ This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.																

1/ This classification comprises the following: - Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glasses and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment at the beginning of November was 171.1, as compared with 168.7 at Oct. 1, 1945, and 183.8 at Nov. 1, 1944. The decrease of 6.9 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 7.7 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the latest index number of employment stood at 163.7, as compared with 160.5 in the preceding month.

Payrolls.— The firms whose returns were tabulated reported the payment of \$55,951,915 salaries and wages at Nov. 1, a sum which exceeded by 1.1 p.c. the amount they had disbursed at the beginning of October. The weekly earnings averaged \$32.08 at Oct. 1 and \$31.97 at Nov. 1, 1945, as compared with \$32.29 and \$31.60 at the same date in 1944 and 1943, respectively.

If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,819,947, as compared with 1,794,247 at the beginning of October. The sums received as weekly salaries and wages by these persons at Nov. 1 were stated as \$58,332,476, while the Oct. 1 aggregate was \$57,697,620. The average earnings per employee in the nine industries, including finance, were \$32.05; this was 11 cents lower than the per capita figure indicated at the beginning of October. At Nov. 1, 1944, the average in the nine leading industrial groups was \$32.30, while in 1943, the Nov. 1 figure was \$31.59.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1945, and Nov. 1, 1944. In the table on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1941.

The indexes of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that, in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 12 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while the weekly earnings of these persons have risen by 39.3 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1945, has amounted to 12.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 39.2 p.c. The reasons previously given for the relatively greater rise in the salaries and wages than in employment may again be stated; (1) the concentration of workers in the more highly-paid heavy manufacturing industries which still exists despite recent losses; (2) the payment of war-time cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage rates from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience; and (4) the granting of higher wage rates in numerous cases.

Until the present survey, the expansion of employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has been on a much greater scale than that in the non-manufacturing industries, some of which were adversely affected by war-time labour conditions. At Nov. 1, however, the index of employment in factories showed a smaller advance than that in the remaining industrial divisions taken as a unit. Thus the latest manufacturing index was higher by 10.9 p.c. than that of June 1, 1941, while the index of payrolls was higher by 39.3 p.c.; in the same comparison, the non-manufacturing industries generally have shown an increase of 13.3 p.c. in the case of employment and of 39.3 p.c. in the case of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of		Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of	
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls
	1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3	
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	114.3	\$26.32	150.7	142.5
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.8	126.0	28.39	132.2	157.0
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	118.6	143.0	30.72	116.5	129.9	28.58	133.0	162.1
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	118.1	144.1	31.14	118.7	133.9	28.94	133.5	164.3
May 1	109.5	123.9	116.5	139.6	30.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.7	159.5
June 1	112.3	125.3	118.5	143.4	30.93	122.6	137.2	28.73	133.5	163.1
July 1	114.9	129.5	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	141.7	29.16	134.8	164.7
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	121.6	147.5	31.05	126.4	143.2	29.08	135.5	166.2
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	121.8	148.7	31.30	128.3	148.5	29.72	136.8	169.0
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	30.15	137.7	171.9
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	30.70	137.4	172.7
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	124.6	153.4	31.61	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4	174.0
	1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5	
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.8	156.5	\$30.18	126.6	147.1
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.6	32.78	128.0	162.6
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	116.7	148.8	32.82	134.8	172.2	33.23	127.6	164.7
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	115.8	144.1	32.00	134.2	171.7	33.28	126.7	168.7
May 1	116.5	146.2	114.9	145.4	32.65	132.9	168.1	32.92	125.4	161.9
June 1	118.1	146.0	114.8	143.3	32.10	132.8	166.7	32.64	124.4	157.4
July 1	120.0	148.1	114.9	144.5	32.32	134.4	167.7	32.44	123.2	156.3
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	114.6	143.0	32.09	133.9	166.8	32.38	121.5	152.9
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	113.2	141.1	32.06	134.6	168.6	32.55	118.2	148.0
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	110.5	137.8	32.08	133.2	169.2	33.02	112.1	140.4
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	112.0	139.3	31.97	131.7	168.1	33.20	110.9	139.3
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1				131.0	168.0	33.35		

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for Income Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry obviously is also an extremely important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls together with index numbers as at Nov. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945, and Nov. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

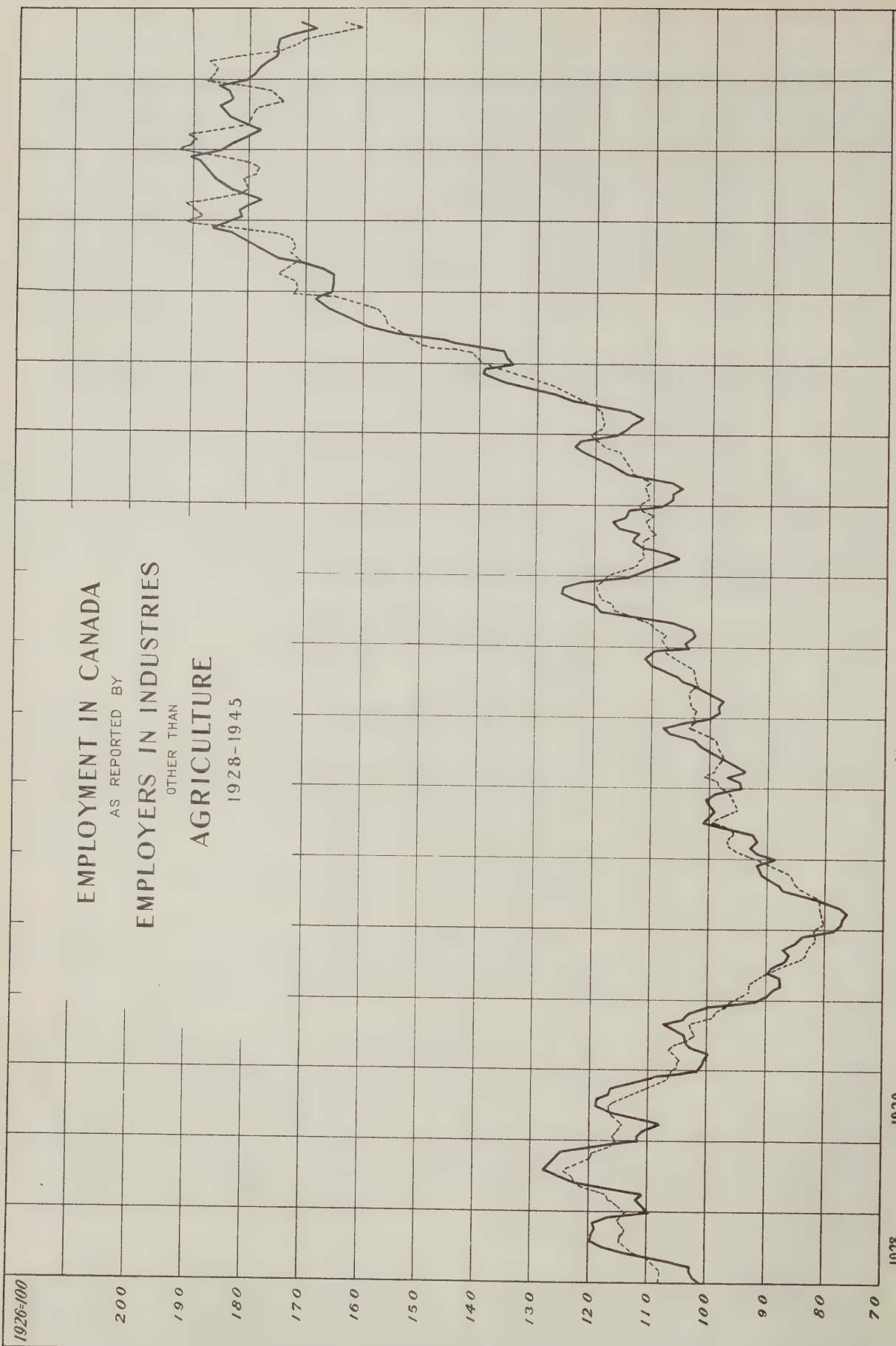
##### Manufacturing.

Employment in factories at the beginning of November showed a further important recession; this was partly seasonal in character, but was on a scale somewhat less-than-average according to the experience of pre-war years, although it was rather smaller than the reduction indicated at Nov. 1, 1944. The index declined from 188.3 at Oct. 1, to 186.3 at the date under review, when it was lower by 15.8 p.c. than that of 221.3 at Nov. 1, 1944. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. After correction for seasonal influences, however, the index showed a gain, rising from 182.5 at Oct. 1, to 184.7 at the beginning of November.

Data were received from 8,482 manufacturers, whose staffs included 978,801 men and women - 10,339 fewer than they had employed at Oct. 1. This decline of one p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.7 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

There were increases in employment at the beginning of November in the animal food, leather, printing and publishing, paper products, rubber, textile, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus divisions. The advances, however, were not particularly large, that of 2,466 persons in textiles being most noteworthy. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in the lumber and vegetable food group, some 6,700 workers being released from the latter; chemical and iron and steel plants also reported important declines. The contraction in the last-named involved the lay-off of over 8,700 men and women. Reductions on a smaller scale were noted in non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product works.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The co-operating manufacturers reported the disbursement of \$31,956,306 in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1. This was a reduction of \$234,396, or 0.7 p.c., from the weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita figure, at \$32.65, exceeded that of \$32.54 at Oct. 1, 1945, but was lower than the Nov. 1, 1944, mean of \$33.20. At the same date in earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows:- 1943, \$32.62; 1942, \$30.70 and 1941, \$27.59.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Nov. 1, 1945, stood at 139.3, as compared with 140.3 at Oct. 1, 1945, and 168.1 at Nov. 1, 1944. The decrease of 17.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier was rather larger than that of 15.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers.

Logging.- There was a further seasonal advance in logging at Nov. 1, 1945, when the expansion was greater than that reported at the same date in any other year since 1940. Returns were received from 572 operators having 83,670 workers, as compared with 61,968 at Oct. 1. The index of employment, at 277.1, was the highest for November in any year since 1920, with the exception of 1937. As compared with Nov. 1, 1944, there was an increase of 15.6 p.c. in the index of employment, while that of weekly payrolls was higher by 17.5 p.c. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,193,768, showing an advance of 28.8 p.c. over the payrolls indicated in the preceding period of observation.

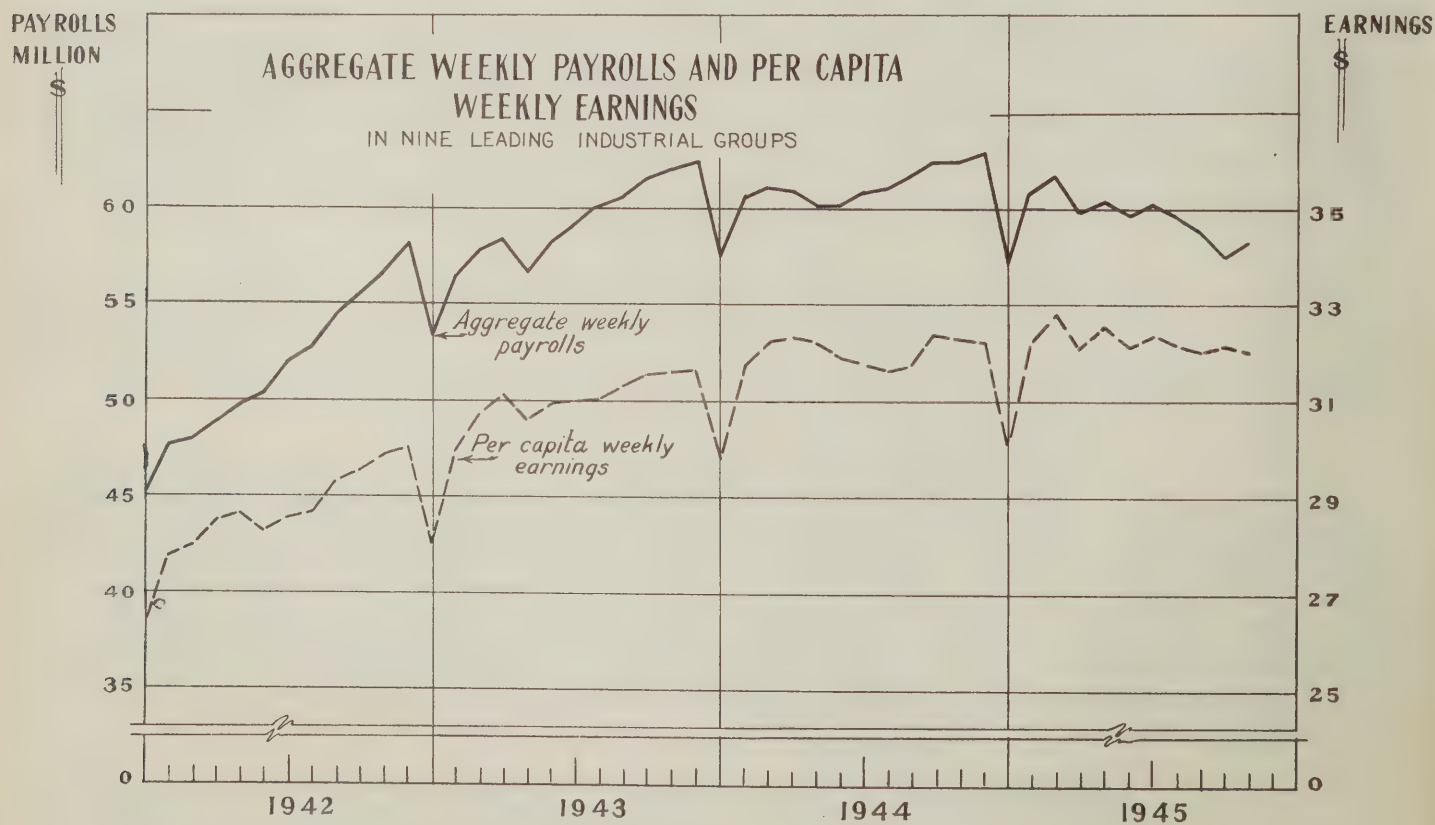
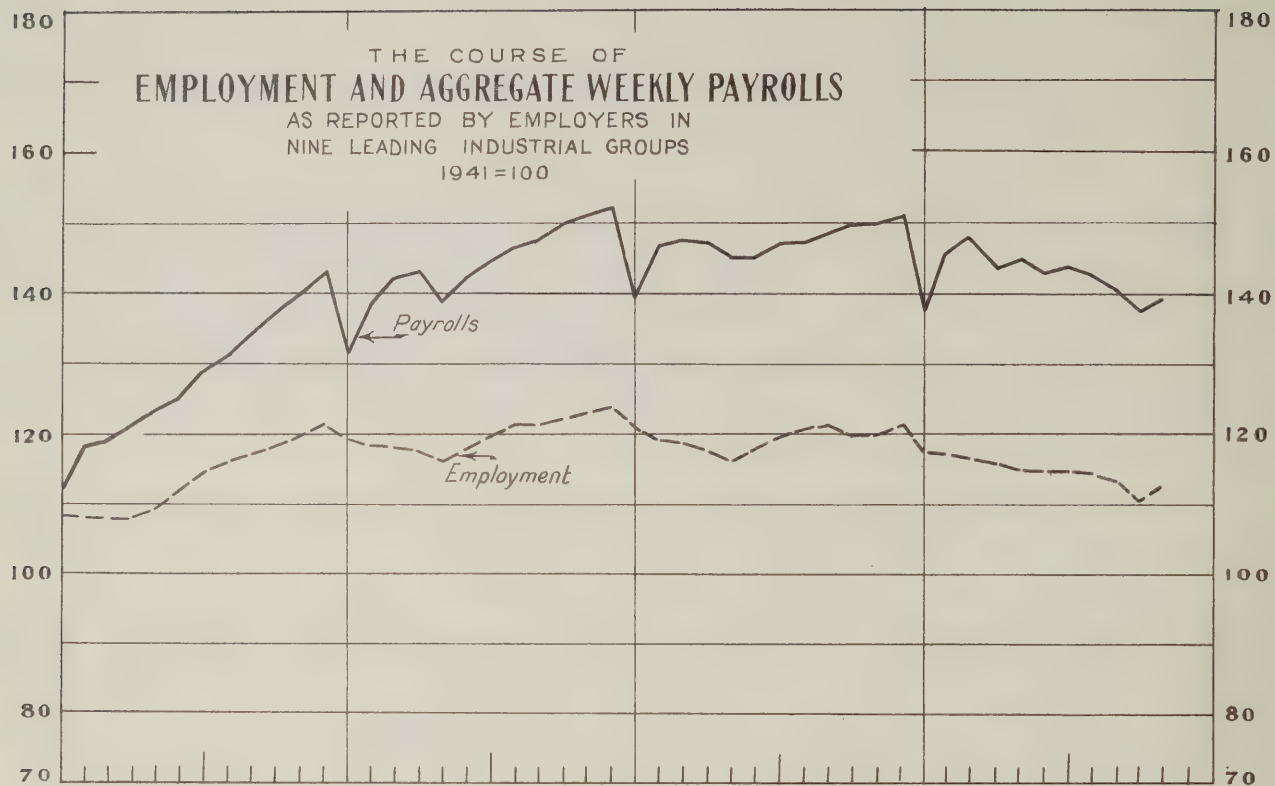
The per capita earnings fell from \$27.48 at Oct. 1, 1945, to \$26.22 at the date under review; this decline is associated with the large increase in the number of employees. The weekly average at Nov. 1, 1944, was \$25.76, and that at Nov. 1, 1943, \$25.48. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being considerably higher than in any other provinces. (See Table 8.)

Mining.- Heightened activity was indicated in mining as a whole at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 505 operators showed a combined working force of 68,835 persons, as against 67,687 in their last return. There was a falling-off in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, but work in coal and metallic ore mining was brisker. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1 was 146.1, being 2.1 p.c. below that of 149.2 at the same date in 1944. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has decreased by 4.1 p.c.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,662,504, as compared with \$2,645,384 disbursed by the same firms at Oct. 1. Partly as a result of a strike in the Western coal fields, the per capita earnings were lower, standing at \$38.68, as compared with \$39.08 in the preceding period of observation. The Nov. 1, 1944, figure had been \$39.48.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division continued upward, in a contra-seasonal movement. The staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 33,510 at Nov. 1, an increase of 438 from their last report. There was also an advance in the payrolls distributed; these amounted to \$1,078,877, as compared with \$1,050,379 paid on or about Oct. 1. The per capita earnings rose from \$31.76 at Oct. 1, to \$32.20 at the first of November. The Nov. 1, 1944, figure had been \$31.15. Based on the 1936 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 125.0; this was 12.9 p.c. above that of 110.7 at Nov. 1, 1944, while there was a gain of 16.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months.

Transportation.- Moderate improvement noted in transportation as a whole at Nov. 1, when the gain, which was contra-seasonal in character, took place in street and electric railway operation and other branches of local transportation and storage, steam railway operation and stevedoring showing curtailment. Employment continued in greater volume than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. The index stood at 127.4, 2.8 p.c. higher than that of 123.9 at Nov. 1, 1944; this gain has been accompanied by that of 3.9 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. The staffs of the 652 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 164,651, as compared with 164,463 at Oct. 1. On the other hand, the salaries and wages disbursed were lower





at Nov. 1, falling from \$6,433,264 in the preceding return, to \$6,373,639 at the date under review. The weekly earnings per employee were reduced from \$39.12 at Oct. 1, to \$38.71 at the beginning of November; those at Nov. 1, 1944, had been \$38.28.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was further expansion in construction; the advance was contrary to the usual movement at the time of year. Building and highway work was more active, but railway construction and maintenance released employees. Statements were tabulated from 1,685 contractors, employing 166,914 men and women, 6,674 more than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls reported by these employers amounted to \$5,137,091; this was an increase of 4.8 p.c. from their Oct. 1 total. There was also a rise in the per capita earnings, which stood at \$30.78 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$30.58 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1944, figure was \$30.60.

The latest index in construction, at 130.1, was higher than that of 112.7 at the beginning of November of last year. This increase of 15.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 16.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Services.- A moderate seasonal decline was indicated in the service division, in which the 782 co-operating establishments released 150 persons, bringing their staffs to 52,705 at Nov. 1. The loss took place in hotels and restaurants, employment in laundries and dry-cleaning plants gaining slightly. The salaries and wages distributed at the beginning of November amounted to \$1,065,112, compared with \$1,065,375 in the preceding period of observation.

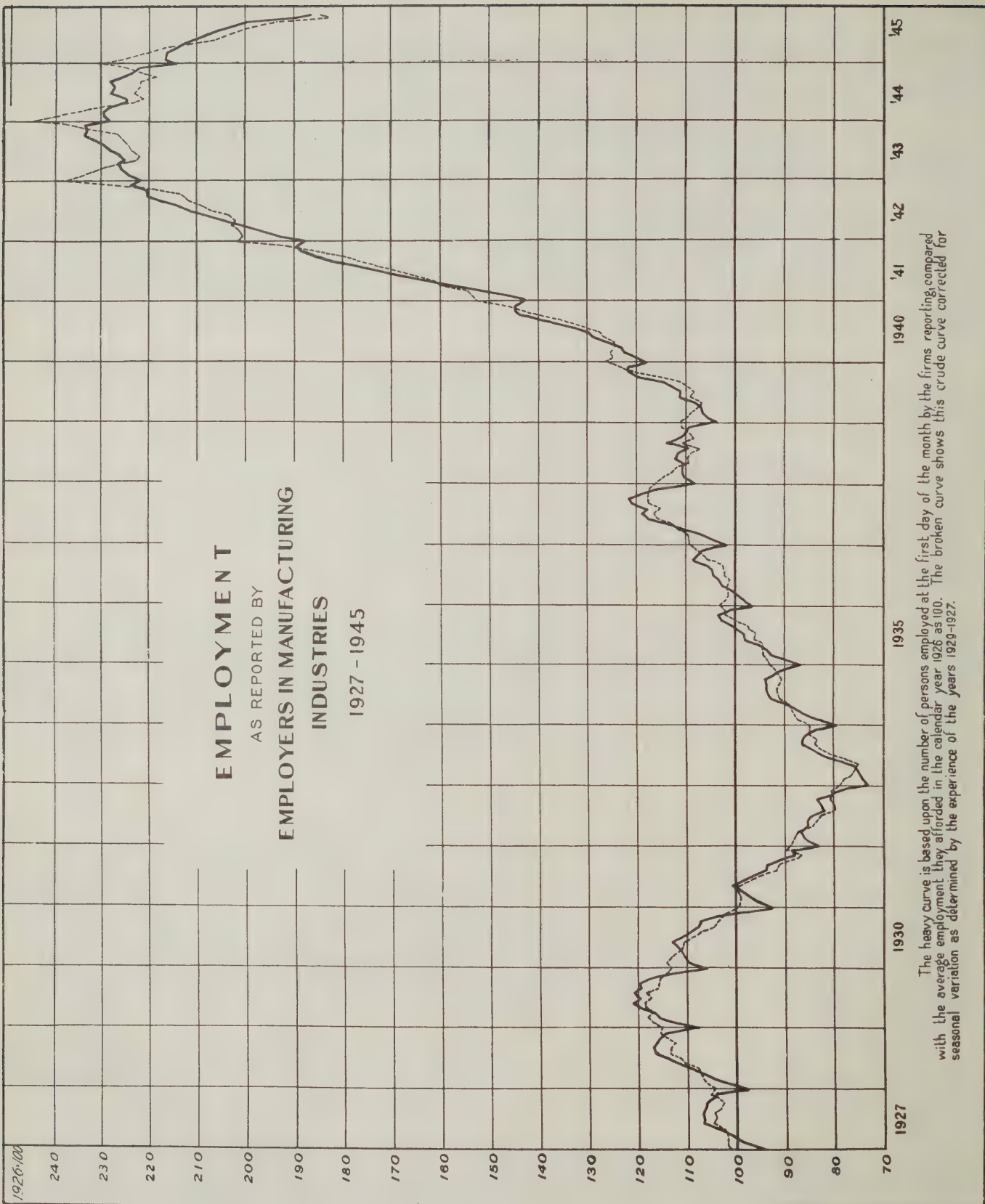
During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 2.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the reported payrolls have shown a gain of 7.3 p.c. The per capita figures were \$20.21 at Nov. 1 and \$20.16 at Oct. 1, 1945, as compared with \$19.70 at the first of November, 1944. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 65 p.c. of the total in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Employment in trade showed extremely marked expansion at Nov. 1, much of which will have been due to the employment of large numbers of part-time workers. Data were furnished by 2,818 establishments, with a total personnel of 201,129 men and women, as compared with 195,450 at Oct. 1. The sum of \$5,484,618 was paid at the date under review in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Oct. 1 had aggregated \$5,346,093. The percentage gain in the disbursements was smaller than that in the employees, so that the average per worker declined, standing at \$27.27, as compared with \$27.35 in the preceding report; the Nov. 1, 1944, per capita figure had been \$26.04.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 181.7, as compared with 170.3 at the same date in 1944. The latest figure therefore showed an increase of 6.7 p.c. in the twelve months. The index of payrolls was 11 p.c. higher.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 909 financial institutions indicated a personnel of 69,732, - 360 more than at Oct. 1. The weekly earnings paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,380,561, as compared with \$2,363,980 paid on or about Oct. 1. The average per employee was \$34.14, as compared with \$34.08 in the last report, and \$32.44 at Nov. 1, 1944. The Nov. 1 index of employment in financial institutions, at 134.7, was higher by 4.7 p.c. than at the same date in 1944, while that of payrolls was higher by 10.2 p.c.

**EMPLOYMENT**  
AS REPORTED BY  
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING**  
**INDUSTRIES**  
1927 - 1945



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.



reported heightened activity at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1. The expansion in most cases was fairly substantial, the increases ranging from that of 650 persons, or 0.9 p.c., in Alberta, to 11,590 workers, or 2.2 p.c., in Quebec. The reported salaries and wages in all areas except British Columbia were also higher, but except in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Manitoba, the average earnings at the date under review were lower than at Oct. 1.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed expansion at Nov. 1, when the general increase was seasonal in character. The largest gains took place in Nova Scotia. The 1,133 co-operating establishments in the three provinces employed 136,956 persons, 5,649 more than at the beginning of October. This rise of 4.3 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. The general index of employment in the area stood at 178.2, as compared with 187.1 at Nov. 1, 1944.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces showed some improvement, there being moderate gains in vegetable food, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. The changes in other branches of manufacturing were small. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, construction and maintenance and trade reported increases, those in logging being greatest. Communications, mining and services, on the whole, showed little change.

The payrolls disbursed at Nov. 1 for services rendered in the week preceding, amounted to \$4,060,804, exceeding by 2.5 p.c. the sum of \$3,962,482 paid by the same firms at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings declined from \$30.18 in the last report, to \$29.65 at the date under review. The average at Nov. 1, 1944, had been \$31.00. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has fallen by 9.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 4.8 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a considerable advance in Quebec at Nov. 1, most of which took place in logging; mining, communications, transportation, building construction and trade also showed heightened activity. Employment in manufacturing generally continued to decline. The largest losses in that group again took place in iron and steel plants, but lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, chemical and non-ferrous metal factories also showed reductions; on the other hand, animal food, leather, printing and publishing, rubber, textile and miscellaneous manufactured product plants afforded rather more employment. In spite of the curtailment in manufacturing, the general expansion in the province exceeded the average at the time of year in the experience of the period since 1921.

Information for Nov. 1, 1945, was furnished by 4,098 employers, whose staffs, aggregating 534,200, were higher by 2.2 p.c. than at the beginning of October. The sum of \$16,428,542 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1; as compared with \$16,171,083 paid on or about Oct. 1, there was a gain of 1.6 p.c. The latest per capita earnings showed a reduction, standing at \$30.75, as compared with \$30.94 at Oct. 1, 1945, and \$30.93 at Nov. 1, 1944. The index number of employment at the date under review was 178.8, 9.1 p.c. lower than a year earlier, while the payrolls were less by 9.5 p.c.

Ontario.- Moderate improvement, on the whole, was shown in Ontario at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, according to information furnished by 6,515 firms with a working force of 708,304 men and women, as compared with 703,050 at Oct. 1. The reported salaries and wages, at \$22,970,422, showed an increase of 0.9 p.c. in the month. The latest average per employee was \$32.43, as compared with \$32.39 at Oct. 1, 1945, and \$33.06 at the beginning of November, 1944. The index of employment, at 170.8, was 8.1 p.c. lower than that of 185.9 at Nov. 1, 1944, and that of payrolls showed a decline of 9.8 p.c.

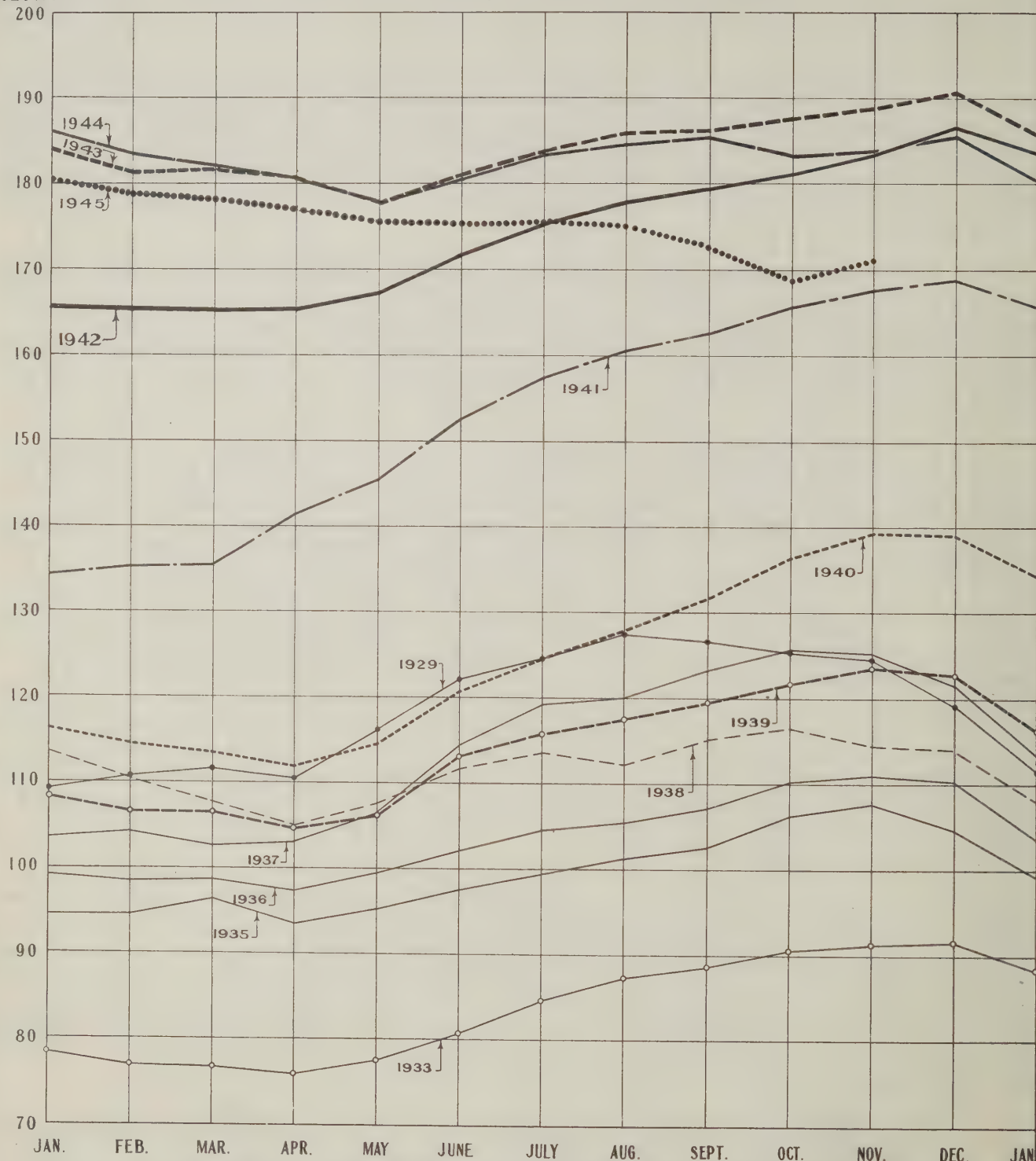
There was a further falling-off in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario; this was mainly due to seasonal reductions in fruit and vegetable

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

## IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



canneries, from which 6,334 persons were laid-off by the co-operating establishments. Iron and steel plants released some 2,900 men and women, and there were smaller decreases in lumber, pulp and paper and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, moderate expansion was indicated in leather, printing and publishing, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. The largest gains were in textiles. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, mining, communications, construction and trade afforded more employment, but transportation showed curtailment; there was little general change in services.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Nov. 1 was upward in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the largest advances being in Manitoba. Statistics tabulated from 2,151 establishments in the Prairie Area showed a combined staff of 208,114, as compared with 204,297 at the beginning of October. This increase of 1.9 p.c. was contra-seasonal, there having been, on the average, a small decline in employment at Nov. 1 in the period since 1921. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of November were also higher than at Oct. 1, standing at \$6,778,291, as compared with \$6,652,611 a month ago. The per capita earnings were \$32.57, practically the same as the Oct. 1 mean of \$32.56, but exceeded the figure of \$32.22 at Nov. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by 1.4 p.c., and there has been a rise of 0.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

There were additions to the working forces at the date under review in trade, building construction, transportation and storage, coal-mining, logging and manufacturing; within the last-named, considerable improvement was noted in food-processing, while there were relatively slight gains in clay, glass and stone and many other industries.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed a further but much smaller recession, which was seasonal in character; the 1,662 employers furnishing data at Nov. 1 had a personnel of 162,641 men and women, 970 fewer than in their preceding return. This loss of 0.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 1.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Manufacturing continued to show important curtailment, mainly in iron and steel products; there were smaller reductions in animal and vegetable foods, while lumber and pulp and paper mills and beverage plants reported heightened activity. Employment also rose in logging, mining, transportation and trade, in all of which the gains were moderate. The changes in construction and services were slight.

The sum of \$5,713,866 was distributed in weekly payrolls at Nov. 1, being less by \$62,432 than the salaries and wages indicated at Oct. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$35.13, as compared with \$35.31 in the preceding period of observation, and \$34.67 at Nov. 1, 1944. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 3.9 p.c., while that of employment, at 173.2 at Nov. 1, 1945, was lower by 5.1 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Oct. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax was curtailed at the beginning of November, largely as a result of a falling-off in shipping operations; manufacturing, (notably of iron and steel products), showed considerable improvement, while there were smaller gains in construction, services and trade. The 216 firms furnishing statistics had a working force of 23,906 persons, as compared with 24,064 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages advanced from \$690,468 at Oct. 1, to \$701,931 at the



beginning of November. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment then contained \$29.36, as compared with \$28.69 at Oct. 1, and \$30.48 at Nov. 1, 1944, since when the payrolls have fallen by 6.4 p.c.; the loss in employment amounted to 5.8 p.c.

Saint John.- A rather small advance was indicated in employment in Saint John at Nov. 1, according to data received from 160 employers whose staffs consisted of 12,655 men and women, as compared with 12,586 at Oct. 1. Textile, food and certain other factories and construction released some employees, but shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were brisker.

The moderate gain in employment on the whole at Nov. 1 was accompanied by an increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; these totalled \$358,854, as compared with \$355,984 paid on or about Oct. 1. The average per employee at that date was \$28.28, as compared with \$28.36 at the beginning of November, and \$29.68 at Nov. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, employment in Saint John has decreased by 9.7 p.c., and the reported salaries and wages, by 15 p.c.

Montreal.- There was a moderately upward trend in employment in Montreal at Nov. 1, when reductions in manufacturing were rather more than offset by additions to the working forces in communications, transportation, construction, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, the only large decline was in iron and steel plants from which almost 3,000 persons were released by the co-operating establishments; on the other hand, food, lumber, printing and publishing, textile and other factories reported heightened activity.

Statistics were received from 2,369 employers with a personnel of 256,080 men and women, as compared with 255,210 at Oct. 1. The amount disbursed in weekly payrolls at the date under review was stated as \$8,261,358, as compared with \$8,190,097 reported a month earlier. This was a gain of 0.9 p.c., accompanying that of 0.3 p.c. in the number of employees. The per capita earnings stood at \$32.09 at Oct. 1 and at \$32.26 at Nov. 1, as compared with \$32.52 at Nov. 1, 1944. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 10.4 p.c., while there has been a loss of 11 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- Continued curtailment was shown in Quebec; the 269 co-operating employers had a working force of 27,797 men and women at Nov. 1, as compared with 28,780 at the beginning of October. The reported salaries and wages fell by 2.7 p.c., to \$807,789 at Nov. 1. The weekly earnings per employee, however, were higher, standing at \$29.06, as compared with \$28.84 at Oct. 1, 1945, and \$31.29 at Nov. 1, 1944. There were decreases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel and chemical divisions. The changes in the non-manufacturing industries were slight.

The index of employment at Nov. 1, 1944, had stood at 263.7, as compared with 189.6 at the date under review. This loss of 28.1 p.c. in the 12 months was accompanied by that of 33.9 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Slightly greater industrial activity was indicated in Sherbrooke at Nov. 1, when information was furnished by 89 firms with 9,040 employees, as compared with 8,993 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid at Nov. 1 totalled \$243,975, a sum rather larger than that of \$240,943 reported at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$26.99; those at Oct. 1 had been \$26.79 while the Nov. 1, 1944, mean was \$25.69. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 3.2 p.c., but there has been a rise of 1.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Some improvement in the situation was shown in Three Rivers at the first of November, according to data tabulated from 77 establishments, whose working forces aggregated 9,061, - 56 more than at Oct. 1. The weekly



payrolls at Nov. 1 were stated as \$263,500, an average of \$29.08, as compared with \$258,921 and a per capita figure of \$28.75 a month earlier. The mean at the beginning of November, 1944, had been \$29.38. Transportation and construction were rather more active at the date under review than a month earlier, but in manufacturing the tendency was unfavourable, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal plants showing lowered activity. The decrease in employment in this city in the last 12 months amounted to 16.1 p.c., while that in the reported payrolls was 18.1 p.c.

Toronto.- Seasonal expansion was noted in Toronto at the beginning of November, according to data from 2,287 establishments employing 231,121 workers, as compared with 229,274 at Oct. 1. The general increase approximated the average, based on the experience of some 25 years. Manufacturing showed further curtailment, notably in iron and steel plants; miscellaneous manufactured product factories also released employees, mainly those who had been engaged on war work. On the other hand, animal food, leather, printing and publishing, paper products, textiles, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants reported heightened activity. The trends among the non-manufacturing divisions were generally upward, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade showing improvement; that in trade and construction was most pronounced.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the establishments furnishing returns aggregated \$7,544,771, as compared with \$7,466,114 paid on or about Oct. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 174.7, being lower by 11.2 p.c. than the Nov. 1, 1944, figure of 196.8. The indicated payrolls have fallen by 10.6 p.c. in the 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$32.64 at Nov. 1 and \$32.56 at Oct. 1, 1945, as compared with \$32.51 at Nov. 1, 1944.

Ottawa.- There was an advance in industrial activity in Ottawa at Nov. 1. Manufacturing reported little change on the whole, while construction and trade afforded more employment. Information was tabulated from 272 employers, with a staff of 21,106, as compared with 20,733 in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms totalled \$602,623, an average of \$28.55 per worker; the Oct. 1 aggregate had been \$590,360, and the average, \$28.47. The Nov. 1, 1944, per capita figure was \$28.33. The latest index of employment, at 159.0, was 6.9 p.c. lower than that of 170.8 at Nov. 1, 1944; that of payrolls was 6.2 p.c. lower.

Hamilton.- Some improvement was indicated in Hamilton at Nov. 1, when the 388 co-operating firms reported a working force of 55,770 men and women, 266 more than at Oct. 1. Manufacturing was slacker; the largest losses were in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, while textile and some other factories, construction and trade showed heightened activity. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Nov. 1 aggregated \$1,808,194. This was a decrease of 0.7 p.c. from the disbursements indicated at the beginning of October, when the average earnings per employee were \$32.82, as compared with \$32.42 at the date under review; this was lower than the Nov. 1, 1944, average of \$33.33. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, at 169.2, has shown a decline of 7.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 9.9 p.c.

Windsor.- The situation in Windsor continued to be greatly affected by the dispute in the automobile industry; data were received from 231 establishments with a staff of 22,357, as compared with 22,453 at Oct. 1. The weekly payrolls were given as \$880,742, a sum smaller than that of \$892,319 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The average earnings per employee declined from \$39.74 at Oct. 1, to \$39.39 at the date under review, as compared with \$43.37 at Nov. 1, 1944. Manufacturing was rather quieter, particularly in the food, chemical and textile divisions; little general change was shown in the non-manufacturing industries.



The latest index of employment, at 162.2, was lower by 43.4 p.c. than that of 286.8 at the beginning of November, 1944. The index number of payrolls has fallen by 48.4 p.c. in the twelve months.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Moderate expansion in industrial activity was noted in Fort William and Port Arthur, where statistics tabulated from 115 employers showed a combined working force of 10,953 men and women, exceeding the Oct. 1 staff by 178. The weekly salaries and wages distributed, however, were slightly lower, at \$385,071, as compared with \$392,778 at the first of October; the average per employee was then \$36.45, being somewhat higher than the latest per capita figure of \$35.21; the mean at Nov. 1, 1944, had been \$38.38. Since then, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 35.8 p.c. and the payrolls by 41.1 p.c. Employment slightly increased at the date under review as compared with Oct. 1, 1945, in manufacturing, transportation and trade.

London.- Information received from 252 firms in London indicated the employment of 20,675 persons at Nov. 1, as compared with 20,413 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed slightly greater activity at the date under review. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 amounted to \$628,422, while those reported at Oct. 1 had aggregated \$616,216. The latest per capita figure was \$30.40, as compared with \$30.19 in the last report, and \$29.45 at the beginning of November, 1944. In the last 12 months, the number of persons in recorded employment in London has fallen by 2.3 p.c., and the indicated weekly payrolls, by 0.3 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a considerable increase in employment in Kitchener - Waterloo at Nov. 1, when statistics were compiled from 169 establishments with a personnel of 17,046, as compared with 16,698 at the beginning of October. The weekly payrolls also showed an advance, rising from \$500,656 at that date, to \$516,993 at the date under review, when the average earnings amounted to \$30.33, as compared with \$29.98 at the beginning of October, and \$30.16 at Nov. 1, 1944. The gain in recorded employment in the latter comparison was 6.3 p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 5.7 p.c.

Manufacturing reported generally greater activity at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier, mainly in food, lumber and rubber factories. Trade also afforded more employment, while other groups showed little change on the whole.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg continued to expand, there being a considerable increase in manufacturing, notably of food products, and in transportation, construction and trade; services were also brisker. A combined working force of 62,101 men and women was indicated at Nov. 1 by the 633 firms furnishing data, who had 59,772 employees a month earlier. There was accordingly an increase of 3.9 p.c., while that in the weekly salaries and wages amounted to 4.8 p.c.; these were given as \$1,852,632, as compared with \$1,767,085 at Oct. 1. The per capita figure rose from \$29.56 at that date to \$29.83 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$28.72 at Nov. 1, 1944.

The index number of employment, at 146.3, was fractionally below the Nov. 1, 1944, figure of 146.6. The index of payrolls in the twelve months has risen by 3.6 p.c.

Regina.- The trend in Regina continued upward; the 158 employers furnishing statistics had a staff of 10,604 men and women at Nov. 1, as compared with 10,296 at the beginning of October. Most of the gain took place in trade, but slight increases were also shown in manufacturing, construction and some other divisions. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms aggregated



\$289,848 at Oct. 1, and \$297,543 at the date under review, when the average earnings per person amounted to \$28.06, as compared with \$28.15 at Oct. 1, and \$27.21 at Nov. 1 of last year. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 3.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.7 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Moderate improvement in employment was reported in Saskatoon at Nov. 1; most of this took place in construction and trade, but manufacturing, services and transportation were also busier. A staff of 6,810 men and women was employed by the 136 establishments whose statistics were received, who had had 6,501 workers at the beginning of October. The reported weekly payrolls had then amounted to \$178,300, as compared with \$188,577 paid at Nov. 1. The average per employee rose from \$27.43 in the preceding report, to \$27.69 at the first of November; the per capita figure a year ago had been \$26.49. The gain in the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon in the last 12 months was 12.5 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the payrolls was 20.1 p.c.

Calgary.- Reversing the trend of employment in Calgary at the beginning of October, there was an increase in activity at the date under review, when the personnel of the 262 co-operating employers was given as 18,196, as compared with 17,924 at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages also advanced, rising from \$559,900 at that date, to \$574,998 at Nov. 1. Most of the expansion took place in construction and trade, but manufacturing was also busier.

The average earnings per employee were higher at Nov. 1, standing at \$31.60, as compared with \$31.24 at the beginning of October, and \$30.55 at Nov. 1, 1944. In the last year, employment has risen by 2.5 p.c., and there has been a gain of 1.9 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton again advanced, according to data from 222 firms with a combined working force of 18,506 persons, 752 more than at Oct. 1. The reported weekly payrolls were also higher, being \$532,802 at the latter date, and \$545,700 at Nov. 1; the per capita figure, at \$29.49, showed a decline from the Oct. 1 mean of \$30.01. The average a year earlier had been \$29.62. Since then, recorded employment has increased by 4.4 p.c., while the reported salaries and wages have risen by 2.1 p.c.

Vancouver.- The trend in Vancouver continued downward; the loss was seasonal in character, approximating that indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record. There was a substantial reduction in iron and steel plants, but animal food, lumber, beverage and other factories showed improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, construction and trade also showed greater activity, while services were somewhat quieter. The 720 establishments whose returns were received reported 75,148 employees, a decline of 687 as compared with Oct. 1. The index of employment stood at 207.4, being 9.4 p.c. below the Nov. 1, 1944, figure of 229.0. The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers totalled \$2,533,162 at the date under review, as compared with \$2,553,696 at Oct. 1. These sums represented averages of \$33.71 at Nov. 1 and \$33.67 at the beginning of October; that at Nov. 1, 1944, had been \$33.23. The index of payrolls has fallen by 8.4 p.c. in the last 12 months.

Victoria.- Little general change in employment was shown in Victoria at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier; the 166 firms making returns reported the addition of 24 persons to their working forces, which aggregated 13,379. Trade, transportation and construction afforded more employment, but manufacturing was quieter, the greatest reductions in the personnel being in iron and steel plants. The sum of \$421,895 was disbursed in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$430,015 paid by the same establishments at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$31.53; the average at Oct. 1, 1945, was \$32.20, and that at Nov. 1, 1944, \$32.37. In the year, employment in Victoria has decreased by 5.2 p.c., while the weekly salaries

and wages have shown a loss of 7.2 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 10 show the number of employees reported at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classified by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	-	-	-	122.8	126.5	129.5	-	-	-	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	-	-	-	111.9	111.6	125.8	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	-	-	-	96.2	98.1	128.2	-	-	-	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.6
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	166.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	184.6	120.9	224.9	180.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	169.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.8	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	169.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	176.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.6	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.1	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.2	143.8	145.9	161.7	173.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1945.

100.0	7.8	.1	4.7	3.0	30.5	40.5	11.9	5.5	2.4	4.0	9.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
( AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	81.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	108.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Nov. 1, 1939	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Nov. 1, 1940	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Nov. 1, 1941	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	281.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	286.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	288.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	136.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	178.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.3	207.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1945.

14.6	1.6	13.2	1.2	3.2	1.3	3.5	4.3
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Note:-The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.1	186.3	277.1	146.1	125.0	127.4	130.1	210.5	181.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1945.

100.0	55.9	4.8	3.9	1.9	9.4	9.6	3.0	11.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	55.9	186.3	188.3	221.3	230.8	218.6	187.5	122.1
Animal products - edible	2.8	243.4	258.8	232.6	202.3	178.8	185.8	149.0
Fur and products	.2	147.9	146.7	129.1	124.8	125.7	131.8	114.3
Leather and products	1.7	146.1	142.5	135.7	136.7	138.6	144.0	123.1
Boots and shoes	1.1	134.8	132.0	123.6	123.6	126.5	134.7	121.6
Lumber products	3.9	125.5	126.4	123.3	120.7	114.9	119.5	88.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	104.6	107.2	100.2	98.4	102.2	109.0	76.0
Furniture	.8	139.3	134.7	126.5	108.1	108.8	118.2	90.8
Other lumber products	1.0	190.5	191.0	207.2	216.6	168.2	160.4	126.0
Musical instruments	.04	32.5	32.1	27.7	51.5	42.9	40.0	58.4
Plant products - edible	3.5	182.8	203.2	189.9	170.3	160.1	172.2	146.6
Pulp and paper products	5.3	149.8	148.1	138.1	135.0	128.7	136.1	113.9
Pulp and paper	2.3	133.9	134.8	124.0	122.0	119.9	127.9	102.3
Paper products	1.0	230.0	225.5	212.3	210.4	184.1	190.2	146.7
Printing and publishing	2.0	143.8	139.8	131.7	127.2	121.1	128.3	117.6
Rubber products	1.3	176.1	173.2	173.8	135.7	127.6	145.3	115.6
Textile products	8.0	161.5	159.0	157.7	156.6	165.9	166.4	134.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	161.1	158.5	156.8	156.7	173.5	175.9	144.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	110.2	107.5	109.6	112.8	126.4	129.1	109.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	173.6	168.7	166.6	169.5	197.2	197.8	156.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	632.0	622.8	608.4	561.7	584.8	585.9	478.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	153.0	148.8	146.2	144.0	133.8	147.2	136.9
Garments and personal furnishing	2.9	164.7	163.7	158.6	158.2	173.1	166.6	126.0
Other textile products	.9	165.7	161.9	175.6	171.1	173.3	168.4	123.3
Tobacco	.6	130.8	126.3	131.2	133.1	137.7	116.0	98.8
Beverages	.9	291.4	283.7	269.4	238.4	253.1	231.2	181.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	354.4	363.6	616.5	626.5	691.7	480.1	177.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	150.1	145.6	131.6	137.6	133.4	135.4	99.4
Electric light and power	1.2	162.5	160.2	145.1	145.0	143.7	149.9	143.6
Electrical apparatus	2.2	267.3	266.5	323.6	328.0	276.8	230.6	138.8
Iron and steel products	16.3	208.6	215.0	313.2	351.1	319.1	230.4	107.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	225.2	228.8	246.9	266.1	252.5	233.3	151.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	217.6	213.7	218.1	239.0	259.2	233.5	123.4
Agricultural implements	.7	150.9	140.3	130.6	128.5	123.9	108.4	60.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.6	154.4	161.2	288.9	303.4	260.1	202.0	94.8
Automobiles and parts	1.4	168.5	171.3	291.3	298.4	308.1	253.4	139.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.4	836.7	876.3	1330.8	1654.5	1350.6	549.8	62.4
Heating appliances	.4	183.0	178.4	178.1	168.5	157.6	171.6	142.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	224.5	235.5	289.9	310.1	326.1	255.1	131.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	197.2	198.3	236.1	275.6	311.1	261.4	124.4
Other iron and steel products	2.8	229.0	241.5	347.4	432.5	450.2	286.3	119.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	293.4	295.5	403.3	502.9	441.8	331.5	166.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	215.7	217.0	207.5	213.0	197.7	188.3	168.5
Miscellaneous	1.0	295.2	297.6	356.5	372.9	364.3	255.4	152.3
LOGGING	4.8	277.1	205.2	239.8	182.6	190.3	219.6	206.4
MINING	3.9	146.1	143.6	149.2	155.4	163.0	185.0	171.0
Coal	1.4	90.9	90.4	95.7	97.5	90.1	99.4	94.4
Metallic ores	1.8	246.6	236.7	253.2	283.8	325.3	378.9	353.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	180.4	184.1	171.3	154.0	159.8	166.7	143.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	125.0	123.4	110.7	105.3	104.7	100.0	86.7
Telegraphs	.5	138.6	136.5	129.1	130.3	128.5	118.0	100.0
Telephones	1.4	120.9	119.5	105.6	98.4	98.2	95.1	83.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	127.4	127.3	123.9	119.4	110.6	102.8	90.6
Street railways and cartage	2.9	200.9	197.5	188.6	176.2	160.2	151.3	133.5
Steam railways	5.1	109.9	110.5	107.5	105.3	97.6	89.8	79.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	106.6	107.6	112.3	107.4	103.5	97.3	86.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.6	130.1	124.7	112.7	135.3	154.9	147.7	117.6
Building	3.4	133.9	122.1	102.8	140.8	201.4	167.8	85.1
Highway	3.7	161.1	155.8	144.0	173.3	172.1	198.4	209.1
Railway	2.5	98.3	99.2	94.6	94.9	91.8	81.2	64.5
SERVICES	3.0	210.5	209.9	204.6	200.4	182.6	173.7	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	206.9	208.3	205.7	202.5	175.1	166.6	129.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	217.4	213.0	202.6	196.8	195.6	186.2	145.9
TRADE	11.5	181.7	176.5	170.3	162.2	156.5	163.4	140.2
Retail	8.4	188.6	182.4	177.7	171.3	165.7	171.8	144.8
Wholesale	3.1	165.0	162.6	151.6	138.9	132.3	141.3	128.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	171.1	168.7	183.8	188.7	183.3	167.6	123.6
FINANCE	-	134.7	134.0	128.6	125.4	124.1	122.5	-
Banks and trust companies	-	137.4	137.1	132.9	129.7	128.9	123.4	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	200.5	191.7	150.0	125.4	99.6	117.5	-
Insurance	-	127.2	126.5	121.5	119.5	119.0	121.5	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	169.4	167.0	181.1	185.6	180.4	165.4	-

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1939
<b>Maritime</b>	- All Manufacturing	38.1	184.9	182.8	212.0	218.8	184.4	164.9	114.9
<b>Provinces</b>	Lumber products	3.5	102.1	103.5	124.6	120.8	113.7	99.8	73.0
	Pulp and paper	4.2	207.2	199.1	188.6	202.2	197.1	195.2	166.7
	Textile products	3.0	112.2	112.2	110.6	109.5	120.3	120.5	96.3
	Iron and steel	17.6	267.5	265.6	342.6	373.0	283.3	224.5	117.3
	Other manufactures	9.8	166.2	162.6	170.2	153.8	144.7	145.3	127.2
	Logging	5.4	322.5	185.2	282.0	237.2	319.0	303.3	225.5
	Mining	11.3	101.8	102.0	106.1	103.2	101.5	115.7	114.8
	Communications	2.1	130.7	134.1	126.6	124.4	119.5	108.0	100.6
	Transportation	10.7	125.0	130.3	143.4	159.0	151.6	91.6	65.5
	Construction	19.7	285.0	259.0	272.7	314.8	368.9	411.2	154.3
	Services	2.1	292.6	292.3	295.3	298.0	285.6	262.3	172.9
	Trade	10.6	212.7	207.2	193.9	179.3	177.2	178.4	142.3
<b>Maritimes</b>	- All Industries	100.0	178.2	170.5	187.1	194.1	189.0	179.6	117.9
<b>Quebec</b>	- All Manufacturing	60.6	193.4	196.7	234.3	250.0	232.5	195.8	123.1
	Lumber products	3.3	155.2	159.6	140.9	134.3	133.8	132.6	97.0
	Pulp and paper	6.4	144.3	144.1	134.3	129.6	123.6	132.9	108.3
	Textile products	14.1	188.1	185.9	184.2	181.1	190.3	188.5	147.1
	Iron and steel	14.4	226.6	237.8	343.6	402.7	324.9	233.4	94.5
	Other manufactures	22.4	205.4	209.0	264.2	279.1	271.7	200.7	134.1
	Logging	7.2	404.4	255.8	373.5	288.6	306.9	383.4	354.8
	Mining	2.4	274.6	269.1	282.7	315.3	307.9	320.2	288.9
	Communications	1.6	121.9	119.0	106.2	98.8	100.1	95.5	77.6
	Transportation	8.3	122.9	121.4	113.9	106.3	98.1	102.6	87.0
	Construction	8.5	108.0	106.9	95.7	124.4	148.0	126.2	140.2
	Services	2.7	192.5	194.1	188.6	190.1	169.8	159.2	120.8
	Trade	8.7	189.7	183.8	178.0	174.3	187.0	170.0	145.7
<b>Quebec</b>	- All Industries	100.0	178.8	175.0	196.7	206.2	198.1	177.1	131.5
<b>Ontario</b>	- All Manufacturing	63.7	177.7	179.8	212.9	217.5	212.4	187.8	122.9
	Lumber products	3.3	106.9	107.7	107.3	111.4	95.8	98.4	73.1
	Pulp and paper	5.8	149.9	147.9	136.6	133.6	126.5	133.6	114.6
	Textile products	7.8	136.0	132.5	131.7	132.6	141.7	146.0	123.3
	Iron and steel	19.5	193.4	197.4	300.9	317.4	317.2	247.0	119.3
	Other manufactures	27.3	208.8	213.3	228.0	227.0	215.1	197.6	140.3
	Logging	3.5	275.3	234.1	194.7	115.2	139.6	150.4	171.5
	Mining	2.8	205.0	198.6	211.4	214.7	262.4	315.6	289.8
	Communications	1.8	115.8	113.2	99.5	92.4	92.4	90.9	78.9
	Transportation	6.8	121.1	121.8	118.6	116.1	105.2	100.2	87.5
	Construction	7.4	134.1	125.1	103.5	116.6	126.7	137.4	100.4
	Services	2.9	227.2	227.0	228.6	224.0	208.7	203.4	157.7
	Trade	11.1	181.8	176.2	170.3	161.8	157.7	168.9	146.5
<b>Ontario</b>	- All Industries	100.0	170.8	169.6	185.9	187.4	185.2	173.0	124.4
<b>Prairie</b>	- All Manufacturing	33.9	176.3	171.7	189.1	193.4	179.1	161.7	113.4
<b>Provinces</b>	Lumber products	1.9	142.2	144.8	138.9	118.6	122.3	149.5	98.3
	Pulp and paper	2.2	114.1	111.5	105.0	102.9	100.8	107.1	103.1
	Textile products	2.2	215.5	211.6	222.7	216.2	230.9	208.3	156.1
	Iron and steel	9.8	116.9	116.5	145.5	175.2	155.9	123.5	81.2
	Other manufactures	17.8	269.9	257.8	274.0	257.1	236.9	223.2	152.1
	Logging	.6	67.1	52.3	73.0	63.2	40.9	79.4	44.6
	Mining	6.0	140.3	139.3	148.0	151.6	143.2	153.6	131.8
	Communications	2.6	138.7	138.2	122.1	121.8	115.7	115.4	97.4
	Transportation	18.7	138.2	137.7	135.5	127.5	117.4	112.9	106.7
	Construction	14.0	114.4	112.7	98.1	111.0	116.8	116.9	106.2
	Services	4.3	199.1	199.1	186.6	177.0	155.4	145.9	117.8
	Trade	19.9	160.5	156.6	150.4	141.5	134.9	140.7	124.6
<b>Prairies</b>	- All Industries	100.0	150.2	147.4	148.1	148.1	140.2	156.1	112.7
<b>British</b>	- All Manufacturing	49.9	226.2	253.1	262.0	285.5	267.3	192.5	126.9
<b>Columbia</b>	Lumber products	11.4	134.7	132.3	130.3	124.8	128.6	142.6	108.2
	Pulp and paper	4.8	174.1	171.1	165.3	159.3	151.6	157.3	116.3
	Textile products	.9	211.9	199.7	196.6	200.5	191.4	184.5	128.6
	Iron and steel	15.6	524.1	571.5	827.7	1083.0	966.2	363.1	93.1
	Other manufactures	17.2	231.1	237.1	224.2	202.5	198.6	196.0	163.1
	Logging	7.2	154.2	148.4	154.2	152.6	108.7	116.8	103.4
	Mining	4.9	93.5	91.3	83.8	96.1	97.1	116.5	112.0
	Communications	2.5	145.4	145.3	136.9	134.7	137.5	119.9	114.4
	Transportation	11.3	138.0	134.8	125.9	112.9	109.2	99.6	97.5
	Construction	7.9	105.9	105.3	106.8	140.5	178.5	109.6	87.9
	Services	3.8	195.4	196.9	174.4	165.1	154.1	140.0	120.9
	Trade	12.5	194.2	189.9	185.8	172.9	168.7	172.9	142.3
<b>B. C.</b>	- All Industries	100.0	173.2	174.2	182.5	193.8	187.2	149.4	115.5

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	<sup>1</sup> /Relative Weight	Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944	Nov.1 1943	Nov.1 1942	Nov.1 1941	Nov.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	69.1	184.7	186.3	222.6	240.9	216.5	183.2	115.8
Plant products - edible	3.6	151.0	149.2	145.0	141.3	146.1	158.1	141.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.1	160.9	157.1	147.7	141.0	131.2	132.0	117.7
Textiles	13.4	167.3	165.0	163.5	158.6	171.3	169.8	127.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	174.0	173.7	177.3	169.1	190.3	165.8	127.4
Iron and steel	20.7	212.8	224.7	335.1	389.0	312.1	229.2	93.7
Other manufactures	22.9	187.5	185.5	210.6	230.6	206.5	168.0	118.4
Communications	1.7	88.4	85.8	75.7	68.4	68.9	66.9	65.2
Transportation	5.9	123.0	121.6	107.3	93.7	89.2	108.4	94.8
Construction	4.8	73.3	70.4	62.3	57.2	84.4	76.3	76.3
Trade	14.2	182.6	176.1	172.0	168.4	158.8	160.8	141.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	164.9	164.5	184.1	192.9	178.6	158.2	110.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	63.9	208.5	219.9	345.6	384.4	329.6	233.1	114.2
Leather products	10.9	115.1	117.0	107.1	107.7	107.6	110.4	97.2
Other manufactures	53.0	250.0	265.6	454.2	505.5	427.2	287.8	121.9
Transportation	4.3	89.0	89.9	85.7	80.2	78.0	70.0	95.2
Construction	9.4	178.6	180.7	156.1	168.3	213.1	161.6	99.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	189.6	196.3	263.7	283.2	254.1	190.7	111.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.8	182.3	183.0	224.4	232.9	221.7	184.9	118.1
Plant products - edible	5.3	180.9	181.0	181.6	161.5	146.1	173.1	132.8
Printing and publishing	7.9	180.4	174.1	165.5	159.7	146.7	159.7	134.9
Textiles	8.6	121.3	118.8	116.5	119.5	128.8	129.8	103.5
Iron and steel	14.3	215.6	230.8	404.5	439.1	422.8	278.2	109.4
Other manufactures	31.2	196.5	194.8	225.4	234.5	217.6	181.0	121.1
Communications	1.7	93.0	90.8	77.6	72.2	72.8	71.1	67.7
Transportation	4.3	142.6	141.9	135.7	130.3	116.2	108.2	100.1
Construction	4.2	160.0	145.6	108.0	106.9	111.6	96.2	76.5
Trade	17.5	188.2	162.6	156.4	149.9	145.1	155.5	134.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	174.7	173.3	196.8	200.2	190.9	167.6	117.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.7	137.9	138.1	175.2	185.1	168.0	158.6	107.3
Lumber products	2.3	44.4	44.2	42.4	58.7	69.8	54.9	75.3
Pulp and paper	14.9	130.2	128.2	128.4	134.6	123.1	125.0	100.5
Other manufactures	26.5	176.7	178.8	257.3	261.2	234.8	219.0	124.5
Construction	9.2	127.1	120.4	124.5	131.1	152.6	222.8	124.6
Trade	25.6	215.3	205.5	198.3	187.2	176.8	175.2	144.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	159.0	156.2	170.8	172.7	162.6	164.4	113.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.7	169.0	170.1	190.5	191.9	204.7	183.1	113.9
Textiles	12.0	103.7	100.5	101.5	99.0	102.8	111.8	96.8
Electrical apparatus	10.7	185.5	189.5	213.8	202.5	198.2	172.6	115.8
Iron and steel	36.4	198.6	203.4	248.5	268.1	301.7	247.9	114.4
Other manufactures	21.6	178.5	176.9	179.3	159.7	157.8	158.9	128.2
Construction	4.8	162.3	139.4	94.3	107.6	126.7	119.4	59.9
Trade	8.9	169.5	163.1	160.4	148.5	145.6	155.2	135.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	169.2	168.4	182.4	182.0	192.9	175.3	112.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.2	165.8	166.5	321.8	335.5	355.2	274.4	153.5
Iron and steel	53.8	144.3	144.3	347.5	368.7	394.7	296.9	147.5
Other manufactures	26.4	238.2	241.2	235.6	223.7	222.3	199.0	173.9
Construction	3.4	81.8	82.7	92.6	97.9	111.7	113.6	45.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	162.2	162.9	286.8	295.9	310.3	244.7	140.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	53.4	164.4	158.5	181.5	185.7	170.9	160.7	106.4
Animal products - edible	10.3	335.9	300.7	307.4	260.7	200.7	193.0	144.3
Printing and publishing	4.3	115.6	112.3	103.5	105.1	99.7	108.2	106.7
Textiles	6.0	220.5	219.7	226.8	224.5	235.0	213.4	160.0
Iron and steel	15.9	111.4	111.6	144.0	166.8	134.2	116.6	77.5
Other manufactures	16.9	193.7	185.7	216.6	212.9	230.0	226.7	125.7
Transportation	6.5	102.1	98.2	91.4	85.8	76.2	77.7	81.3
Construction	4.2	92.6	76.5	57.7	61.2	106.6	81.8	48.8
Trade	27.6	138.8	134.9	129.0	122.2	116.4	120.7	104.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	146.3	140.7	146.6	145.4	138.2	133.2	99.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	52.1	295.0	306.5	380.2	450.8	417.9	229.9	126.5
Lumber products	8.6	144.2	141.4	131.3	119.7	109.1	137.7	99.4
Other manufactures	43.5	375.0	394.2	509.6	625.1	567.7	274.3	139.1
Communications	3.8	134.0	134.0	124.8	118.8	119.5	113.7	112.6
Transportation	11.8	135.3	127.6	112.9	94.7	90.4	83.5	97.5
Construction	5.8	110.2	106.9	90.5	125.1	171.8	99.8	51.6
Services	5.7	192.6	194.0	170.5	165.7	154.6	134.0	124.4
Trade	20.6	194.1	190.7	185.6	172.0	166.8	172.4	143.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	207.4	209.3	229.0	252.0	241.4	163.0	114.8

<sup>1</sup>/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, and October 1, 1945 and November 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov. 1, 1945 \$	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Nov. 1, 1945 \$	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944	Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	978,801	31,956,306	32.65	110.9	112.1	131.7	139.3	140.4	168.1
Animal products - edible	48,998	1,567,741	32.00	140.8	138.1	134.5	176.8	170.8	160.1
Fur and products	3,526	103,383	30.74	119.7	118.7	104.4	140.0	134.0	121.3
Leather and products	30,353	758,949	25.00	106.6	104.0	99.1	142.3	137.4	127.2
Boots and shoes	18,583	450,201	24.23	102.9	100.8	94.4	141.9	137.3	124.1
Lumber and its products	68,267	1,959,273	28.70	103.8	104.5	102.0	140.1	140.7	136.7
Rough and dressed lumber	37,256	1,096,337	29.43	90.4	92.7	86.6	125.7	128.3	120.5
Furniture	13,081	362,620	27.72	124.5	120.4	113.0	143.9	138.8	127.0
Other lumber products	17,930	500,316	27.90	128.3	128.6	135.5	182.3	181.8	195.2
Plant products - edible	60,835	1,655,768	27.22	136.6	151.9	141.9	163.3	174.7	158.0
Pulp and paper products	93,613	3,246,194	34.68	116.8	115.4	107.6	137.4	135.6	133.8
Pulp and paper	40,737	1,551,036	38.07	111.1	111.9	102.9	136.3	136.9	123.1
Paper products	18,008	507,600	28.19	137.5	134.8	126.9	157.0	150.6	139.0
Printing and publishing	34,868	1,187,558	34.06	114.9	111.7	105.2	132.9	128.8	119.2
Rubber products	22,197	730,288	32.90	130.8	128.7	129.1	183.5	181.0	176.3
Textile products	140,742	3,477,208	24.71	101.3	99.7	98.9	131.0	128.1	123.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	50,419	1,284,523	25.47	94.8	93.3	92.3	128.1	123.6	120.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,293	562,694	25.24	87.6	85.5	87.1	114.5	107.7	109.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,806	325,539	25.42	93.2	90.6	89.4	132.7	128.2	122.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,926	310,067	26.00	107.9	106.4	103.9	150.0	149.8	141.2
Hosiery and knit goods	23,213	511,968	22.06	107.0	104.1	102.2	129.6	126.3	118.3
Garments and personal furnishings	51,160	1,266,680	24.80	105.8	105.2	101.9	136.9	135.8	125.8
Other textile products	15,950	412,237	25.85	99.8	97.5	105.8	124.9	122.0	130.5
Tobacco	10,821	279,125	25.79	122.2	118.0	122.6	175.1	167.7	167.6
Beverages	16,220	558,899	34.46	141.7	138.0	131.0	164.3	159.7	149.8
Chemicals	45,524	1,570,015	34.49	100.5	103.1	174.9	129.5	134.2	211.5
Clay, glass and stone products	17,192	541,871	31.52	112.6	109.2	98.7	144.6	139.8	127.7
Electric light and power	20,714	764,850	36.92	108.4	106.9	96.8	124.0	122.9	112.1
Electrical apparatus	39,344	1,348,422	34.27	125.4	125.1	151.9	157.7	155.3	186.3
Iron and steel products	284,970	10,737,718	37.68	104.8	108.0	157.4	131.7	135.7	203.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,023	1,158,921	37.36	106.6	108.3	116.9	125.6	127.6	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,212	845,303	36.42	96.6	94.9	96.8	119.3	117.2	121.4
Agricultural implements	12,476	419,683	33.64	139.9	130.0	121.0	182.2	177.9	160.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	98,137	3,818,863	38.91	85.3	89.0	159.5	104.9	108.9	198.4
Automobiles and parts	25,241	1,000,132	39.62	65.7	66.8	113.6	69.1	70.2	131.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	42,448	1,713,103	40.36	209.0	218.9	332.4	286.6	295.0	476.1
Heating appliances	5,853	193,499	33.06	115.5	112.6	112.4	144.2	140.1	139.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	14,299	549,626	38.44	99.2	104.1	128.2	122.8	128.4	163.2
Foundry and machine shop products	8,592	314,216	36.57	84.9	85.4	101.6	138.8	139.6	167.2
Other iron and steel products	48,930	1,724,504	35.24	106.6	112.4	161.7	138.4	147.4	215.9
Non-ferrous metal products	41,506	1,488,790	35.87	101.0	101.7	138.8	128.2	128.9	172.7
Non-metallic mineral products	16,444	632,919	38.49	120.0	120.8	115.5	136.4	138.2	135.6
Miscellaneous	17,536	529,903	30.22	136.5	137.5	162.3	190.8	191.7	231.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	83,670	2,193,768	26.22	175.0	129.6	151.5	230.7	179.1	196.4
<b>MINING</b>	68,835	2,662,504	38.68	82.4	81.0	84.2	101.2	100.4	105.5
Coal	25,048	950,896	37.96	99.3	98.8	104.6	148.2	150.3	161.2
Metallic ores	31,668	1,315,620	41.54	66.3	63.6	68.0	76.5	74.3	78.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,119	395,988	32.67	112.0	114.3	106.4	147.5	149.8	146.0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	33,510	1,078,877	32.20	128.6	127.0	113.9	153.0	148.9	131.0
Telegraphs	7,953	244,965	30.80	120.0	118.2	111.8	146.6	148.4	138.2
Telephones	25,474	831,472	32.64	131.1	129.6	114.5	154.5	148.6	128.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	164,651	6,373,639	38.71	128.9	128.8	125.4	165.5	156.9	149.7
Street railways, cartage and storage	51,473	1,780,085	34.68	137.1	134.8	128.7	162.5	158.7	148.6
Steam railways	89,499	3,809,875	42.57	127.9	128.6	125.1	154.9	159.0	150.8
Shipping and stevedoring	23,679	783,679	33.10	112.3	113.4	118.3	143.8	144.0	147.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	166,914	5,137,091	30.78	93.6	89.7	81.1	126.3	120.4	108.7
Building	59,344	2,079,898	35.05	94.9	86.5	72.9	115.2	104.4	86.2
Highway	64,226	1,778,827	27.70	89.4	86.4	79.9	126.9	126.3	118.9
Railway	43,344	1,278,366	29.49	97.9	98.8	94.2	148.8	144.7	139.1
<b>SERVICES</b>	52,705	1,065,112	20.21	123.2	122.8	119.7	154.7	154.7	144.2
Hotels and restaurants	34,197	650,514	19.02	126.5	127.3	125.7	163.0	165.3	157.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,508	414,598	22.40	118.4	116.0	110.3	143.2	140.3	127.4
<b>TRADE</b>	201,129	5,484,618	27.27	116.9	112.6	108.6	134.3	130.9	121.0
Retail	147,217	3,686,286	25.04	114.6	110.8	108.0	135.0	129.1	119.7
Wholesale	53,912	1,798,332	33.36	121.1	119.4	111.3	137.1	134.8	123.9
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,750,215	55,951,915	31.97	112.0	110.5	120.4	139.3	137.8	151.0
<b>FINANCE</b>	69,732	2,380,561	34.14	116.0	115.4	110.8	137.4	136.4	124.7
Banks and trust companies	39,863	1,179,864	29.60	123.5	123.2	119.4	139.9	139.7	132.9
Brokerage and stock market	2,482	95,214	38.36	162.6	155.5	121.7	204.4	191.9	142.0
Insurance	27,387	1,105,483	40.57	104.0	103.4	99.3	131.1	130.1	115.4
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,819,947	58,332,476	32.05	112.3	110.7	120.0	139.2	137.7	149.9

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1945, and November 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Nov. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944	Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	52,208	1,633,964	31.30	121.5	120.1	139.3	164.8	162.2	196.2
	Lumber products	4,778	115,792	24.23	91.2	92.4	111.3	124.9	127.7	164.2
	Pulp and paper	5,761	197,390	34.26	110.7	106.4	100.8	144.6	138.9	124.2
	Iron and steel	24,145	868,896	35.99	146.1	145.1	187.1	193.0	192.5	261.6
	Logging	7,431	183,698	24.72	124.1	71.3	108.5	201.7	118.6	166.9
	Mining	15,411	543,860	35.29	85.6	85.8	89.2	132.1	139.4	143.7
	Transportation	14,581	522,427	35.83	146.7	152.9	168.3	180.6	185.8	201.9
	Construction	27,004	695,846	25.77	112.7	102.4	107.8	151.1	143.3	163.7
	Trade	14,546	352,903	24.26	126.1	122.8	114.9	149.3	147.2	133.3
	- All Industries	136,956	4,060,804	29.66	116.9	111.9	122.8	158.6	154.7	174.4
Quebec	Manufacturing	324,167	10,210,298	31.50	111.2	113.1	134.7	146.4	148.3	180.3
	Lumber products	17,781	470,314	26.45	107.9	110.9	97.9	172.0	175.9	164.4
	Pulp and paper	34,390	1,197,499	34.82	116.0	115.8	108.0	139.0	138.8	126.9
	Textile products	75,448	1,845,357	24.46	104.7	103.6	102.6	137.7	134.6	127.7
	Chemicals	20,422	705,578	34.55	93.9	99.8	198.5	123.2	132.1	243.8
	Iron and steel	77,083	2,983,190	38.70	117.8	123.7	178.7	154.2	160.7	238.7
	Logging	38,340	873,697	22.79	177.4	112.2	163.8	294.8	191.1	242.3
	Mining	12,716	451,006	35.47	93.2	91.3	95.9	107.0	105.9	110.8
	Communications	8,572	300,732	35.08	133.2	130.1	116.1	149.8	144.9	126.9
	Transportation	44,439	1,704,260	38.35	128.0	126.6	118.6	157.1	155.2	142.8
Quebec	Construction	45,249	1,325,162	29.29	89.2	88.3	79.0	119.2	117.9	104.1
	Services	14,232	293,717	20.64	129.6	130.7	127.0	162.2	163.4	167.9
	Trade	46,485	1,269,670	27.31	114.9	111.3	107.8	132.0	128.2	119.4
	- All Industries	534,200	16,428,542	30.75	113.7	111.3	125.0	146.3	144.1	161.7
Ontario	Manufacturing	450,757	14,931,237	33.12	103.6	104.8	124.1	125.3	126.4	154.3
	Lumber products	23,249	633,736	27.26	106.9	107.7	107.3	137.4	137.6	136.7
	Plant products - edible	30,472	815,825	26.77	131.7	158.7	138.7	151.2	175.0	145.4
	Pulp and paper	41,060	1,396,846	34.03	119.3	117.7	108.7	135.6	134.0	121.1
	Textile products	55,165	1,408,438	25.53	96.5	94.0	93.5	122.7	119.8	117.3
	Chemicals	20,554	701,403	34.12	101.7	101.2	145.4	127.3	127.2	172.9
	Electrical apparatus	28,103	944,404	33.61	128.9	127.9	143.0	155.3	152.7	169.8
	Iron and steel	137,998	5,142,108	37.26	86.9	88.7	135.2	105.1	108.2	171.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,592	903,887	35.32	104.4	103.1	124.2	136.5	134.0	163.5
	Logging	25,051	585,186	23.36	248.5	211.3	175.7	319.8	268.3	239.1
Ontario	Mining	20,101	809,799	40.29	65.3	63.5	67.3	74.9	72.1	77.6
	Communications	12,635	419,087	33.17	128.8	125.9	110.7	156.5	147.7	130.0
	Transportation	48,270	1,883,126	39.01	127.9	123.6	125.2	147.9	152.1	143.8
	Construction	52,650	1,779,885	33.81	91.5	85.2	70.5	123.5	112.1	89.9
	Services	20,593	409,151	19.87	116.1	116.0	116.8	148.4	146.8	137.9
	Trade	78,247	2,152,941	27.61	110.1	106.7	103.1	127.4	123.8	114.4
	- All Industries	708,304	22,970,412	32.43	105.9	105.1	115.3	126.7	125.7	140.5
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	70,513	2,264,599	32.12	126.7	123.3	136.8	155.8	150.2	162.9
	Animal products - edible	15,300	472,237	30.87	170.9	158.2	169.0	203.7	189.0	191.3
	Lumber products	3,904	107,438	27.78	100.9	102.7	98.5	129.4	132.7	128.3
	Plant products - edible	7,212	210,913	29.24	161.9	150.7	160.7	187.8	187.2	175.3
	Textile products	4,584	103,287	22.53	109.4	107.5	113.1	141.1	136.2	130.6
	Iron and steel	20,315	731,280	36.00	105.6	105.2	131.4	140.3	136.2	168.2
	Mining	12,584	529,295	42.06	115.4	114.6	121.7	144.5	140.0	159.7
	Communications	5,324	156,699	29.43	125.5	125.1	110.5	143.2	146.6	122.5
	Transportation	39,021	1,567,797	40.18	125.1	124.6	122.6	149.5	151.7	146.5
	Construction	29,122	912,174	31.32	87.5	86.2	75.0	125.0	120.9	105.7
Prairies	Services	8,897	175,016	19.67	122.4	122.4	114.7	146.5	148.6	130.0
	Trade	41,488	1,147,903	27.67	121.8	118.8	114.1	139.8	136.8	125.6
	- All Industries	208,114	6,773,291	32.57	117.1	114.9	115.4	145.2	142.5	141.7
British Columbia	Manufacturing	81,156	2,916,208	35.93	142.7	147.1	165.3	181.2	186.3	204.0
	Animal products - edible	7,121	244,756	34.37	149.8	158.4	133.7	199.2	209.1	162.8
	Lumber products	18,555	631,993	34.06	100.2	98.4	96.9	129.5	127.7	123.3
	Plant products - edible	8,037	219,583	27.32	209.3	223.0	221.0	255.9	263.5	263.7
	Pulp and paper	7,850	297,916	37.95	117.2	115.1	111.2	139.3	135.6	128.6
	Iron and steel	25,429	1,012,244	39.81	213.3	232.6	336.9	285.2	306.7	428.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,146	135,758	43.15	95.3	94.3	97.8	117.0	119.7	101.0
	Logging	11,683	526,379	45.06	127.0	122.2	127.0	145.3	142.3	147.5
	Mining	8,023	328,544	40.95	79.4	77.6	71.2	93.8	95.1	84.3
	Transportation	18,340	696,029	37.95	136.0	132.8	124.0	172.7	169.5	157.8
B.C.	Construction	12,889	424,024	32.90	101.0	100.4	101.8	130.8	133.4	137.3
	Services	6,148	140,587	22.87	136.6	137.7	122.0	174.3	175.5	153.4
	Trade	20,363	561,201	27.56	122.3	119.6	117.0	150.5	147.1	137.0
	- All Industries	162,641	5,713,866	35.13	128.4	129.1	135.3	159.5	161.3	166.0



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1 and October 1, 1945, and November 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.  
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Nov. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Nov. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Nov. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	177,043	5,885,461	33.24	115.8	116.8	139.6	154.6	151.0	183.6
Plant products - edible	9,309	265,494	28.52	104.9	103.6	100.7	138.3	135.5	128.2
Pulp and paper	10,521	344,709	32.76	130.2	127.1	119.5	150.5	146.0	133.9
Textiles	34,277	885,175	25.82	105.3	103.8	102.9	138.2	135.0	127.6
Tobacco	6,483	177,519	27.38	111.1	110.7	114.7	175.5	172.2	171.4
Iron and steel	53,158	2,127,259	40.02	115.7	122.1	182.7	150.9	157.1	237.0
Communications	4,331	175,708	40.57	136.0	132.0	116.5	148.7	143.8	125.2
Transportation	15,043	545,530	36.26	121.7	120.3	106.1	157.4	150.8	131.5
Construction	12,227	393,792	32.21	109.1	104.8	92.7	135.9	130.7	119.5
Services	10,969	236,323	21.54	135.3	133.8	128.1	168.8	167.2	160.6
Trade	36,339	1,019,701	28.06	116.8	112.7	110.0	131.4	127.1	120.2
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	256,080	8,261,358	32.26	116.9	116.6	130.5	148.1	146.9	166.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	17,771	555,749	31.27	110.8	116.9	183.7	159.8	165.8	288.5
Chemicals	1,827	62,661	34.30	42.1	45.8	220.2	81.3	90.1	365.2
Iron and steel	4,396	199,208	45.32	173.8	199.1	360.9	267.9	278.5	568.2
Transportation	1,185	37,130	31.33	129.0	130.3	124.2	154.7	159.9	141.9
Construction	2,611	75,796	29.03	113.0	114.4	98.8	183.5	189.5	150.2
Services	1,570	26,309	16.76	140.8	140.2	136.6	172.2	171.1	161.7
Trade	4,287	100,324	23.40	128.4	127.6	118.8	148.7	145.7	131.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	27,797	807,789	29.06	115.7	119.8	160.9	160.2	164.8	242.5
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	156,747	5,275,153	33.65	112.0	112.5	137.9	139.3	139.6	171.2
Plant products - edible	13,364	353,165	26.43	121.4	121.5	121.9	134.4	132.4	122.3
Pulp and paper	18,344	617,881	33.68	120.7	116.5	110.7	137.8	131.8	123.0
Textiles	19,997	564,176	28.21	101.1	99.0	97.1	135.6	130.2	123.6
Chemicals	10,749	355,148	33.04	134.2	132.9	181.9	170.9	169.9	214.8
Electrical apparatus	12,840	439,831	34.25	136.2	134.6	158.4	168.3	166.5	185.8
Iron and steel	33,018	1,254,618	38.00	92.7	99.2	173.9	122.7	132.0	230.5
Communications	3,892	156,930	40.32	131.2	128.1	109.4	153.5	145.0	126.0
Transportation	9,998	338,444	33.85	137.2	136.6	130.6	154.3	154.6	146.2
Construction	9,805	364,746	37.20	118.1	107.5	79.7	139.7	123.3	91.4
Services	10,219	215,977	21.13	107.5	106.0	120.5	142.2	139.2	140.8
Trade	40,336	1,186,348	29.41	114.2	110.4	106.2	128.9	125.0	115.3
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	231,121	7,544,771	32.64	114.0	113.0	128.4	138.6	137.1	155.1
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	9,215	301,419	32.71	92.0	92.1	116.9	120.9	120.4	150.1
Pulp and paper	3,136	106,199	33.86	111.9	110.1	110.3	132.5	131.4	127.6
Iron and steel	1,899	68,297	35.96	56.7	57.9	117.1	90.7	89.9	184.4
Construction	1,939	59,002	30.43	78.7	74.6	77.1	102.5	95.0	99.4
Services	2,508	42,954	17.13	138.8	139.2	126.0	172.9	180.4	151.6
Trade	5,411	128,689	23.76	124.9	119.2	115.0	142.7	137.2	127.4
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,106	602,623	28.55	105.6	103.7	113.4	130.4	127.8	139.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	45,034	1,487,658	33.03	102.1	102.7	115.0	119.5	122.6	140.5
Textiles	6,680	158,590	23.74	86.5	93.5	94.4	114.5	110.9	111.4
Electrical apparatus	5,967	199,308	33.40	114.6	117.0	132.1	144.6	146.2	176.4
Iron and steel	20,313	751,551	37.00	93.2	95.4	115.6	108.6	114.9	141.2
Construction	2,667	97,271	36.47	106.1	91.2	61.7	145.3	117.3	81.3
Trade	4,982	133,417	26.78	111.7	107.4	105.7	128.2	122.1	114.9
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	55,770	1,808,194	32.42	104.5	104.0	112.7	122.9	123.8	136.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	17,927	733,037	40.89	64.1	64.4	124.4	66.6	68.0	141.8
Iron and steel	12,022	521,253	43.36	51.1	51.1	123.1	54.4	56.2	141.7
Construction	762	31,353	41.15	119.8	121.1	135.6	166.5	162.4	177.4
Trade	1,828	51,605	28.23	116.0	117.0	126.6	122.9	123.0	121.4
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	22,357	880,742	39.39	70.6	70.9	124.7	73.6	74.6	142.6
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,161	1,038,316	31.31	122.3	117.9	135.0	151.8	145.0	159.0
Animal products - edible	6,423	205,128	31.94	173.6	155.4	158.9	212.7	194.7	186.3
Textiles	3,718	82,898	22.30	109.7	109.3	112.8	138.0	134.3	124.9
Chemicals	1,113	36,042	32.38	195.2	200.7	514.0	241.8	255.2	615.3
Iron and steel	9,870	352,542	35.72	100.2	100.4	129.5	133.3	129.1	167.2
Communications	1,506	44,205	29.35	119.7	119.3	100.2	127.9	126.2	105.3
Transportation	4,065	137,735	33.88	140.8	135.4	125.1	162.2	153.1	138.7
Construction	2,610	88,199	33.79	59.9	49.5	37.3	67.0	54.0	42.3
Services	3,575	64,730	18.11	143.2	141.6	125.1	154.5	156.7	140.9
Trade	17,153	478,412	27.89	124.4	120.9	115.6	142.0	137.8	127.7
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	62,101	1,852,632	29.83	119.7	115.2	120.0	140.8	134.3	135.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	39,179	1,427,193	36.43	159.1	165.3	205.1	205.4	213.3	258.8
Lumber products	6,642	225,702	33.98	109.9	107.8	100.1	135.1	130.3	120.2
Iron and steel	17,654	724,662	41.05	213.3	239.4	366.4	294.9	321.2	465.7
Communications	2,866	86,270	30.10	123.3	123.3	114.8	151.2	151.2	156.4
Transportation	8,876	322,693	36.36	161.6	152.4	134.9	189.5	175.3	159.8
Construction	4,392	153,412	34.93	139.1	135.0	114.3	172.4	172.3	144.0
Services	4,316	102,618	23.78	140.6	141.6	124.5	181.0	181.9	156.3
Trade	15,513	440,750	28.41	121.0	119.0	115.7	151.3	147.8	137.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	75,148	2,533,162	33.71	146.2	147.5	161.4	186.3	187.7	203.3

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at November 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at October 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at November 1, October 1, 1945, and November 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Nov.1, 1945	Average Weekly Pay- rolls at Nov.1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
				Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Employment			Payrolls			Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944
						Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944	Nov.1 1945	Oct.1 1945	Nov.1 1944			
<u>Halifax</u>														
	- Manufacturing	11,211	372,070	33.19	32.41	151.2	144.8	155.0	221.4	207.1	238.7			
	Plant products - edible	956	21,985	25.00	22.80	72.0	67.8	71.1	100.5	94.0	94.3			
	Iron and steel	7,188	254,967	35.47	34.73	230.1	216.0	235.2	325.5	299.1	362.6			
	Transportation	2,156	57,599	26.72	24.17	183.0	246.4	288.5	191.8	233.7	270.8			
	Construction	2,891	84,722	29.31	31.02	120.2	117.8	127.9	126.1	130.7	133.9			
	Services	1,122	19,493	17.37	16.78	103.0	101.6	101.6	118.0	112.4	111.6			
	Trade	4,705	112,767	23.97	23.90	125.4	122.2	123.4	140.6	136.6	135.4			
	- All Industries	23,906	701,931	29.36	28.69	156.2	137.1	144.6	175.9	175.0	187.9			
<u>Saint John</u>														
	- Manufacturing	5,900	180,712	30.63	30.46	117.7	120.0	136.5	165.9	168.2	205.8			
	Iron and steel	1,880	68,246	36.30	37.53	125.5	128.8	179.8	185.3	196.6	311.0			
	Trade	2,691	70,373	26.15	26.02	99.4	97.7	91.2	150.9	127.9	113.9			
	- All Industries	12,655	358,954	28.36	28.28	120.6	117.2	133.6	158.5	167.3	186.4			
<u>Sherbrooke</u>														
	- Manufacturing	7,319	199,177	27.21	26.94	102.3	101.8	107.5	133.4	131.5	133.8			
	Textiles	4,194	103,417	24.66	24.19	98.6	97.7	98.0	132.2	128.5	113.5			
	Iron and steel	1,849	62,408	33.75	34.04	92.7	93.2	118.1	119.8	121.6	155.7			
	- All Industries	9,040	243,975	26.99	26.79	102.7	102.1	106.1	132.1	130.5	129.9			
<u>Three Rivers</u>														
	- Manufacturing	6,824	210,085	30.79	30.22	113.0	114.2	135.3	127.5	126.4	153.3			
	Pulp and paper	2,857	108,681	38.04	37.53	111.5	114.5	107.2	151.1	152.7	123.8			
	Textiles	2,175	41,598	19.13	18.15	93.5	92.7	85.2	103.1	97.0	98.2			
	- All Industries	9,061	263,500	29.08	28.75	113.5	112.8	135.3	129.5	127.2	158.1			
<u>Kitchener</u>														
<u>Waterloo</u>														
	- Manufacturing	14,389	434,315	30.18	29.82	119.2	116.8	112.8	156.6	151.5	149.0			
	Animal products - edible	1,286	41,199	32.04	31.35	119.3	116.0	117.2	156.0	148.4	162.7			
	Leather products	1,590	48,758	30.67	29.61	95.6	95.0	91.3	130.5	125.1	122.7			
	Lumber products	1,578	46,253	29.31	29.54	125.1	119.8	102.7	168.5	152.9	138.4			
	Rubber products	4,783	147,131	30.76	30.56	144.0	141.8	134.3	185.3	181.2	170.9			
	Textiles	1,597	37,375	23.40	23.44	92.5	90.4	88.1	122.5	120.0	115.4			
	Iron and steel	1,281	45,150	35.25	34.65	126.6	123.2	137.6	160.2	153.3	170.4			
	- All Industries	17,046	516,993	30.33	29.98	114.4	112.1	107.6	151.7	147.0	143.5			
<u>London</u>														
	- Manufacturing	13,577	416,912	30.71	30.52	117.2	116.4	124.4	143.1	141.3	146.3			
	Plant products - edible	2,068	55,897	27.03	26.96	130.1	128.5	118.4	160.5	158.0	139.2			
	Pulp and paper	1,886	57,859	30.68	29.67	120.4	116.7	105.9	139.4	130.7	118.0			
	Textiles	1,277	27,205	21.30	21.00	77.4	76.4	77.6	87.6	85.3	84.8			
	Iron and steel	3,663	125,119	34.16	34.21	127.1	128.0	160.5	166.8	158.1	191.5			
	Trade	2,721	74,115	27.24	27.42	113.2	108.4	100.3	126.8	122.2	107.5			
	- All Industries	20,675	628,422	30.40	30.19	116.0	114.5	118.7	139.4	136.7	139.0			
<u>Ft. William</u>														
<u>Pt. Arthur</u>														
	- Manufacturing	6,140	235,350	38.33	39.43	67.9	67.7	137.3	97.2	99.8	211.4			
	Pulp and paper	1,931	72,313	37.45	39.60	123.0	120.6	118.0	125.1	129.8	115.3			
	Iron and steel	2,975	122,185	41.07	41.54	44.0	45.0	142.6	73.7	76.2	249.3			
	Transportation	2,311	85,205	36.87	39.98	163.5	153.5	158.6	144.1	146.7	140.5			
	Trade	1,439	36,559	25.41	25.30	105.3	103.3	94.7	125.0	122.2	105.7			
	- All Industries	10,953	385,671	35.21	36.45	77.6	76.3	120.9	102.1	103.9	173.2			
<u>Regina</u>														
	- Manufacturing	2,470	81,647	35.06	32.84	112.1	111.1	126.5	126.1	124.1	143.3			
	Animal products - edible	670	21,691	32.37	31.31	170.6	162.5	191.0	195.0	179.6	200.3			
	Iron and steel	321	11,835	36.87	36.33	46.4	47.4	88.6	59.6	60.0	123.6			
	Trade	4,422	110,912	25.08	25.39	128.3	122.2	124.4	145.0	139.7	132.1			
	- All Industries	10,804	297,543	28.06	28.15	116.7	113.4	113.0	142.9	139.2	135.9			
<u>Saskatoon</u>														
	- Manufacturing	2,186	67,065	30.68	30.46	179.5	171.1	165.6	205.5	194.5	179.3			
	Animal products - edible	957	28,722	30.01	29.76	263.6	243.2	247.7	299.9	274.4	258.9			
	Trade	2,498	65,385	26.17	25.92	116.5	113.8	106.3	143.8	139.2	123.3			
	- All Industries	6,810	188,577	27.69	27.43	136.6	130.4	121.4	171.6	162.3	142.9			
<u>Calgary</u>														
	- Manufacturing	7,678	259,969	33.86	35.06	137.4	136.5	144.4	150.9	146.5	171.0			
	Animal products - edible	1,440	44,983	31.24	30.13	154.3	150.8	164.5	171.7	161.8	182.9			
	Plant products - edible	881	24,823	28.18	27.93	121.4	122.8	120.7	140.6	141.0	140.2			
	Iron and steel	2,096	74,345	35.47	33.93	113.1	113.6	159.8	145.6	139.8	202.0			
	Construction	1,134	36,523	32.21	31.59	65.0	55.2	42.8	99.0	83.4	64.5			
	Trade	5,535	158,863	28.70	28.99	110.5	109.3	106.6	129.2	129.5	119.5			
	- All Industries	18,196	574,998	31.60	31.24	117.8	116.0	114.9	139.9	136.2	137.3			
<u>Edmonton</u>														
	- Manufacturing	7,135	228,531	32.03	32.08	132.1	125.7	143.5	169.3	161.4	184.9			
	Animal products - edible	3,130	97,441	31.13	31.18	162.3	148.7	158.0	193.1	177.1	180.5			
	Iron and steel	1,370	52,043	37.99	37.38	112.0	107.4	176.9	165.0	155.6	265.6			
	Construction	2,171	64,110	29.53	31.98	218.1	150.2	135.0	196.1	181.7	186.3			
	Trade	5,274	142,328	26.99	27.26	145.1	142.3	133.1	165.9	164.2	142.0			
	- All Industries	18,506	545,700	29.49	30.01	136.1	127.9	130.4	162.6	158.8	159.2			
<u>Victoria</u>														
	- Manufacturing	7,849	269,598	35.25	36.06	201.7	206.2	232.5	245.0	256.3	289.7			
	Lumber products	1,013	36,319	35.85	35.96	98.8	98.4	124.6	131.4	131.4	154.4			
	Iron and steel	4,801	174,870	36.42	37.64	363.4	373.7	442.8	432.0	459.0	553.0			
	Transportation	953	33,008	34.64	35.03	175.0	168.4	156.1	191.9	186.8	156.9			
	Trade	2,373	55,646	23.45	23.73	115.8	110.0	104.7	128.7	123.8	116.2			
	- All Industries	13,379	421,895	31.53	32.20	158.5	158.2	167.2	200.1	204.0	215.7			









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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**DECEMBER, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



72-002

OTTAWA  
February 1, 1946

Price \$1 a year





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1945.

Dominion Statistician:  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.  
M.E.K. Roughsedge.

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed widely-distributed advances; these were not so large as those indicated at Nov. 1, 1945, being also smaller than the gain at Dec. 1 in any of the three years immediately preceding. Prior to 1941, however, the trend at Dec. 1 had almost invariably been downward. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its latest survey tabulated data from 15,577 employers in the eight leading industries, whose working forces totalled 1,768,635, as compared with 1,750,740 at Nov. 1. This increase of 17,895 persons, or one p.c., was accompanied by that of 0.1 p.c. in the aggregate weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

The general index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1945, stood at 172.9, as compared with 171.2 in the preceding month, and 185.7 at Dec. 1, 1944. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes. Since the expansion at the date under review was contrary to the seasonal tendency in pre-war years, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further rise, standing at 168.8, as compared with 163.8 in the preceding report. Employment generally was lower by 6.9 p.c. than at the beginning of December in 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has fallen by 8.4 p.c.

The greatest increase at Dec. 1, 1945, was in logging, which provided for an additional 13,892 persons, and in trade, in which the advance of 10,567 was also above the average at Dec. 1. There was smaller but nevertheless considerable improvement in employment as compared with Nov. 1 in mining, communications, transportation, construction and services. On the other hand, activity in manufacture continued to decline; this was partly due to seasonal causes, but more important factors in the contraction were industrial disputes, (which seriously affected the situation both directly and indirectly), cancellation and completion of work and slackening of operations during reconversion to peace-time production. The largest reductions were in iron and steel plants, from which nearly 11,400 workers were laid off; lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, and other industries. The index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945, stood at 230.9 in

er 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of  
ember 1 and December 1, 1945, with Comparative Figures for December 1, 1944 and December 1, 1943, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at			Index Numbers of				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls				
			Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	Employment		Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943		
							Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945						
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	143,172	4,337,429	29.60	29.65	30.69	29.27	122.2	116.9	125.9	131.0	165.5	159.6	177.0	176.2
Prince Edward Island	2,574	69,719	27.03	27.28	27.02	25.02	116.6	114.9	124.6	116.9	149.3	148.3	159.6	136.5
Nova Scotia	83,651	2,581,762	30.26	30.15	32.27	30.69	118.6	115.3	125.3	131.2	159.4	154.4	179.7	180.0
New Brunswick	56,947	1,636,448	28.74	29.00	28.40	27.11	119.7	119.9	127.4	131.9	176.7	166.3	173.2	171.6
Quebec	535,992	16,281,964	30.38	30.73	30.63	30.04	114.0	113.7	125.6	132.4	145.0	146.3	160.8	166.3
Ontario	714,850	22,900,057	32.03	32.43	33.10	32.65	106.9	105.9	116.6	116.9	126.5	126.7	142.2	140.5
Prairie Provinces	212,848	6,987,179	28.56	28.55	32.23	31.16	119.7	117.4	118.4	117.1	148.4	145.5	145.3	139.5
Manitoba	97,907	3,167,378	29.35	29.48	31.90	30.74	118.8	116.6	118.1	114.4	145.0	142.0	142.0	132.7
Saskatchewan	42,812	1,344,112	31.40	31.25	30.56	29.35	116.6	114.5	114.1	110.6	144.7	141.6	138.5	129.4
Alberta	72,129	2,415,689	33.49	33.41	32.64	32.77	123.0	120.2	121.3	125.3	155.4	151.5	154.0	155.4
British Columbia	161,773	5,515,382	34.71	35.07	34.71	35.10	127.6	127.9	135.3	143.7	156.7	158.6	166.1	179.8
CANADA	1,768,635	55,962,081	31.64	31.95	32.19	31.61	113.2	112.1	121.6	124.6	139.3	139.3	152.1	153.4
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	257,266	8,238,661	32.02	32.20	32.59	31.97	117.4	116.9	129.6	138.5	147.7	147.8	165.6	173.9
Quebec City	25,451	689,109	27.10	27.05	28.92	29.14	105.7	115.7	151.2	175.8	136.6	160.2	210.7	245.2
Toronto	234,304	7,590,000	32.53	32.64	32.57	32.38	115.5	114.0	129.2	151.4	139.4	138.6	156.3	158.6
Ottawa	21,920	611,864	27.91	28.55	28.25	27.18	109.6	105.6	114.7	115.7	132.4	130.4	140.3	136.6
Hamilton	56,723	1,849,151	32.59	32.47	32.47	32.31	106.3	104.5	114.6	112.9	125.7	122.9	139.1	136.7
Windsor	16,299	629,088	28.60	28.39	28.49	28.51	115.1	119.6	125.9	131.5	144.3	143.7	146.8	146.8
Vancouver	67,875	1,898,412	29.74	29.77	29.70	28.80	123.1	119.6	125.9	130.5	144.3	143.7	146.8	146.8
Halifax	75,242	2,491,287	33.11	33.12	33.35	34.06	146.2	146.2	163.9	179.0	183.1	186.0	207.4	233.5
Saint John	25,066	722,825	28.84	29.36	30.92	34.06	142.8	136.2	152.5	179.0	181.2	175.9	202.4	233.5
Sherbrooke	12,976	367,074	28.62	28.39	29.64	34.06	142.8	136.2	152.5	179.0	181.2	175.9	202.4	233.5
Three Rivers	9,083	242,552	26.76	26.99	26.82	26.82	105.0	102.7	107.2	132.1	132.1	132.1	137.1	137.1
Kitchener - Waterloo	17,569	525,185	29.69	30.73	29.77	29.77	117.9	114.4	109.7	109.7	154.2	151.0	144.4	144.4
London	20,995	631,809	30.09	30.40	29.36	29.36	117.9	114.4	109.7	109.7	154.2	151.0	144.4	144.4
Port William - Port Arthur	10,556	369,287	34.98	35.21	35.99	35.99	140.2	116.0	121.0	141.2	140.2	139.4	141.2	141.2
Regina	10,586	297,651	28.12	28.06	27.09	27.09	116.5	116.7	118.0	118.0	142.9	142.9	139.2	139.2
Saskatoon	6,995	191,803	27.42	27.69	26.30	26.30	140.3	136.6	126.7	126.7	174.6	171.6	148.7	148.7
Calgary	18,267	573,581	31.40	31.60	31.32	31.32	115.2	114.8	117.4	117.4	139.5	139.9	141.4	141.4
Edmonton	18,873	564,575	29.31	29.49	29.31	29.31	136.9	136.1	134.3	134.3	168.3	162.6	161.6	161.6
Victoria	13,097	410,027	31.31	31.53	33.02	33.02	155.2	158.5	168.3	168.3	194.5	200.1	221.6	221.6
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	966,819	31,569,088	32.45	32.64	33.55	32.86	109.5	110.9	131.0	137.4	156.7	159.3	168.0	174.0
Durable Goods	439,147	15,446,517	35.17	35.60	36.82	36.12	102.9	106.9	142.5	160.2	129.2	134.5	187.2	206.6
Non-Durable Goods	506,763	15,127,341	29.85	29.84	29.23	28.35	116.0	115.8	121.2	116.9	145.9	145.7	149.3	140.0
Electric Light and Power	20,909	794,720	38.01	36.85	37.05	36.27	109.4	108.9	96.2	96.1	128.8	124.3	110.5	107.0
Logging	97,573	2,464,617	25.26	26.22	25.04	24.37	204.2	175.0	130.1	151.7	259.2	230.7	239.1	188.7
Mining	70,323	2,768,009	39.02	38.67	39.79	37.37	84.9	81.7	85.5	89.2	105.2	100.2	108.0	105.8
Communications	33,924	1,079,501	31.82	32.01	31.04	30.20	130.2	128.8	113.8	107.6	153.1	152.3	180.4	119.9
Transportation	165,749	6,417,527	38.72	38.60	38.63	35.84	123.9	128.9	125.7	121.2	156.5	155.0	151.4	135.9
Construction and Maintenance	168,852	5,109,968	20.25	20.76	20.76	19.71	94.7	94.0	78.8	92.3	125.6	126.8	102.7	120.0
Services	52,867	1,077,521	20.37	20.21	19.82	18.97	123.6	123.2	119.7	115.5	156.5	154.7	145.2	135.8
Trade	211,698	5,675,520	26.78	27.27	25.53	25.23	121.9	115.9	114.5	108.4	198.9	194.3	125.2	117.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,768,635	55,962,081	31.64	31.95	32.19	31.61	113.2	112.1	121.6	124.6	139.3	139.3	152.1	153.4
Finance	69,919	2,386,587	34.13	34.14	32.42	31.48	116.5	116.0	110.7	108.1	157.7	157.4	124.5	118.2
TOTAL - MINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,838,554	58,348,568	31.74	32.03	32.20	31.61	113.4	112.3	121.2	124.1	139.3	139.2	151.0	151.9
1/ This classification comprises the following: - iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.														

1/ This classification comprises the following: - iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.



non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also released employees. The decline in manufacturing as a whole was in accordance with the usual seasonal movement in the pre-war period; although the number of persons released was substantially above-average, the percentage loss approximated that indicated, on the average, at Dec. 1 in the period since 1920.

It is interesting to note that due to continued recessions in manufacturing and growing activity in the non-manufacturing divisions, the distribution of employment between these two broad groups is becoming much closer to the normal than was the case during recently preceding years. Thus at Dec. 1, 1945, 54.7 p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries were on the payrolls of manufacturers, the non-manufacturing classes accounting for 45.3 p.c. of the total of 1,768,635. These proportions do not greatly differ from those of 52.3 p.c. in the manufacturing and 47.6 p.c. in the non-manufacturing divisions as indicated at Dec. 1, 1939, but show considerable variation from the distribution at Dec. 1, 1943, when industrial activity was at an all-time record for that date; 63 p.c. of the total working force was then reported by manufacturers, only 37 p.c. being reported in the remaining industrial divisions taken as a unit.

#### PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$55,962,031 disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Dec. 1 by the co-operating employers was 0.1 p.c. higher than the sum of \$55,931,943 paid at the beginning of November. The weekly per capita earnings showed a seasonal falling-off at the date under review, when the average was \$31.64, as compared with \$31.95 at Nov. 1; at the beginning of December, 1944, the mean had been \$32.19, while in 1943, 1942 and 1941, the Dec. 1 averages were \$31.61, \$30.06 and \$27.32, respectively.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,838,554, as compared with 1,820,472 at the beginning of November. The amounts received in weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$58,348,568 paid on or about Dec. 1, and \$58,312,504 paid on or about Nov. 1. The average weekly earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, were \$31.74, as compared with \$32.03 at the beginning of November, 1945, \$32.20 at Dec. 1, 1944, \$31.61 at Dec. 1, 1943, and \$30.08 at Dec. 1, 1942.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1945, and Dec. 1 in 1944 and 1943. In the table on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls from 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trend, employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 13.2 p.c. in the numbers of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while with aggregate weekly payrolls of these employees have risen by 39.3 p.c. Including 1.2 p.c., finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1945, amounted to the 13.4 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 39.3 p.c. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in employment may again be (1) the greater than-normal concentration of workers still existing in the manufacturing industries where rates of pay are above the average and, as compared with the average as there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, although this is reflected in 230.9 in



Date	Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita		Index Numbers of	Per Capita		Index Numbers of		Per Capita
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Earnings	Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1 9 4 2				1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2		1 9 4 3
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	\$27.82	120.1	111.4	114.3	130.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.85	29.96	118.5	113.8	126.0	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	118.3	27.92	31.72	118.6	116.9	128.8	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	28.41	31.14	118.1	119.7	133.1	133.5	164.3	31.81
May 1	109.5	128.3	28.59	30.59	116.5	120.4	137.0	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	126.3	28.20	30.93	119.5	122.5	137.2	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	30.97	120.1	124.7	141.7	134.5	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	115.3	131.6	28.62	31.05	121.6	126.4	143.2	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	31.30	121.9	128.3	143.8	136.9	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	117.6	137.8	29.51	31.53	122.6	129.9	145.5	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	116.9	140.8	29.81	31.60	123.4	130.1	146.3	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	31.81	124.6	132.9	149.7	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1 9 4 4				1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4		1 9 4 5
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	\$30.10	118.1	134.8	156.5	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	32.15	117.2	135.3	170.6	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	32.92	116.7	134.8	172.2	127.6	164.7	32.55
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37	32.00	115.8	134.2	171.7	126.7	158.7	32.59
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	32.55	114.9	132.9	168.1	126.4	157.4	32.88
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.90	32.10	114.8	132.8	166.7	124.4	157.4	32.94
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72	32.32	114.9	134.4	167.7	121.5	152.9	32.73
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	32.09	114.6	133.9	166.9	118.2	148.0	32.58
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	32.06	113.2	134.6	168.6	112.1	140.4	32.54
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36	32.08	110.5	133.2	169.2	110.9	139.5	32.64
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	31.95	112.1	131.7	168.1	109.5	136.7	32.45
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	31.64	113.2	131.0	168.0			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for Income Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.



importance; (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (4) the granting of higher wage rates in numerous cases.

Until recently, the increase in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole, but at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, the reverse was the case; thus, the index of employment in manufacturing at the date under review was higher by 9.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls, by 36.7 p.c., while in the non-manufacturing divisions taken as a unit the gain in the same comparison amounted to 18 p.c. in the case of the employment, and to 42.7 p.c. in the case of payrolls. In the last  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years, the weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 26.9 p.c., while the average in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit has risen by 23.1.

In regard to the marked variation shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in different industries is obviously an exceedingly important factor.

#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given, for industries, areas and cities, the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1945, and Dec. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll series, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Activity in manufacturing establishments showed continued curtailment at the beginning of December, when the recession was the tenth in succession. The latest loss was seasonal in character according to pre-war experience; during the first five years of the war the trend at Dec. 1 was favourable, although that at Dec. 1, 1944, had also been downward. The working force of the 8,472 manufacturers furnishing statistics at the date under review aggregated 966,819; as compared with their staffs of 978,955 at Nov. 1, there was a decrease of 12,136 persons, or 1.2 p.c., accompanied by that of 1.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December.

The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 186.3 at the first of November, to 184.0 at Dec. 1, 1945, as compared with 220.1 at the same date in 1944. The maximum for Dec. 1 was that of 230.9 in

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

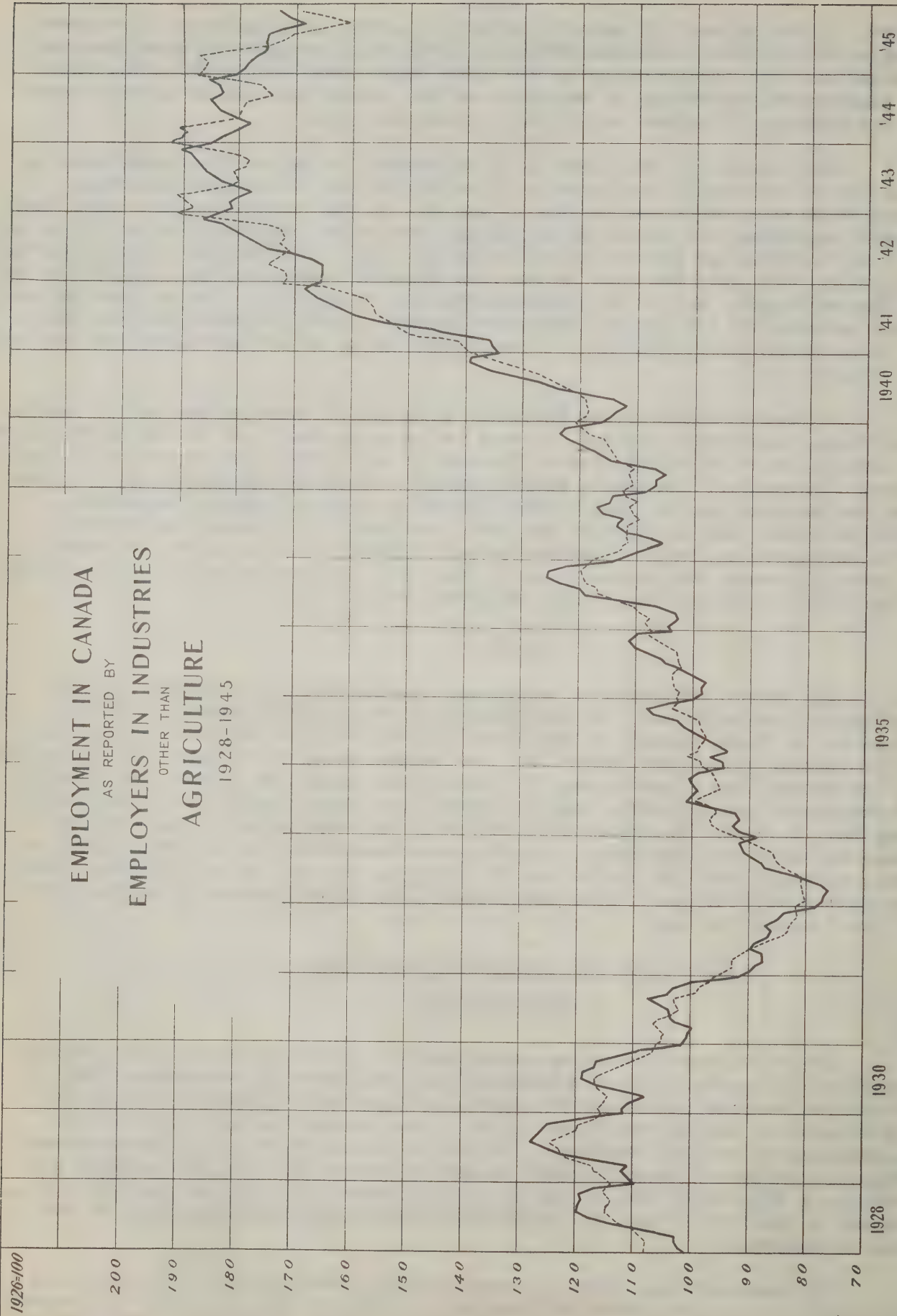
AS REPORTED BY

## EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES

OTHER THAN

## AGRICULTURE

1928-1945



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.



1943. In spite of the recent falling off from the high levels of immediately preceding years, the latest figure was 50.6 p.c. above that of 122.2 at Dec. 1, 1939, when the effect of the war upon the situation had been slight.

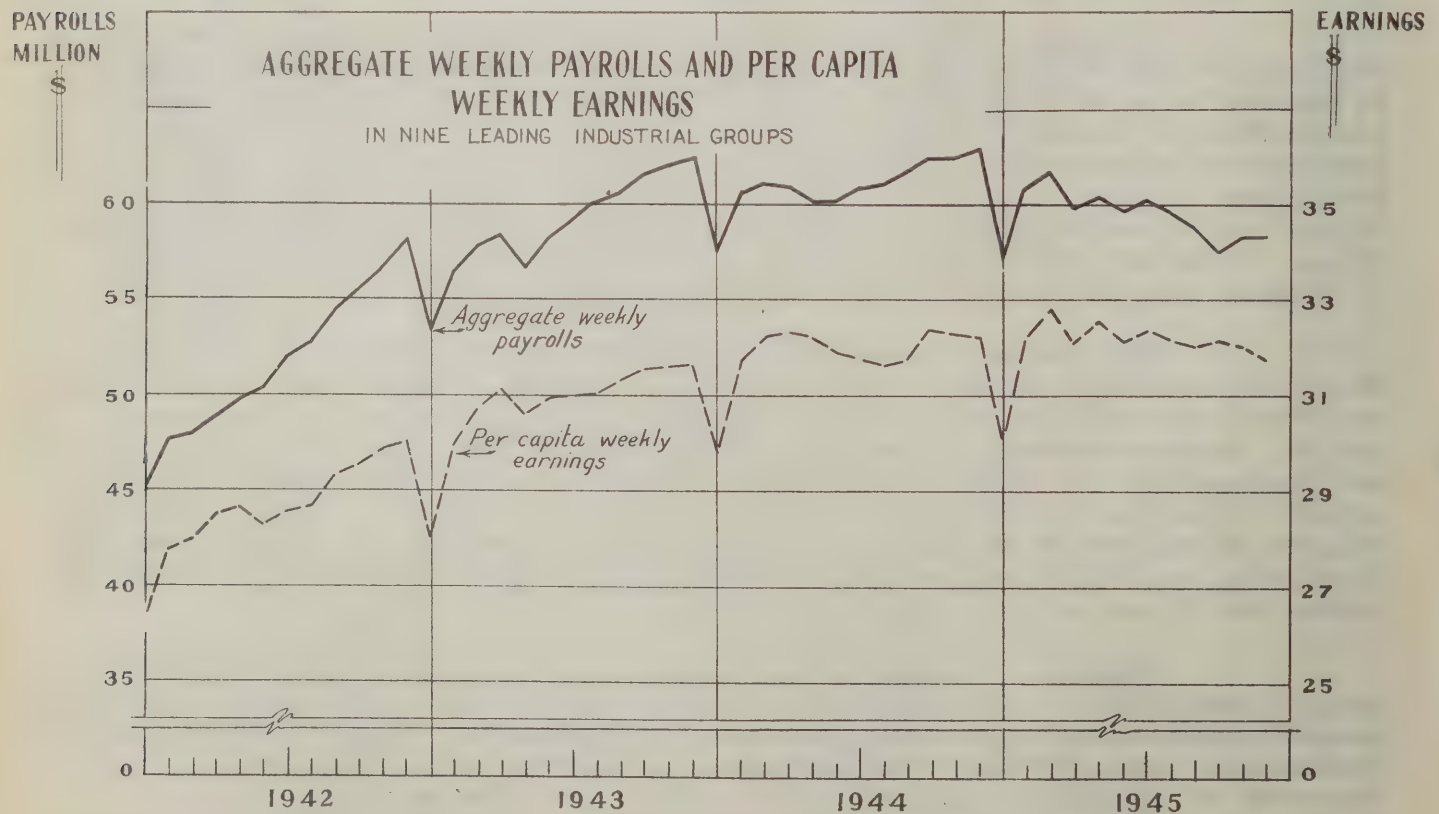
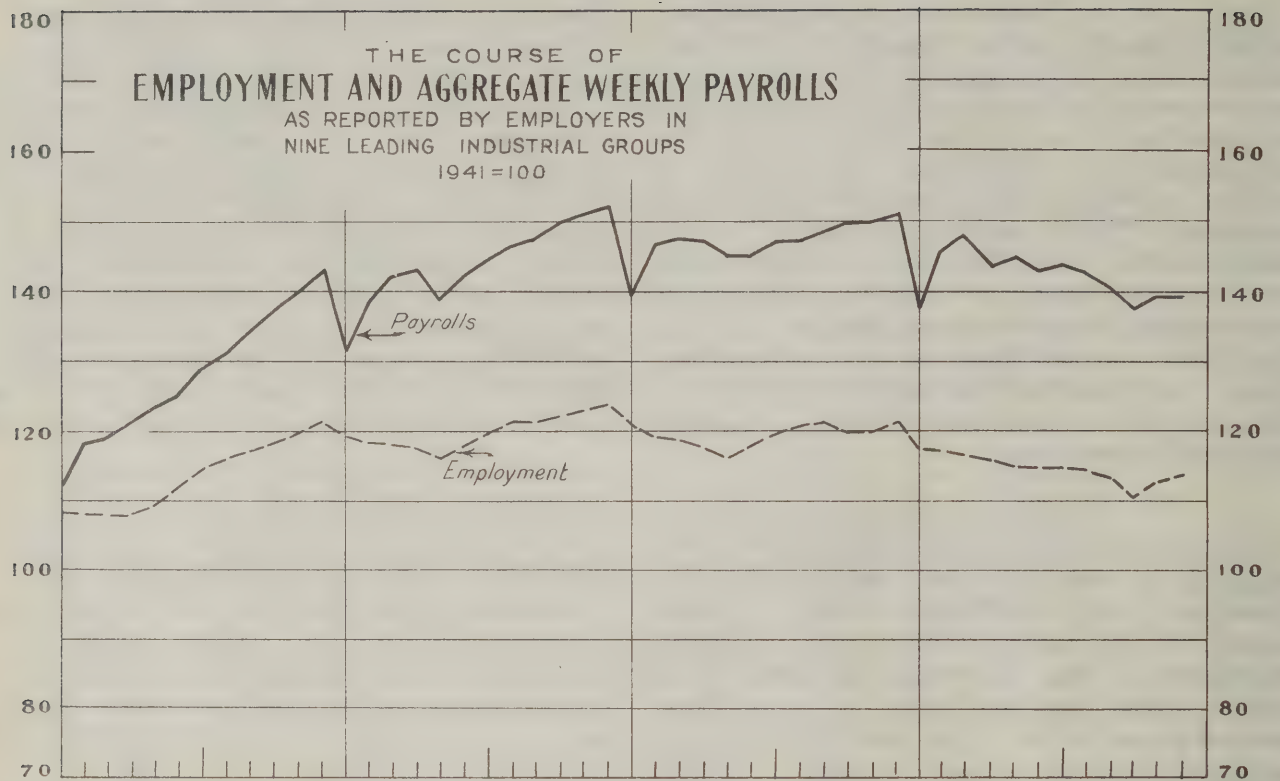
There were large advances at the date under review in textile and tobacco plants, which absorbed 1,236 and 1,148 additional workers, respectively. Animal food, fur, leather, printing and publishing, paper products, rubber, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories also afforded more employment, the gains in some cases being considerable. On the other hand, there were important declines in a number of industries, the largest being those of nearly 11,400 in iron and steel plants, in which the situation continued to be seriously affected by industrial disputes. There were also further important reductions in these industries due to the completion of war contracts. Curtailment, largely resulting from the latter factor, was also indicated in chemical, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product and certain other establishments. In the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper divisions the declines were to a considerable extent seasonal in character; those in lumber and canning plants were greatest. Within the iron and steel group, there was particularly noteworthy shrinkage in employment in the automobile, aircraft and ship-building industries.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.—Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945, was 136.7, as compared with 139.3 at the beginning of November, 1945, and 168.0 at Dec. 1, 1944. There was thus a falling off of 18.6 p.c. during the 12 months, which was accompanied by that of 16.4 p.c. in the index of employment. The earnings per employee averaged \$32.45, as compared with \$32.64 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$33.35 at Dec. 1, 1944. At that date in earlier years for which data are available, the per capita figures were as follows:—1943, \$32.86; 1942, \$31.17; and 1941, \$28.15.

Logging.—Seasonal activity in bush operations resulted in substantial additions to the personnel of logging camps, 586 of which reported 97,573 employees, as compared with 83,681 at Nov. 1. The number taken on was smaller than at Dec. 1, 1944, although the gain exceeded the average at that date in the period since 1920. The index of employment, at 323.2, was higher by 7.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1944, being also higher than in any other December in the record, with the exception of 1937. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 8.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,464,817, as compared with \$2,194,326 at the beginning of November, 1945.

The per capita weekly earnings were lowered from \$26.22 in the last return, to \$25.26 at the date under review; the decline in the average is associated with the large increase in the numbers employed. The mean at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$25.04. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary to a significant extent, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province (see Table 8).

Mining.—Coal mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1945, and there were also gains in employment in the extraction of metallic ores; the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mining division, however, showed a slight recession. The 510 operators whose returns were tabulated had 70,933 employees, 2,728 more than in the preceding month. The index in the mining group was 150.5, being slightly below that of 151.5 at Dec. 1, 1944. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.6 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December aggregated \$2,788,009, exceeding by 4.9 p.c. the Nov. 1 payments of \$2,637,683. The per capita weekly earnings were also higher, averaging \$38.02, as compared with \$36.57 in the preceding





period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1944, figure had been \$39.79.

Communications.- Employment in the telegraph and telephone division showed a contra-seasonal advance at the beginning of November, when a personnel of 33,924 was reported by the employers furnishing data, as compared with 33,558 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls were rather higher, at \$1,079,501, as against \$1,074,543 at Nov. 1. The average earnings per employee fell from \$32.01 at that date, to \$31.82 at the date under review; the Dec. 1, 1944, per capita figure had been \$31.04. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 126.6. This was 14.5 p.c. higher than that of 110.6 a year earlier, since when there has been a gain of 17.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Transportation.- The trend in transportation was upward at the beginning of December, when 654 firms and branches reported 165,749 employees, or 1,098 more than at Nov. 1. There were increases, (largely contra-seasonal in character), in local and steam railway transportation, and in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 128.3, was the highest for December in any year of the record, being 3.3 p.c. above that of 124.2 at Dec. 1, 1944. The payrolls, at \$6,417,587, exceeded those of \$6,355,753 disbursed in the preceding period of observation; as compared with a year earlier, there was a gain of 3.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings rose from \$38.60 at Nov. 1, to \$38.72 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.63 at Dec. 1, 1944.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was further expansion in this division, in which the gain was particularly interesting because it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement at the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920. Building and highway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while work on railway construction and maintenance declined. Data were received from 1,685 employers with a working force of 168,852 persons, as compared with 167,654 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating contractors amounted to \$5,109,968, while the Nov. 1 aggregate had been \$5,156,861. Partly as a result of reduced overtime work, there was also a falling-off in the per capita earnings, which stood at \$30.26 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$30.76 at the beginning of November. The Dec. 1, 1944, figure was \$29.76.

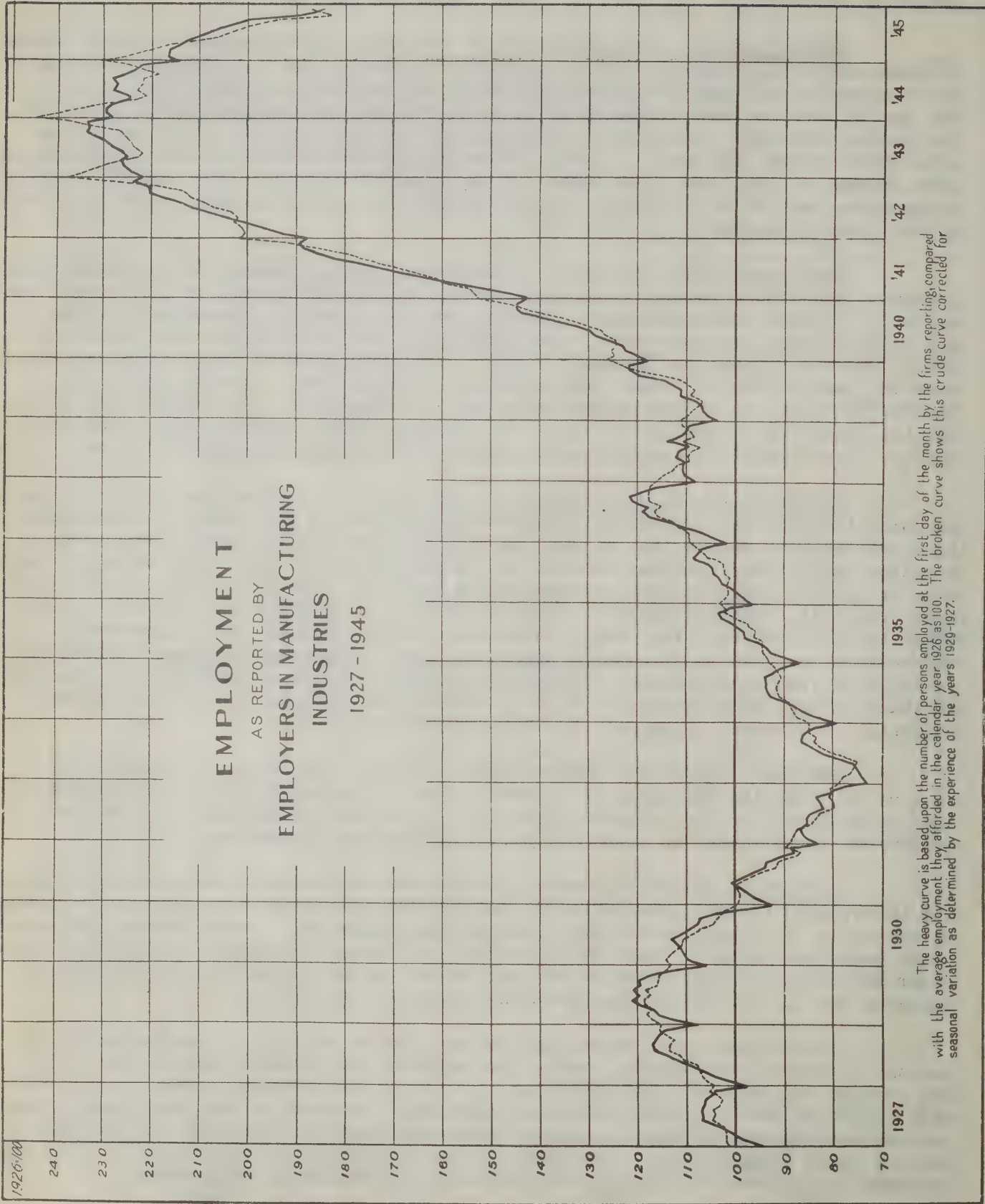
The Dec. 1 index for construction, at 131.6, was 20.2 p.c. higher than that of 109.5 at the beginning of December, 1944. This increase was accompanied by that of 22.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls. It is also interesting to note that employment in building has risen by 38 p.c. in the last 12 months.

Services.- Slightly greater activity was indicated in the service division, the improvement taking place in hotels and restaurants, while there was little change, on the whole, in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Seven hundred and seventy-eight employers showed a staff of 52,887 men and women, 182 more than at Nov. 1. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review amounted to \$1,077,531, as compared with \$1,065,112 in the preceding period of observation.

In the last year, there has been an advance of 3.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the payrolls have shown a gain of 7.8 p.c. The average earnings were \$20.37 at Dec. 1, and \$20.21 at Nov. 1, 1945, as compared with \$19.82 at Dec. 1, 1944. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. The former division constituted some 65 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.- The seasonal increases indicated in trade were substantially above-normal for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,826 employers co-operating in the latest survey had 211,898 persons on their staffs, 10,567 more than at Nov. 1; it is probable that many of these were part-time workers.

# EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927 - 1945



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1927.



The payrolls reported at Dec. 1 amounted to \$5,675,530, exceeding by 3.4 p.c. the sum of \$5,490,240 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of November. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita earnings declined, standing at \$26.78, as compared with \$27.27 in the preceding report; the Dec. 1, 1944, figure had been \$25.53.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1 was 191.2, 6.5 p.c. above that of 179.5 at the same date in 1944. This gain was accompanied by that of 10.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.— The 909 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed a personnel of 69,919, as against 69,732 at Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,386,537, as compared with \$2,380,561 paid on or about Nov. 1. The average weekly earnings stood at \$34.13, as compared with \$34.14 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$32.42 at Dec. 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 135.0, was higher by 5.1 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1944, while that of payrolls was higher by 10.6 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December was higher than at Nov. 1, 1945, in each of the provinces except British Columbia, where there was an insignificant decline. The gains, which were generally on a rather moderate scale, were contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years, but nevertheless repeated the movements indicated 12 months previously. In all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the weekly aggregates of salaries and wages reported were higher than at Nov. 1, 1945, but except in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the per capita weekly earnings were lower.

Maritime Provinces.— There was a gain in employment in the Maritime Area, which repeated the advance indicated at Dec. 1 in 1944 and 1943, but was contra-seasonal according to pre-war experience. Heightened activity was noted in each of the provinces in the area, the greatest improvement being in New Brunswick. Information was furnished by 1,138 employers whose working forces included 143,172 men and women; as compared with 136,956 at the beginning of November, there was an increase of 4.5 p.c. The accompanying rise in the payrolls amounted to 4.3 p.c. The latest index of employment was 186.3, as compared with 191.8 at Dec. 1, 1945. Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed a considerable decline, there being a falling-off in lumber, textile, vegetable food and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade afforded substantially more employment, but services and communications were quieter.

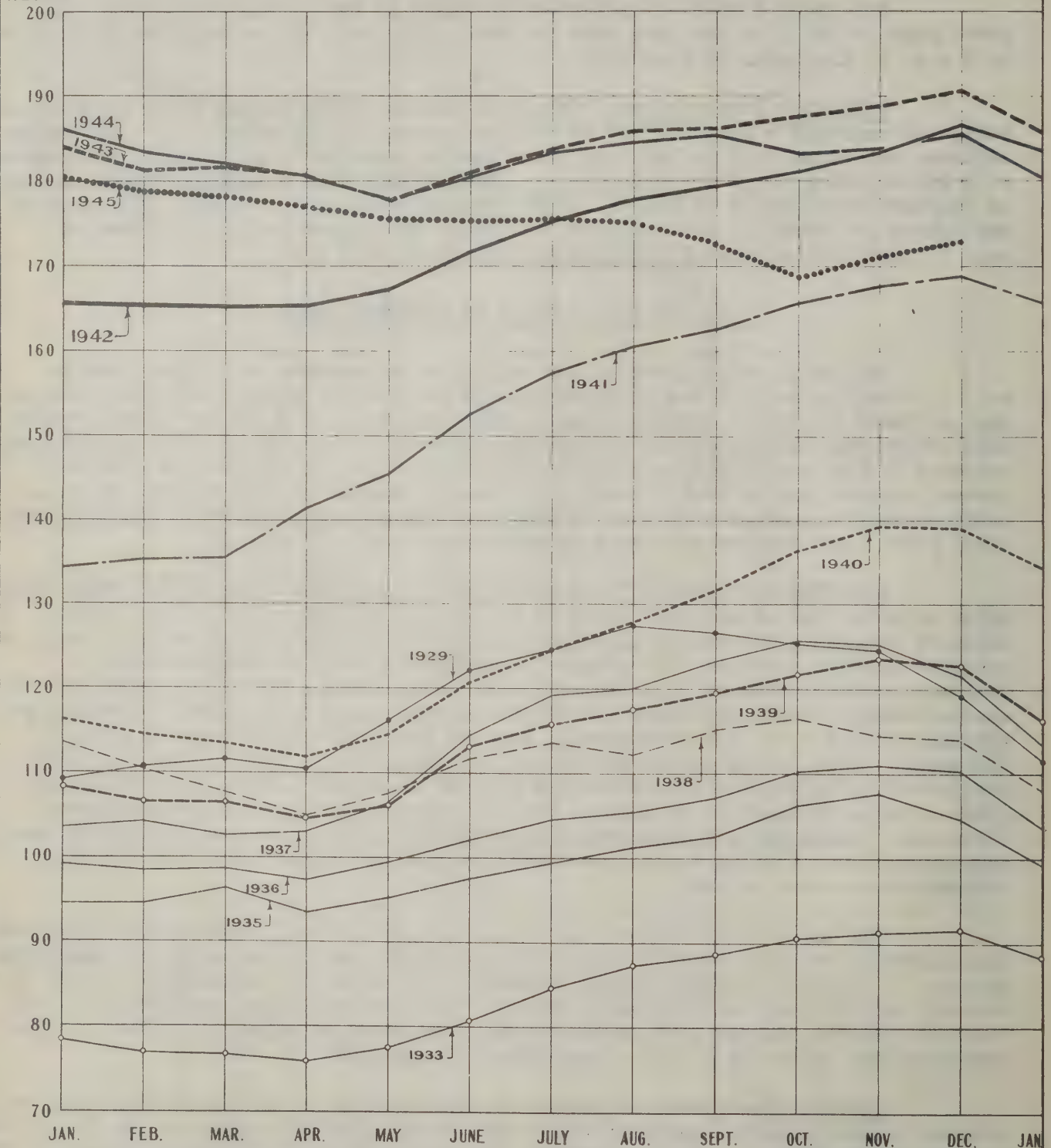
The salaries and wages paid at Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$4,237,439, as compared with \$4,061,204 disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. The per capita earnings, however, fell slightly, from \$29.65 in the last report, to \$29.60 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1944 had been \$30.69. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has fallen by 6.5 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.9 p.c.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec was rather brisker, the 4,106 firms making returns at Dec. 1 having enlarged their staffs from 534,283 at Nov. 1, to 535,992 at the date under review. The improvement took place largely in logging, in which some 6,800 additional workers were reported. There were smaller, though important gains in trade, while activity in mining and communications also increased. Transportation, construction and manufacturing, on the other hand, showed curtailment, that in the last-named being greatest. Within this division, fur, leather, textile, tobacco, clay,

Chart 4

# EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.



glass and stone and electrical apparatus plants reported heightened employment, but the trend was downward in food, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. The greatest loss was in the iron and steel industries. The general advance in Quebec, though slight, was noteworthy because it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the early winter; it was, however, on a much smaller scale than that indicated at Dec. 1 in immediately preceding years.

The co-operating establishments disbursed \$16,281,984 in weekly payrolls at the beginning of December; this was lower by 0.8 p.c. than the sum of \$16,418,910 paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$30.38, as compared with \$30.73 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$30.63 at Dec. 1, 1944. The index number of employment, at 179.4 at the date under review, was 9.2 p.c. below that at Dec. 1 of the year before, while the reported payrolls were lower by 9.8 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed contra-seasonal expansion at Dec. 1, 1945, when the gain was smaller than that which had also been reported at the same date in 1944. Statistics were tabulated from 6,514 employers with a working force of 714,850 men and women, as compared with 708,643 at Nov. 1. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review had earned the sum of \$22,900,057 in the week preceding, while those on the payroll at Nov. 1 were paid \$22,973,418. The latest per capita figure was \$32.03, as compared with \$32.42 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$33.10 at the beginning of December, 1944. The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1945, was 172.4, as compared with 170.8 in the last return, and 188.0 at Dec. 1, 1944. The latest index of payrolls was 8.3 p.c. lower than that indicated 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing afforded less employment, the recession taking place mainly in iron and steel plants; lumber, vegetable food, beverage, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also released employees. On the other hand, animal food, leather, printing and publishing, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants reported expansion which in a number of cases was fairly substantial. The non-manufacturing divisions showed general improvement, that in logging and trade being considerable. The gains in mining, communications and services were on a smaller scale, but were nevertheless appreciable; that in construction was smaller.

Prairie Provinces.- Further improvement was noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces, there being an upward movement in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advances were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the time of year, but were somewhat smaller than those at Dec. 1, 1944. Data were received from 2,155 firms whose staffs aggregated 212,848, - 4,146, or two p.c., more than at the beginning of November. The payrolls distributed among these employees amounted to \$6,927,179, as compared with \$6,792,366 at the beginning of November; the per capita earnings were unchanged, at \$32.55, as compared with \$32.23 at Dec. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 1.1 p.c., while there has been a gain of 2.1 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Expansion as compared with Nov. 1 was recorded at Dec. 1, 1945, in manufacturing, mainly in the animal food divisions; lumber, vegetable food and textile factories were rather slacker. The trend was also upward in logging, mining, transportation and retail trade; the gain in the last-named was most noteworthy.

British Columbia.- There was a minor recession in industrial activity in British Columbia, where the 1,664 co-operating establishments reported 161,773 workers, as compared with 162,156 at Nov. 1. This decline was accompanied by that of 1.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. Seasonal curtailment in food and beverage



factories, together with further curtailment in iron and steel plants, resulted in a reduction in employment in manufacturing as a whole; pulp and paper and some other branches, however, showed slightly heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining, construction, services and trade reported improvement, while logging and transportation released relatively small numbers of workers. The persons in recorded employment at Dec. 1 received a weekly payroll of \$5,615,382, as compared with \$5,686,045 paid by the same firms on or about Nov. 1, when the weekly earnings averaged \$35.07, 36 cents more than the latest figure of \$34.71. At Dec. 1, 1944, the average had also been \$34.71. In the year, the index of payrolls has fallen by 5.7 p.c., while that of employment, at 172.1 at Dec. 1, 1945, was also lower by 5.7 p.c. than at the same date of 1944.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Dec. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Considerable expansion in employment was shown in Halifax at the beginning of December; most of this was reported in shipping operations and trade, being seasonal in character. Manufacturing and construction, however, were quieter, the loss in the former taking place largely in iron and steel products. Statements were received from 217 firms with 25,066 employees, as compared with 23,906 at Nov. 1. There was also an important though relatively smaller gain in the indicated salaries and wages; these increased from \$701,931 at the beginning of November to \$722,835 at Dec. 1, when the average earnings per employee were \$28.84. Those in the preceding return had been \$29.36, while the mean at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$30.92. Since then, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have fallen by 10.5 p.c., and the number of workers, by seven p.c.

Saint John.- There was a seasonal upswing in employment in Saint John at the beginning of December; information was furnished by 161 establishments employing 12,975 persons, 320 more than had been reported at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the lumber, food and iron and steel divisions, but transportation, trade and other non-manufacturing industries showed improvement.

There was a moderate advance in the weekly payrolls disbursed Dec. 1, when the total was given as \$367,074, as compared with \$359,254 at the beginning of November. The typical worker in recorded employment received \$28.29 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.39 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$29.64 at Dec. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, employment in Saint John has declined by 7.4 p.c., while the loss in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 13 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in this city continued to increase. There were gains in employment in trade, communications and construction. Manufacturing and water transportation, on the other hand, released employees. Within the manufacturing division, fur, lumber, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone factories showed an upward trend, but that in rubber, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants was downward; the losses in the last-named were considerable.

Information was received from 2,371 employers in Montreal, whose staffs aggregated 257,266; this was 1,142 more than the number they had employed at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls, however, fell from \$8,247,000 at that date, to \$8,238,661 at the beginning of December. The latest per capita figure was \$32.02, as compared with \$32.20 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$32.59 at Dec. 1, 1944. The index of employment, at 165.7 at the date under review, was 9.4 p.c. below that of 182.8 at the beginning



of December of 1944, since when the payroll index has fallen by 10.8 p.c.

Quebec City.- There was a further substantial contraction in employment in Quebec, where statistics were tabulated from 271 firms with a combined working force of 25,431 persons, as compared with 27,818 at the beginning of November. The salaries and wages were also lower, at \$689,109 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$808,142 in the last return. Partly as a result of reduced overtime work, the weekly average declined from \$29.05 at Nov. 1, 1944, to \$27.10 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$28.93 paid on or about the same date in 1944. Manufacturing showed important curtailment at the beginning of December, mainly in iron and steel and chemical plants. Retail trade afforded rather more employment while the changes in the other divisions were relatively slight.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1944, had stood at 247.8, as compared with 173.3 at the date under review. This decrease of 30.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 35.2 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Employers in this city continued to add a few persons to their working forces; at Dec. 1, 89 establishments indicated a staff of 9,063 men and women, as compared with 9,040 in their last return. A weekly payroll of \$242,552 was reported at the date under review, an amount 0.6 p.c. lower than that of \$243,975 disbursed at Nov. 1, when the per capita earnings, at \$26.99, exceeded the latest average of \$26.76; the mean at Dec. 1, 1944, had been \$26.82. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by four p.c., and that of payrolls, by 4.2 p.c.

Three Rivers.- The trend of employment in Three Rivers was slightly downward at the beginning of December. Statistics were furnished by 77 firms with a combined staff of 9,043, a loss of 18 as compared with Nov. 1. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages, at \$271,839, exceeded the Nov. 1 aggregate of \$263,500. The average per employee rose from \$29.08 at that date, to \$30.06 at the first of December, as compared with \$29.75 at Dec. 1, 1944. The reduction in employment took place largely in manufacturing, and in wholesale trade and construction. As compared with the first of December, 1944, there was a decline of 17 p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 16.3 p.c. in the payrolls.

Toronto.- Manufacturing in Toronto showed fairly general improvement, although iron and steel and certain other groups were slacker. The largest gains were in food, printing and publishing, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. The non-manufacturing divisions were also more active, the most pronounced advances taking place in trade and services. The 2,284 co-operating establishments had 234,304 employees, whose payrolls totalled \$7,590,000; at Nov. 1, they had reported 231,316 workers, earning \$7,550,778 in the week preceding. The latest per capita figure was lower, standing at \$32.39, as compared with \$32.64 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$32.57 at Dec. 1, 1944.

The index of employment at the date under review was 177.1; this was 10.6 p.c. below that of 198.0 at the same date of 1944, since when the recorded payrolls have fallen by 10.8 p.c.

Ottawa.- Industrial activity in Ottawa showed a further increase at the beginning of December, the expansion taking place mainly in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, improvement was indicated in iron and steel. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. Data were received from 272 employers, whose working forces aggregated 21,920, as compared with 21,106 in the preceding return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$611,864, an average of \$27.91 per worker. The Nov. 1 payrolls had amounted to \$602,623, while the per capita figure was then \$28.55. The Dec. 1, 1944, average had been \$28.25. The index of employment at the date under review was 165.1, as



compared with 159.0 at Nov. 1, 1945, and 172.8 at Dec. 1, 1944; the index of payrolls showed a loss of 5.6 p.c. in the year.

Hamilton.- Continued expansion on a considerable scale took place in Hamilton, where the 389 reporting establishments employed a staff of 56,733 persons, as compared with 55,770 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$1,808,194 at that date, to \$1,849,151 at the beginning of December. The per capita earnings advanced from \$32.42 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.59 at Dec. 1, 1945. At the same date in 1944, the weekly average had been \$33.42. Most of the increase in employment reported in the latest survey took place in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, iron and steel works showed improvement, the first to be indicated in a fairly lengthy period. There were smaller additions to the payrolls in textiles and other divisions. Gains were also noted in services. In the period from Dec. 1, 1944, the index of employment has fallen by 7.2 p.c. to 172.1, while there has been a loss of 9.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Windsor.- There was a marked recession in Windsor, according to data tabulated from 232 firms with a personnel of 16,299 men and women, 6,058 fewer than at Nov. 1; the falling-off was attributable, directly and indirectly, to the dispute in the automotive industries. The weekly payrolls were also lower, falling from \$860,742 at Nov. 1, to \$629,088 at the date under review. The latest per capita was \$38.60, as compared with \$39.39 at the beginning of November, and \$43.49 at Dec. 1, 1944. Manufacturing plants released a large proportion of the persons laid-off at the beginning of December, although there were also moderate losses in construction, while trade was rather more active. The index of employment stood at 118.3; as compared with the Dec. 1, 1944, figure of 289.5, there was a decline of 59.1 p.c. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has fallen by 63.6 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Curtailment was reported in Fort William and Port Arthur, the 115 employers making returns reducing their staffs by 397 persons to 10,556 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages of these workers were also lower, falling from \$385,671 at Nov. 1, to \$369,287 at the date under review. The earnings averaged \$35.21 at the former, and \$34.98 at the latter date, while the per capita figure at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$35.99. Activity in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division, declined from the Nov. 1 level, but transportation was rather brisker. In the last 12 months, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has been reduced by 35.8 p.c., and the payrolls, by 37.5 p.c.

London.- There was a considerable increase in industrial employment in London at the beginning of December, according to data furnished by 251 establishments with an aggregate working force of 20,995, as compared with 20,675 at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was rather more active, and construction and trade also afforded more employment. An aggregate payroll of \$631,809 was reported at Dec. 1, exceeding by 0.5 p.c. the weekly total of \$628,422 indicated at the beginning of November. The latest per capita figure was \$30.09, as compared with \$30.40 in the preceding survey, and \$29.35 at the beginning of December of 1944. Since then, the number of persons in recorded employment in London has declined by 2.6 p.c., and the indicated weekly payrolls have fallen by 0.6 p.c.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener - Waterloo advanced at Dec. 1, when information was received from 169 firms whose working forces totalled 17,569, as compared with 17,046 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages showed a relatively smaller increase, from \$516,993 at Nov. 1, to \$525,185 at the date under review; the latest average earnings amounted to \$29.89, as compared with \$30.33 at the beginning of November, and \$29.77 at Dec. 1, 1944. In the year, recorded employment in the Kitchener-Waterloo area has increased by 7.5 p.c., and the index of payrolls has risen by 6.8 p.c. There was heightened activity in



manufacturing at Dec. 1, 1945, mainly in food, rubber and iron and steel factories. Building and trade also showed some improvement as compared with a month earlier.

Winnipeg.- There was a further upward movement in Winnipeg, where manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade afforded more employment; the largest gains were those of a seasonal character in trade. The additions to the payrolls in manufacturing took place largely in animal food, printing and publishing and iron and steel factories, but textile, vegetable food and some other divisions were quieter. The forces of the 633 co-operating employers totalled 63,825, as compared with 62,032 in the preceding month. This increase of 2.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.8 p.c. in the payrolls, which were reported as \$1,898,412 paid on or about Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita figure was slightly lower, at \$29.74 at the latter date, as compared with \$29.77 at the beginning of November; that at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$29.20. The latest index number of employment, at 150.4, was fractionally below that of 151.3 at the first of December in 1944, but there was an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Regina.- Little general change was shown in Regina, where the 158 co-operating establishments reported the employment of 10,586 workers, 18 fewer than at the beginning of November. There were small advances in transportation, services and trade, and also in animal-food processing, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the largest loss being in the iron and steel division. The salaries and wages distributed by the firms participating in the most recent survey amounted to \$297,651 at the date under review, and to \$297,543 at Nov. 1. The latest weekly average per employee was \$28.12; that in the preceding report was \$28.06, while the Dec. 1, 1944, per capita figures was \$27.09. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Regina has slightly fallen, by 1.2 p.c., but that of payrolls has risen by 2.7 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further gain at Dec. 1, when manufacturing, (notably of animal foods), and trade afforded more employment; construction, however, was slacker. A combined working force of 6,995 persons was employed by the 136 firms whose statistics were received, as compared with 6,810 at the beginning of November. The weekly earnings then aggregated \$188,577, rising to \$191,803 at the date under review. The average per employee, however, fell from \$27.69 in the preceding report, to \$27.42 at the first of December, as compared with \$26.30 a year ago. Since then, the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 10.8 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 17.4 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a further moderate increase in activity in Calgary at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 262 employers whose staffs totalled 18,267, as compared with 18,196 at Nov. 1. The salaries and wages paid to the workers in recorded employment at Dec. 1 totalled \$573,581, an amount 0.2 p.c. less than the Nov. 1 payroll of \$574,998. The weekly earnings per employee then averaged \$31.60, as compared with \$31.40 at the first of December, and \$31.32 at Dec. 1, 1944. Manufacturing and trade showed improvement at the date under review, when most of the gain in the former took place in food processing. The decrease in employment in the last 12 months has amounted to 1.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 1.3 p.c.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton showed an advance at the beginning of December, mainly in animal food manufacturing and retail trade; construction, on the other hand, was quieter. Statistics were tabulated from 221 firms with a total working force of 18,873 - 367 more than at Nov. 1, when the weekly salaries and wages were given as \$545,700, rising to \$564,575 at the date under review. The latest average per employee was also higher, at \$29.91, as compared with \$29.49 at Nov. 1, and \$29.21 at Dec. 1, 1944. The number in recorded employment since then has fallen by 3.4 p.c., but there has been a gain of 4.1 p.c. in the reported salaries

and wages.

Vancouver.- Little change, on the whole, was indicated in Vancouver, increased activity in construction, services and trade being rather more than offset by losses in manufacturing, in which the trend was unfavourable in food, lumber, beverage and iron and steel factories. The largest losses were in iron and steel plants. Data were furnished by 720 establishments with 75,242 persons on their payrolls, compared with 75,268 at Nov. 1. The index, at 207.4, was lower by 10.8 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1944, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 11.7 p.c. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,491,287 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,530,487 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita figure was \$33.11, being lower than the Nov. 1, 1945, average of \$33.62; the mean at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$33.35.

Victoria.- Industrial activity in Victoria showed a recession at Dec. 1, when the 167 co-operating employers reported 13,097 workers, as compared with 13,379 at Nov. 1. The index of payrolls rose from \$421,895 at that date, to \$410,027 at the beginning of December; the average per employee was then \$31.31, as compared with \$31.53 a month earlier, and \$33.02 at Dec. 1, 1944. The decrease in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier took place chiefly in iron and steel manufacturing; transportation was also quieter, but seasonal improvement was shown in trade. In the last 12 months, recorded employment in Victoria has been reduced by 7.8 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a loss of 12.2 p.c.

#### TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 10 show the number of employees reported at Dec. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classified by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	80.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.6	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Dec. 1, 1941	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	187.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.3
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.9
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	189.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.6	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	186.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	168.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.6	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	172.9	186.3	124.9	199.2	173.6	179.4	172.4	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	172.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1945.

100.0      8.1      .2      4.7      3.2      30.3      40.4      12.0      5.5      2.4      4.1      9.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.6
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	93.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Dec. 1, 1939	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Dec. 1, 1940	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Dec. 1, 1941	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.1	165.1	172.1	118.3	150.4	207.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1945.

14.5      1.4      13.2      1.2      3.2      .9      3.6      4.3

Notes:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Dec. 1, 1941	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	183.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.9
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	189.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	172.9	184.0	323.2	150.5	126.6	128.3	131.6	211.2	191.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1945.

100.0	54.7	5.5	4.0	1.9	9.4	9.5	3.0	12.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	54.7	184.0	186.3	220.1	230.9	221.7	188.4	122.2
Animal products - edible	2.8	247.0	243.4	238.0	209.4	182.4	178.4	144.0
Fur and products	.2	154.4	147.9	134.8	125.6	123.9	127.8	114.2
Leather and products	1.7	148.1	146.1	136.8	137.1	140.3	144.1	125.7
Boots and shoes	1.1	136.3	134.8	124.6	123.1	126.9	133.8	123.9
Lumber and products	3.7	121.3	125.5	120.7	117.4	112.5	112.9	84.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	98.7	104.6	96.3	91.6	98.3	99.9	69.6
Furniture	.7	141.5	139.3	129.2	110.2	109.0	118.4	91.6
Other lumber products	1.0	186.9	190.5	204.2	221.3	169.0	156.2	125.5
Musical instruments	.04	33.5	32.5	29.3	33.8	44.2	38.2	56.2
Plant products - edible	3.3	176.8	182.8	185.0	166.9	151.8	158.3	138.5
Pulp and paper products	5.4	151.3	150.0	138.4	134.8	128.0	134.6	113.1
Pulp and paper	2.3	133.2	133.9	122.6	120.2	117.2	124.1	99.4
Paper products	1.0	236.0	232.1	214.1	214.0	187.0	191.5	147.4
Printing and publishing	2.1	146.7	143.6	133.7	127.9	121.8	128.8	118.8
Rubber products	1.3	178.0	176.1	179.2	139.5	129.8	148.0	116.0
Textile products	8.0	162.9	161.5	159.2	157.6	166.1	165.6	135.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	164.7	161.1	159.0	158.7	174.3	176.2	149.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	112.3	110.2	111.6	114.8	126.5	129.4	115.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	178.1	173.6	167.7	171.6	198.2	199.4	160.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	648.0	632.0	615.3	564.2	593.3	582.9	495.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	156.8	153.0	147.5	146.9	136.8	147.8	140.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	163.3	164.7	159.6	158.7	172.1	164.0	124.1
Other textile products	.9	165.8	165.7	177.0	167.4	169.8	167.3	119.7
Tobacco	.7	145.2	131.3	132.2	134.8	161.7	116.1	100.5
Beverages	.9	280.6	292.6	261.8	237.8	241.9	235.2	173.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	345.0	354.6	616.0	628.1	711.6	517.0	180.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	151.8	150.1	133.0	139.6	135.5	136.4	94.6
Electric light and power	1.2	164.0	163.2	144.2	142.6	139.6	147.1	139.8
Electrical apparatus	2.3	274.0	267.3	319.9	333.0	282.5	234.0	139.8
Iron and steel products	15.5	200.2	208.6	309.4	351.4	327.9	237.8	111.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	222.0	225.2	250.1	265.7	258.6	237.7	156.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.6	217.6	222.3	231.0	255.5	241.1	124.7
Agricultural implements	.7	154.0	149.6	132.4	130.1	128.6	110.2	63.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.2	144.7	154.4	285.4	309.3	267.2	210.0	101.4
Automobiles and parts	1.1	135.4	168.5	292.7	306.4	308.8	260.0	154.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.1	722.9	836.7	1274.3	1633.5	1456.2	587.9	70.9
Heating appliances	.4	191.4	183.0	181.8	170.1	159.5	163.8	139.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	220.3	224.5	294.7	302.9	328.8	257.4	132.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	199.0	197.2	235.2	281.3	321.4	258.5	122.0
Other iron and steel products	2.8	229.3	229.0	340.5	426.2	456.2	295.1	121.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	290.8	293.4	399.9	504.7	457.7	339.4	167.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	214.8	215.7	208.0	213.6	197.2	185.0	165.7
Miscellaneous	.9	288.8	295.2	359.8	373.2	374.1	257.2	154.2
LOGGING	5.5	323.2	277.1	300.9	240.2	236.2	250.3	263.6
MINING	4.0	150.5	144.7	151.5	158.1	162.0	183.5	171.3
Coal	1.5	95.5	90.9	97.4	100.4	92.5	101.2	96.0
Metallic ores	1.9	259.4	246.9	258.1	286.7	320.1	369.1	354.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	167.4	169.9	170.4	155.1	157.3	167.4	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	126.6	125.2	110.6	104.6	104.0	100.6	85.5
Telegraphs	.5	139.7	138.5	129.5	128.2	129.3	117.0	96.8
Telephones	1.4	122.5	121.1	105.4	98.2	97.0	96.1	82.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	128.3	127.4	124.2	119.7	109.4	104.1	89.7
Street railways and cartage	2.9	201.9	200.9	189.5	179.6	162.1	149.5	135.0
Steam railways	5.1	110.2	109.9	108.0	105.3	97.4	91.9	77.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	109.3	106.6	111.2	105.3	95.6	98.7	88.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.5	131.6	130.7	109.5	128.3	151.3	143.4	93.8
Building	3.4	135.2	134.4	98.8	130.9	205.6	167.3	75.2
Highway	3.8	168.7	162.4	141.1	165.4	161.6	192.8	158.1
Railway	2.4	94.6	98.3	91.8	91.6	86.9	74.1	52.1
SERVICES	3.0	211.2	210.5	204.6	197.4	182.0	170.4	132.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.9	208.0	206.9	206.4	197.3	174.7	162.7	127.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	217.4	217.4	201.4	197.8	194.6	183.8	142.3
TRADE	12.0	191.2	181.7	179.5	169.9	164.5	167.1	144.7
Retail	8.9	201.5	188.6	190.6	181.8	176.9	177.8	151.8
Wholesale	3.1	166.7	165.0	151.9	139.4	131.4	138.5	126.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	172.9	171.2	185.7	190.5	186.5	168.8	122.7
FINANCE	-	135.0	134.7	128.5	125.5	123.9	121.9	-
Banks and trust companies	-	137.5	137.4	132.7	129.8	128.7	123.3	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	210.3	200.5	148.9	126.3	100.7	116.8	-
Insurance	-	127.4	127.2	121.6	119.7	118.7	120.3	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	171.1	169.4	182.9	187.3	183.4	166.5	-

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1939
<b>Maritime</b>	- Manufacturing	35.6	180.7	184.9	212.3	216.6	196.1	165.5	117.7
<b>Provinces</b>	Lumber products	3.1	93.6	102.1	116.0	118.1	118.9	91.9	76.7
	Pulp and paper	3.9	202.9	207.2	190.7	200.8	193.0	187.5	161.8
	Textile products	2.8	107.6	112.2	112.6	110.8	119.8	123.2	97.5
	Iron and steel	16.6	263.6	267.5	345.0	368.0	320.1	233.3	129.1
	Other manufactures	9.2	164.4	166.2	171.7	155.1	144.3	146.8	123.5
	Logging	6.5	400.7	322.5	438.7	388.1	448.1	401.4	360.1
	Mining	11.1	105.4	101.8	106.5	106.2	101.2	117.1	113.8
	Communications	2.0	129.8	130.7	126.3	122.4	119.0	95.9	98.8
	Transportation	11.0	134.6	125.0	149.1	161.6	140.3	120.1	67.5
	Construction	20.9	315.5	285.0	253.9	309.4	357.8	403.2	147.3
	Services	1.9	284.6	292.6	296.5	300.1	278.0	260.2	169.7
	Trade	11.0	229.4	212.7	211.4	194.7	195.1	192.9	151.9
<b>Maritimes</b>	- All Industries	100.0	196.3	178.2	191.8	199.6	195.1	187.9	123.0
<b>Quebec</b>	- Manufacturing	59.2	189.2	193.4	230.3	248.8	235.2	197.3	123.5
	Lumber products	3.1	147.9	155.2	137.4	125.1	126.8	121.4	93.4
	Pulp and paper	6.4	143.6	144.3	132.1	128.4	120.7	130.7	105.9
	Textile products	14.2	189.5	188.1	185.7	182.7	190.2	186.1	149.2
	Iron and steel	13.5	212.3	226.6	330.1	399.1	333.8	239.9	97.2
	Other manufacturers	22.0	202.5	205.4	261.3	279.4	276.7	222.3	133.9
	Logging	8.4	475.9	404.4	460.2	396.5	377.7	424.6	455.6
	Mining	2.4	277.6	274.6	286.5	317.7	306.2	319.2	290.9
	Communications	1.6	124.7	121.9	105.9	98.9	99.5	96.4	76.5
	Transportation	8.2	122.2	122.9	114.9	106.5	98.4	100.4	87.4
	Construction	8.4	107.0	108.0	92.5	116.2	147.1	131.4	104.9
	Services	2.7	192.0	192.5	185.8	183.9	169.6	152.5	117.2
	Trade	9.1	199.1	189.7	186.1	185.2	174.8	174.8	151.4
<b>Quebec</b>	- All Industries	100.0	179.4	178.8	197.6	208.3	202.2	179.8	130.3
<b>Ontario</b>	- Manufacturing	62.8	176.9	177.7	212.9	218.3	215.3	189.9	123.6
	Lumber products	3.1	103.8	106.9	105.6	107.1	92.1	93.4	69.4
	Pulp and paper	5.9	153.3	149.9	138.0	133.6	126.3	133.1	114.4
	Textile products	7.9	138.4	136.0	133.2	133.8	142.2	146.8	125.0
	Iron and steel	18.6	186.2	193.4	299.6	319.2	322.9	254.2	123.9
	Other manufactures	27.3	210.6	208.8	228.5	228.3	219.4	198.6	139.0
	Logging	4.0	317.0	275.3	251.0	145.4	168.0	175.8	209.0
	Mining	2.9	214.0	205.6	214.3	214.7	258.5	304.1	291.2
	Communications	1.8	117.8	115.8	99.3	92.1	90.7	91.0	78.4
	Transportation	6.8	121.5	121.1	116.8	115.6	105.8	98.6	86.1
	Construction	7.4	134.7	134.5	103.6	110.6	126.7	129.7	85.6
	Services	2.9	230.0	227.2	229.1	222.6	205.5	201.3	156.7
	Trade	11.4	189.3	181.8	179.0	168.2	164.0	171.5	150.1
<b>Ontario</b>	- All Industries	100.0	172.4	170.8	188.0	188.6	188.2	174.0	124.5
<b>Prairie</b>	- Manufacturing	33.5	178.1	176.3	193.0	197.6	183.2	162.6	113.1
<b>Provinces</b>	Lumber products	1.7	133.4	139.3	133.0	126.8	122.8	140.8	95.2
	Pulp and paper	2.2	116.9	114.1	109.8	104.9	102.0	107.5	105.7
	Textile products	2.1	210.3	215.5	225.5	207.7	229.8	200.6	150.2
	Iron and steel	9.6	117.0	116.9	146.2	177.2	161.9	128.0	83.1
	Other manufactures	17.9	276.9	269.9	234.0	266.3	241.2	223.2	149.9
	Logging	1.4	169.6	67.1	152.8	120.9	106.4	134.3	129.9
	Mining	6.2	147.3	140.3	152.9	157.1	149.7	156.4	135.1
	Communications	2.5	137.8	138.7	122.9	118.7	116.2	115.8	96.3
	Transportation	18.4	138.7	138.2	135.7	127.3	116.9	111.0	104.0
	Construction	13.2	110.7	116.7	95.1	105.5	104.7	107.2	75.7
	Services	4.2	199.1	199.1	188.4	174.1	157.3	144.4	116.6
	Trade	20.6	169.8	160.5	159.8	147.9	143.3	143.4	130.1
<b>Prairies</b>	- All Industries	100.0	153.6	150.6	151.9	150.3	141.9	135.5	108.9
<b>British Columbia</b>	- Manufacturing	48.8	219.8	226.2	259.4	284.8	265.7	183.2	118.9
	Lumber products	11.4	134.0	134.7	129.8	125.0	128.8	137.7	100.5
	Pulp and paper	5.0	179.5	174.1	166.7	161.9	159.8	155.5	118.7
	Textile products	.9	217.3	211.9	194.8	200.3	189.0	186.0	128.2
	Iron and steel	15.0	499.3	524.1	827.7	1086.3	980.3	387.9	91.8
	Other manufactures	16.5	220.9	231.1	216.5	198.1	184.4	165.4	148.2
	Logging	7.1	151.0	154.2	157.2	157.0	115.4	114.4	101.9
	Mining	4.9	91.8	85.2	84.9	98.5	94.3	116.6	110.2
	Communications	2.5	147.3	147.1	136.9	135.1	138.8	118.9	110.6
	Transportation	11.3	137.3	138.0	125.4	114.3	106.9	101.3	96.4
	Construction	8.0	107.0	105.9	104.1	130.0	178.6	98.1	75.9
	Services	3.8	196.7	195.4	177.4	163.9	153.1	138.3	117.6
	Trade	13.6	208.2	194.2	194.1	180.4	176.3	174.2	141.0
<b>B. C.</b>	- All Industries	100.0	172.1	172.5	182.5	193.7	187.4	144.5	110.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	68.2	182.9	184.7	219.1	241.7	220.9	183.8	116.5
Plant products - edible	3.6	160.8	151.0	148.4	143.1	147.8	157.7	144.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.1	161.6	160.9	148.7	141.7	134.7	133.2	118.1
Textiles	13.3	166.6	167.3	165.2	161.4	171.1	165.7	127.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	174.3	174.6	176.2	171.1	194.2	168.6	125.6
Iron and steel	19.8	204.3	212.8	324.5	388.5	322.4	232.8	96.8
Other manufactures	23.0	189.1	187.5	207.1	230.5	210.0	175.3	118.1
Communications	1.7	91.1	88.4	75.7	68.6	68.9	68.2	64.4
Transportation	5.8	122.8	123.0	109.5	94.7	87.1	108.8	98.3
Construction	5.0	77.0	73.3	59.3	58.4	79.1	82.2	82.5
Trade	15.0	193.6	182.6	180.8	179.1	167.6	165.7	147.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	165.7	164.9	182.8	195.1	181.7	159.8	112.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.4	179.9	208.5	316.9	387.5	329.4	236.2	111.6
Leather products	12.1	117.5	115.1	105.2	107.5	109.3	108.2	97.2
Other manufactures	48.3	207.6	250.0	413.2	510.0	426.2	293.3	118.1
Transportation	4.6	87.6	89.0	85.1	80.8	75.4	71.5	91.4
Construction	10.1	176.1	178.6	157.3	158.7	214.8	170.6	113.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	173.3	189.6	247.8	284.8	254.3	194.6	110.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.5	184.0	182.3	224.4	232.9	225.7	189.9	117.9
Plant products - edible	5.8	185.6	180.9	185.4	169.8	149.0	174.6	130.2
Printing and publishing	8.1	186.0	181.5	168.1	160.8	147.2	159.2	135.9
Textiles	8.6	122.5	121.3	118.0	118.4	127.4	130.6	101.8
Iron and steel	14.0	214.1	215.6	395.5	436.6	434.6	293.4	110.9
Other manufactures	31.0	198.2	196.5	227.0	234.1	222.2	186.1	121.1
Communications	1.7	95.6	93.0	77.1	73.0	73.3	71.2	67.0
Transportation	4.3	142.7	142.6	132.7	130.1	118.1	105.2	98.0
Construction	4.2	159.2	160.0	111.8	106.8	117.7	97.9	73.1
Trade	17.8	173.5	168.2	163.1	157.2	152.1	159.4	138.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	177.1	174.7	198.0	201.5	195.3	171.6	117.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.0	141.1	137.9	175.1	184.9	167.0	157.6	104.2
Lumber products	2.3	45.4	44.4	42.9	59.8	52.0	49.2	49.2
Pulp and paper	14.4	131.2	130.2	130.7	137.1	125.2	123.2	103.9
Other manufactures	26.3	182.3	176.7	255.2	262.8	237.1	220.1	125.0
Construction	8.9	128.5	127.1	121.4	124.6	145.6	222.1	101.5
Trade	27.2	237.6	215.3	211.9	196.2	186.7	179.7	147.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	165.1	159.0	172.8	174.5	163.2	164.5	109.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.5	171.3	169.0	192.2	192.8	206.7	187.3	117.9
Textiles	12.1	106.3	103.7	102.7	103.6	104.5	112.1	103.2
Electrical apparatus	10.7	188.5	185.5	214.5	205.6	200.1	188.2	122.4
Iron and steel	36.3	201.4	198.6	248.3	265.3	304.0	254.6	120.7
Other manufactures	21.4	179.4	178.5	181.6	161.8	159.4	157.6	125.5
Construction	4.7	163.1	162.3	100.0	96.5	127.1	113.2	57.8
Trade	9.3	178.8	169.5	177.9	151.3	152.6	158.6	133.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	172.1	169.2	185.5	182.8	194.7	178.6	116.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	72.7	109.6	165.8	325.2	343.3	355.8	274.5	164.4
Iron and steel	39.3	77.0	144.3	350.8	378.6	396.3	297.7	164.2
Other manufactures	33.4	219.3	238.2	239.1	224.5	219.7	196.2	160.9
Construction	4.3	74.7	81.8	97.1	95.8	110.8	104.8	43.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	118.3	162.2	289.5	302.3	311.4	244.1	147.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	52.1	164.9	164.1	184.9	187.8	173.2	160.4	105.5
Animal products - edible	10.5	351.2	335.9	329.5	274.3	225.1	197.4	142.4
Printing and publishing	4.2	118.3	115.6	110.8	109.5	103.3	109.8	111.9
Textiles	5.6	210.7	220.5	228.7	211.1	233.4	203.2	153.1
Iron and steel	15.6	112.1	111.4	144.9	169.8	137.5	117.9	77.2
Other manufactures	16.2	190.8	193.7	216.4	214.0	223.8	224.8	123.7
Transportation	6.5	104.2	102.1	93.4	85.3	74.6	75.3	78.4
Construction	4.2	96.0	92.6	53.9	50.1	71.7	63.3	38.8
Trade	29.3	151.1	138.8	138.8	127.6	124.7	125.2	113.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	150.4	146.1	151.3	147.2	139.3	132.9	100.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	50.3	294.7	295.0	381.1	453.2	419.2	235.1	122.2
Lumber products	8.7	141.4	144.2	135.7	122.6	113.1	137.4	94.8
Other manufactures	41.6	360.3	375.0	508.6	627.3	567.5	282.2	135.0
Communications	3.9	136.2	136.2	124.8	118.4	118.2	111.2	109.7
Transportation	11.7	134.8	135.3	116.2	96.2	87.6	92.0	100.4
Construction	6.0	114.2	110.2	90.9	112.5	160.7	88.9	49.8
Services	5.8	194.9	192.6	175.3	164.8	154.5	133.2	121.6
Trade	22.3	208.4	194.1	196.7	182.8	176.7	175.4	145.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	207.4	207.4	232.6	264.0	241.8	165.7	113.7

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.



Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1, and November 1, 1945, and December 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec. 1, 1945 \$	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec. 1, 1945 \$	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	966,819	31,369,088	32.45	109.5	110.9	131.0	136.7	139.3	168.0
Animal products - edible	49,760	1,606,957	32.29	142.9	140.8	137.7	181.1	176.5	167.1
Fur and products	3,682	114,980	31.69	124.9	119.7	109.1	148.6	140.0	130.0
Leather and products	30,771	772,837	25.12	108.1	106.6	99.9	144.9	142.3	129.3
Boots and shoes	18,801	459,132	24.42	104.0	102.9	95.1	144.7	141.9	126.6
Lumber and its products	66,018	1,887,165	28.59	100.3	103.8	99.8	134.9	139.9	133.1
Rough and dressed lumber	35,133	1,030,460	29.33	85.3	90.4	83.2	118.2	125.4	114.3
Furniture	13,287	368,832	27.76	126.5	124.5	115.5	146.4	143.9	131.4
Other lumber products	17,598	487,873	27.72	125.9	128.3	137.5	177.7	182.3	194.1
Plant products - edible	58,858	1,624,924	27.61	132.1	136.6	138.3	160.2	163.3	156.4
Pulp and paper products	94,563	3,261,483	34.49	117.9	116.9	107.9	138.1	137.6	123.8
Pulp and paper	40,530	1,531,903	37.80	110.5	111.1	101.7	133.7	135.3	121.4
Paper products	18,478	519,643	28.12	141.1	138.7	128.0	160.8	158.4	140.1
Printing and publishing	35,555	1,209,937	34.03	117.2	114.7	106.8	135.5	132.9	121.1
Rubber products	22,436	741,885	33.07	132.2	130.8	133.1	186.4	183.5	180.4
Textile products	141,978	3,498,941	24.64	102.2	101.3	99.9	131.8	131.0	125.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,534	1,310,264	25.43	96.9	94.8	93.6	130.7	128.1	123.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,703	568,241	25.03	89.3	87.6	88.7	115.6	114.5	112.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,136	330,537	25.16	95.6	93.2	90.0	134.8	132.7	124.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	12,227	322,573	26.38	110.7	107.9	105.1	156.1	150.0	144.0
Hosiery and knit goods	23,780	526,981	22.16	109.7	107.0	103.1	133.4	129.6	122.9
Garments and personal furnishings	50,710	1,251,438	24.69	104.9	105.8	102.6	135.1	136.9	126.3
Other textile products	15,954	410,258	25.72	99.9	99.8	106.6	124.3	124.9	130.3
Tobacco	12,013	300,211	24.99	135.7	122.7	123.6	188.3	175.9	171.6
Beverages	15,616	551,465	35.31	136.5	142.3	127.3	162.1	165.4	148.9
Chemicals	44,316	1,530,257	34.53	97.9	100.6	174.8	126.2	129.9	213.5
Clay, glass and stone products	17,381	545,549	31.39	113.9	112.6	99.8	145.6	144.6	130.3
Electric light and power	20,909	794,730	38.01	109.4	108.9	96.2	128.8	124.3	110.5
Electrical apparatus	40,402	1,362,702	33.73	137.9	125.4	150.1	159.1	157.7	187.4
Iron and steel products	273,424	10,151,406	37.13	100.6	104.8	155.5	124.6	131.7	201.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,581	1,128,496	36.90	105.1	106.6	119.4	122.3	125.6	139.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,683	867,927	36.65	98.8	96.6	98.7	122.8	119.1	123.2
Agricultural implements	12,732	430,773	33.83	142.7	138.6	122.7	187.0	182.8	163.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	91,946	3,533,489	38.43	79.9	85.3	157.6	97.1	104.7	197.9
Automobiles and parts	20,279	768,580	37.90	52.8	65.7	114.1	53.1	68.4	133.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36,672	1,436,986	39.18	180.6	209.0	318.3	240.4	286.6	449.0
Heating appliances	6,122	203,002	33.16	120.8	115.5	114.8	151.3	144.2	142.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	14,030	533,220	38.01	97.4	99.2	130.3	119.1	122.8	168.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,671	315,159	36.35	85.7	84.9	101.2	139.3	138.8	170.4
Other iron and steel products	48,987	1,702,344	34.75	106.8	106.6	158.5	136.6	138.4	214.0
Non-ferrous metal products	41,125	1,477,215	35.92	100.1	101.0	137.6	127.2	128.0	171.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,376	629,262	38.43	119.5	120.0	115.7	135.7	136.4	136.1
Miscellaneous	17,191	517,119	30.08	133.8	136.5	164.1	186.2	190.8	237.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	97,573	2,464,817	25.26	204.2	175.0	190.1	259.2	230.7	239.1
<b>MINING</b>	70,933	2,768,009	39.02	94.9	81.7	85.5	105.2	100.2	108.0
Coal	26,335	1,046,011	39.72	104.4	99.3	106.4	163.0	148.2	168.5
Metallic ores	33,354	1,362,402	40.85	69.7	66.4	69.4	79.2	76.5	79.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,244	359,596	31.98	104.0	105.5	105.8	133.9	138.2	143.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	33,924	1,079,501	31.82	130.2	128.8	113.8	153.1	152.3	130.4
Telegraphs	8,016	240,596	30.01	121.0	120.0	112.1	144.0	146.6	135.0
Telephones	25,818	836,426	32.40	132.9	131.3	114.3	155.4	153.7	129.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	165,749	6,417,587	38.72	129.9	128.9	125.7	156.5	155.0	151.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	51,722	1,790,825	34.62	137.8	137.1	129.4	163.5	160.9	149.9
Steam railways	89,750	3,843,407	42.82	128.3	127.9	125.7	156.3	154.9	152.6
Shipping and stevedoring	24,277	783,355	32.27	115.2	112.3	117.2	143.8	143.8	149.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	168,852	5,109,968	30.26	94.7	94.0	77.8	125.6	126.8	102.7
Building	69,913	2,076,669	34.64	95.8	95.3	70.2	114.9	115.4	82.2
Highway	67,216	1,802,650	26.82	93.6	90.1	78.3	128.6	127.6	106.7
Railway	41,723	1,231,649	29.52	94.2	97.9	91.4	143.3	149.4	136.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	52,987	1,077,531	20.37	123.6	123.2	119.7	156.5	154.7	145.2
Hotels and restaurants	34,380	661,999	19.26	127.1	126.5	126.2	165.9	163.0	159.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,507	415,532	22.45	138.6	118.4	109.7	143.6	143.2	127.0
<b>TRADE</b>	211,898	5,675,530	26.78	121.9	115.9	114.5	138.9	134.3	125.2
Retail	157,274	3,851,164	24.49	122.4	114.6	115.8	139.0	133.0	125.5
Wholesale	54,624	1,824,366	33.40	122.4	121.1	111.5	138.7	137.1	124.5
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,768,635	55,962,031	31.64	113.2	112.1	121.6	139.3	139.3	152.1
<b>FINANCE</b>	69,919	2,386,537	34.13	116.3	116.0	110.7	137.7	137.4	124.5
Banks and trust companies	39,396	1,180,668	29.59	123.5	123.5	119.2	140.0	139.9	132.7
Brokerage and stock market	2,604	101,670	39.04	170.6	162.6	120.8	218.2	204.4	140.8
Insurance	27,419	1,104,209	40.27	104.2	104.0	99.4	130.9	131.1	115.3
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,838,554	58,348,568	31.74	113.4	112.3	121.2	139.3	139.2	151.0

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings by Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1945, and December 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec. 1, 1945 \$	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Dec. 1, 1945 \$	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	51,028	1,616,035	31.67	118.7	121.5	139.5	163.0	164.8	198.4
	Lumber products	4,382	104,598	23.87	83.6	91.2	103.6	112.9	124.9	149.7
	Pulp and paper	5,640	192,339	34.10	108.4	110.7	101.9	140.9	144.6	128.5
	Iron and steel	23,794	862,954	36.27	144.0	146.1	188.4	191.6	193.0	267.0
	Logging	9,233	230,163	24.93	154.2	124.1	168.9	252.7	201.7	257.0
	Mining	15,950	595,948	37.36	88.6	85.6	89.6	144.8	132.1	152.3
	Transportation	15,708	537,745	34.23	158.0	146.7	175.0	185.8	180.6	211.8
	Construction	29,890	759,996	25.43	124.8	112.7	100.4	165.1	151.1	137.7
	Trade	15,687	370,577	23.62	136.0	126.1	125.3	156.8	149.3	140.7
	- All Industries	143,172	4,237,429	29.60	122.2	116.9	125.9	165.5	158.6	177.0
Quebec	Manufacturing	317,155	9,964,340	31.42	108.8	111.2	132.4	142.9	146.4	176.9
	Lumber products	16,943	450,516	26.59	102.8	107.9	95.5	164.3	172.0	146.1
	Pulp and paper	34,227	1,191,561	34.81	115.4	116.0	106.2	138.3	139.0	124.8
	Textile products	75,979	1,858,541	24.46	105.5	104.7	103.4	139.4	137.7	129.9
	Chemicals	19,010	662,325	34.84	87.4	93.9	195.4	115.6	123.9	240.7
	Iron and steel	72,201	2,766,096	38.31	110.4	117.8	171.7	143.0	154.2	228.1
	Logging	45,112	1,008,865	22.36	208.7	177.4	201.8	340.4	294.8	301.7
	Mining	12,896	457,737	35.49	94.2	93.2	97.2	108.6	107.0	112.6
	Communications	8,772	304,531	34.72	136.3	133.2	115.7	151.6	149.8	124.6
	Transportation	44,211	1,665,227	37.67	127.3	128.0	119.7	153.5	155.7	145.3
	Construction	44,846	1,270,474	28.33	88.4	89.2	76.4	114.3	119.2	96.7
	Services	14,199	294,705	20.76	129.3	129.6	125.1	162.8	162.2	156.5
	Trade	48,801	1,316,105	26.97	120.6	114.9	112.7	156.8	132.0	122.2
	- All Industries	535,992	16,281,984	30.38	114.0	113.7	125.6	145.0	146.3	160.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	448,513	14,688,612	32.75	103.1	103.6	124.1	123.3	125.3	155.1
	Lumber products	22,566	611,722	27.11	103.8	106.9	105.6	132.6	137.4	134.5
	Plant products - edible	29,962	820,827	27.40	129.4	131.7	134.4	152.1	151.2	146.4
	Pulp and paper	41,981	1,412,697	33.65	122.0	119.6	109.8	137.2	136.0	121.9
	Textile products	56,117	1,419,977	25.30	98.2	96.5	94.5	123.7	122.7	118.9
	Chemicals	20,800	705,527	33.92	102.9	101.9	148.2	128.1	127.6	179.7
	Electrical apparatus	28,771	946,159	32.89	131.6	128.9	142.9	155.2	155.5	172.2
	Iron and steel	132,872	4,858,092	36.56	83.6	86.9	134.6	99.4	104.9	170.3
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,802	893,901	34.64	105.2	104.4	126.2	134.9	136.5	165.7
	Logging	28,842	676,698	23.46	286.1	248.5	226.5	369.8	319.8	316.4
	Mining	20,991	825,736	39.34	68.2	65.5	68.3	76.4	74.9	78.7
	Communications	12,850	426,314	33.18	131.0	128.8	110.5	159.2	156.5	129.2
	Transportation	48,413	1,895,970	39.16	128.3	127.9	123.3	148.9	147.9	144.6
	Construction	52,905	1,767,491	33.41	91.8	91.6	70.6	122.6	123.7	89.5
	Services	20,845	413,426	19.83	117.5	116.1	117.1	149.9	148.4	139.6
	Trade	81,491	2,205,810	27.07	114.7	110.1	108.4	130.5	127.4	118.1
	- All Industries	714,850	22,900,057	32.03	106.9	105.9	116.5	126.3	126.7	142.2
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	71,265	2,296,964	32.23	127.9	126.7	138.6	158.0	155.8	169.4
	Animal products - edible	16,274	522,697	32.12	181.8	170.9	183.5	225.5	203.7	215.3
	Lumber products	3,662	99,779	27.25	94.6	98.8	94.3	120.2	126.4	123.8
	Plant products - edible	7,076	202,680	28.64	158.8	161.9	157.0	180.5	187.8	165.3
	Textile products	4,473	98,283	21.97	106.8	109.4	114.5	134.3	141.1	131.6
	Iron and steel	20,333	731,191	35.96	105.7	105.6	132.1	140.3	140.3	176.8
	Mining	13,212	564,014	42.69	121.1	115.4	125.7	154.0	144.5	161.6
	Communications	5,289	152,955	28.92	124.7	125.5	111.2	139.8	143.2	125.1
	Transportation	39,170	1,608,626	41.07	125.5	125.1	122.9	153.3	149.1	147.8
	Construction	28,181	874,735	31.04	84.6	89.2	72.7	119.9	127.3	102.2
	Services	9,894	179,788	20.21	122.4	122.4	115.8	150.5	146.5	132.9
	Trade	43,894	1,192,907	27.18	128.8	121.8	121.2	145.2	139.8	131.0
	- All Industries	212,848	6,927,178	32.55	119.7	117.4	118.4	148.4	145.5	145.3
British Columbia	Manufacturing	78,860	2,803,137	35.55	138.7	142.7	163.7	174.2	181.2	205.9
	Animal products - edible	6,840	234,497	34.28	143.9	148.9	132.6	190.9	197.4	167.7
	Lumber products	18,465	620,560	33.61	99.7	100.2	96.6	127.1	129.5	123.0
	Plant products - edible	7,114	190,409	26.77	185.2	209.3	196.7	221.9	255.9	234.4
	Pulp and paper	8,051	307,666	38.21	120.1	117.2	112.2	143.9	139.3	128.8
	Iron and steel	24,224	933,073	38.52	203.2	213.3	336.9	262.9	285.2	438.6
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,227	141,615	43.88	97.8	95.3	99.6	122.1	117.0	106.7
	Logging	11,443	491,901	42.99	124.4	127.0	129.5	135.8	145.3	142.3
	Mining	7,884	324,574	41.17	78.0	72.4	72.1	92.7	86.3	85.3
	Transportation	18,247	710,019	38.91	135.3	136.0	123.5	176.1	172.7	155.4
	Construction	13,030	437,272	33.56	102.0	101.0	99.2	134.9	130.8	133.0
	Services	6,191	142,752	23.06	137.6	136.6	124.1	177.0	174.3	153.8
	Trade	22,025	590,131	26.79	131.1	122.3	122.2	157.1	150.5	141.6
	- All Industries	161,773	5,615,382	34.71	127.6	127.9	135.3	156.7	158.6	166.1



Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1945, and December 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	175,342	5,824,987	33.22	114.7	115.8	137.4	149.1	150.7	181.9
Plant products - edible	9,300	272,466	29.30	104.7	104.9	103.1	141.9	138.3	131.6
Pulp and paper	10,568	352,438	33.35	130.7	130.2	120.3	153.8	150.5	135.7
Textiles	34,140	874,595	25.62	104.8	105.3	104.0	136.5	138.2	127.9
Tobacco	6,500	175,143	26.95	111.4	111.8	114.8	173.1	176.8	173.3
Iron and steel	51,040	2,030,238	39.78	111.0	115.7	176.4	144.0	150.9	232.2
<b>Communications</b>	4,463	182,191	40.82	140.2	136.0	116.5	154.2	148.7	123.7
<b>Transportation</b>	15,019	516,884	34.42	121.5	121.7	108.3	149.1	153.0	137.3
<b>Construction</b>	12,832	408,096	31.80	114.6	109.1	88.2	140.9	135.9	111.0
<b>Services</b>	10,972	237,212	21.62	135.4	135.3	127.6	169.4	168.8	160.4
<b>Trade</b>	38,536	1,065,377	27.65	123.9	116.8	115.7	137.2	131.4	123.4
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	257,266	8,238,661	32.02	117.4	116.9	129.6	147.7	147.8	165.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	15,357	437,142	28.47	95.6	110.8	168.5	125.6	159.8	241.3
Chemicals	1,608	56,965	35.43	37.1	42.1	202.3	73.9	81.3	350.3
Iron and steel	2,304	88,501	38.41	91.1	173.8	297.4	119.0	267.9	390.7
Transportation	1,167	37,638	32.25	127.0	129.0	123.3	156.9	154.7	148.6
Construction	2,575	74,773	29.04	111.5	113.0	99.6	181.0	183.5	151.9
Services	1,569	26,462	16.87	140.7	140.8	133.1	173.2	172.2	161.7
Trade	4,377	100,307	22.92	131.1	128.4	123.2	148.7	148.7	134.0
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	25,431	689,109	27.10	105.7	115.7	151.2	136.6	160.2	210.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	158,241	5,284,901	33.40	113.1	112.0	137.9	139.6	139.3	171.9
Plant products - edible	13,710	359,820	26.25	124.6	121.4	124.4	137.0	134.4	184.7
Pulp and paper	18,911	635,009	33.58	124.4	121.4	112.4	141.9	138.8	124.1
Textiles	20,188	563,925	27.93	102.1	101.1	98.3	133.5	133.6	124.8
Chemicals	10,856	358,602	33.03	135.6	134.7	183.5	172.6	171.5	219.3
Electrical apparatus	13,106	445,337	33.98	138.2	136.2	157.3	169.4	168.5	187.5
Iron and steel	32,729	1,220,393	37.29	92.0	92.7	170.0	119.5	122.5	226.8
<b>Communications</b>	4,001	161,873	40.46	134.8	131.2	108.7	158.3	153.5	123.7
<b>Transportation</b>	10,000	343,174	34.32	137.3	137.2	127.7	156.5	154.3	146.9
<b>Construction</b>	9,757	360,464	36.94	117.5	118.1	82.5	138.0	139.7	93.5
<b>Services</b>	10,556	221,557	20.99	111.0	107.5	120.1	145.9	142.2	142.9
<b>Trade</b>	41,618	1,211,074	29.10	117.8	114.2	110.7	131.5	128.9	118.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	234,304	7,590,000	32.39	115.5	114.0	129.2	139.4	138.6	156.3
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	9,427	304,879	32.34	94.1	92.0	116.8	122.3	120.9	151.6
Pulp and paper	3,160	104,705	33.13	112.7	111.9	112.3	130.6	132.5	132.1
Iron and steel	2,071	73,734	35.60	61.9	56.7	116.6	97.9	90.7	184.0
Construction	1,961	59,871	30.53	79.6	78.7	75.2	104.0	102.5	95.4
Services	2,495	44,304	17.76	138.1	138.8	126.0	178.3	172.9	157.6
Trade	5,971	132,984	22.27	137.8	124.9	122.9	147.6	142.7	130.5
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	21,920	611,864	27.91	109.6	105.6	114.7	132.4	130.4	140.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	45,645	1,520,539	33.31	103.4	102.1	116.1	122.1	119.5	142.7
Textiles	6,850	160,513	23.43	98.9	96.5	95.5	115.9	114.5	116.3
Electrical apparatus	6,062	198,410	32.73	116.4	114.6	132.5	143.9	144.6	181.8
Iron and steel	20,599	776,678	37.70	94.5	93.2	116.5	112.1	108.5	142.0
Construction	2,680	96,137	35.87	106.7	106.1	65.4	143.7	145.3	84.8
Trade	5,256	140,912	26.81	117.8	111.7	117.2	135.4	128.2	126.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	56,733	1,849,151	32.59	106.3	104.5	114.6	125.7	122.9	139.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	11,849	488,078	41.19	42.4	64.1	125.8	44.3	66.6	144.1
Iron and steel	6,412	286,946	44.75	27.3	51.1	124.3	30.0	54.4	143.9
Construction	696	27,079	38.91	109.4	119.8	142.2	143.8	166.5	183.6
Trade	1,876	51,535	27.47	119.1	116.0	129.3	122.7	122.9	120.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	16,299	629,088	38.60	51.5	70.6	125.9	62.6	73.6	144.7
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,251	1,048,793	31.54	122.7	122.1	137.6	153.3	151.3	167.8
Animal products - edible	6,715	224,302	33.40	181.5	173.6	170.3	232.5	212.7	212.8
Textiles	3,553	77,151	21.71	104.8	109.7	113.8	128.4	138.0	124.9
Chemicals	1,123	36,417	32.43	196.9	195.2	521.2	244.3	241.8	640.7
Iron and steel	9,932	353,628	35.60	100.8	100.2	130.3	133.7	133.3	169.6
<b>Communications</b>	1,472	39,709	26.98	117.0	119.7	102.4	114.9	127.9	110.4
<b>Transportation</b>	4,149	139,816	33.70	143.7	140.8	128.8	164.7	158.7	144.2
<b>Construction</b>	2,706	93,353	34.50	62.1	59.9	34.8	70.9	67.0	38.6
<b>Services</b>	3,537	66,336	18.75	141.7	143.2	128.9	158.4	154.5	143.7
<b>Trade</b>	18,680	509,568	27.28	135.4	124.4	124.4	151.2	142.0	134.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	63,825	1,898,412	29.74	123.1	119.6	123.5	144.3	140.4	142.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	37,819	1,350,322	35.70	153.6	159.1	205.6	194.3	205.4	264.1
Lumber products	6,513	219,975	33.77	107.8	109.9	103.4	129.7	133.1	126.5
Iron and steel	16,771	660,028	39.36	202.6	213.3	367.1	268.6	294.9	475.2
Communications	2,914	81,736	28.05	125.3	125.3	114.8	143.2	143.2	135.4
Transportation	8,843	329,749	37.29	161.1	161.6	138.8	193.7	189.5	157.4
Construction	4,548	163,774	36.01	144.2	139.1	114.8	184.1	172.4	146.2
Services	4,368	103,679	23.74	142.3	140.6	128.0	182.9	181.0	156.3
Trade	16,744	461,814	27.58	129.9	121.0	122.6	157.9	151.3	144.6
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	75,242	2,491,287	33.11	146.2	146.2	163.9	183.1	186.0	207.4

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at November 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1, November 1, 1945 and December 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Dec. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
						Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944
<b>Halifax</b>											
	Manufacturing	11,102	373,703	33.66	33.19	149.7	151.2	161.4	222.4	221.4	249.8
	Plant products - edible	1,000	23,482	23.48	23.00	75.3	72.0	70.8	107.4	100.5	94.0
	Iron and steel	6,991	254,541	36.41	35.47	223.9	230.1	247.5	325.0	325.5	385.9
	Transportation	2,952	68,627	23.25	26.72	250.5	183.0	337.7	228.5	191.8	375.0
	Construction	2,808	80,059	28.51	29.31	116.8	120.2	127.8	119.1	126.1	130.8
	Services	1,102	20,636	18.73	17.37	101.2	103.0	101.7	125.0	118.0	114.1
	Trade	5,284	124,166	23.50	23.97	140.8	125.4	136.2	154.8	140.6	145.1
	- All Industries	25,066	722,835	28.84	29.36	142.8	136.2	153.5	181.2	175.9	202.4
<b>Saint John</b>											
	Manufacturing	5,809	179,952	30.98	30.63	115.9	117.7	142.2	165.2	165.9	213.9
	Iron and steel	1,800	65,797	36.55	36.30	120.2	125.5	181.0	178.6	185.3	308.7
	Trade	2,832	72,629	25.65	26.15	104.7	99.4	94.6	135.1	130.9	115.2
	- All Industries	12,975	367,074	28.29	28.39	123.7	120.6	133.6	162.0	158.5	188.1
<b>Sherbrooke</b>											
	Manufacturing	7,338	197,445	26.91	27.21	102.5	102.3	108.2	132.3	133.4	142.6
	Textiles	4,151	100,829	24.29	24.66	97.6	98.6	97.8	128.9	132.2	125.9
	Iron and steel	1,882	63,563	33.77	33.75	94.3	92.7	121.5	122.0	119.8	163.6
	- All Industries	9,063	242,552	26.76	26.99	103.0	102.7	107.2	131.4	132.1	137.1
<b>Three Rivers</b>											
	Manufacturing	6,754	209,011	30.95	30.79	111.8	113.0	139.2	126.7	127.3	157.0
	Pulp and paper	2,864	108,475	37.88	38.04	111.8	111.5	101.6	130.8	131.1	121.4
	Textiles	2,174	42,335	19.47	19.13	93.4	93.5	91.8	104.9	103.1	101.3
	- All Industries	9,043	271,839	30.06	29.03	113.3	113.5	136.4	133.6	129.5	159.6
<b>Kitchener</b>											
	Manufacturing	14,515	440,889	29.76	30.18	122.8	119.2	114.5	158.9	156.6	149.5
<b>Waterloo</b>											
	Animal products - edible	1,289	41,170	31.94	32.04	119.6	119.3	120.7	155.9	156.0	151.6
	Leather products	1,608	49,583	30.84	30.67	96.7	95.6	91.6	132.7	130.5	125.0
	Lumber products	1,641	47,679	29.05	29.31	130.1	125.1	103.2	163.4	158.5	137.7
	Rubber products	5,017	149,363	29.77	30.76	151.1	144.0	138.8	188.1	185.3	174.3
	Textiles	1,638	38,303	23.38	23.40	94.8	92.5	89.4	125.6	122.5	117.6
	Iron and steel	1,368	46,554	34.03	35.25	135.2	126.6	139.7	165.1	160.2	172.0
	- All Industries	17,569	525,185	29.99	30.33	117.9	114.4	109.7	154.2	151.8	144.4
<b>London</b>											
	Manufacturing	13,702	419,393	30.61	30.71	118.3	117.2	127.3	144.0	143.1	148.6
	Plant products - edible	2,073	54,668	26.37	27.03	130.5	130.1	136.9	156.9	160.5	140.7
	Pulp and paper	1,917	57,603	30.05	30.68	122.4	120.4	106.3	138.8	139.4	118.0
	Textiles	1,322	28,853	21.93	21.30	80.1	77.4	78.1	92.9	87.6	86.3
	Iron and steel	3,629	125,985	34.72	34.16	125.9	127.1	160.3	157.9	156.8	196.8
	Trade	2,807	74,964	26.71	27.24	116.3	113.2	103.9	128.3	126.8	113.2
	- All Industries	20,995	631,809	30.09	30.40	117.8	116.0	121.0	140.2	139.4	141.1
<b>Ft. William</b>											
	Manufacturing	5,632	213,762	37.95	38.33	62.2	67.9	129.3	88.3	97.2	184.1
<b>Ft. Arthur</b>											
	Pulp and paper	1,893	70,826	37.41	37.45	120.6	123.0	118.0	122.5	125.1	118.0
	Iron and steel	2,531	103,911	41.06	41.07	37.5	44.0	133.2	62.6	73.7	209.3
	Transportation	2,419	90,379	37.36	36.87	171.1	163.5	156.3	152.9	144.1	144.9
	Trade	1,453	37,318	25.68	25.41	106.3	105.3	101.1	127.6	125.0	109.1
	- All Industries	10,556	369,287	34.98	35.21	74.3	77.6	116.4	97.7	102.1	156.4
<b>Regina</b>											
	Manufacturing	2,419	79,650	32.93	33.06	109.3	112.1	133.4	123.0	126.1	152.8
	Animal products - edible	724	23,239	32.10	32.37	184.4	170.6	191.5	208.9	195.0	202.2
	Iron and steel	221	7,563	34.22	36.37	31.9	46.4	106.7	38.1	59.6	151.2
	Trade	4,466	112,516	25.19	25.08	129.6	128.3	134.6	147.1	145.0	138.5
	- All Industries	10,586	297,651	28.12	28.06	116.5	116.7	118.0	142.9	142.9	139.2
<b>Saskatoon</b>											
	Manufacturing	2,252	69,879	31.03	30.68	184.9	179.5	171.8	214.1	205.5	192.9
	Animal products - edible	1,035	31,720	30.65	30.01	285.1	263.6	264.5	331.2	299.9	290.8
	Trade	2,690	67,621	25.14	26.17	125.5	116.5	115.1	148.7	143.8	129.2
	- All Industries	6,995	191,803	27.42	27.69	140.3	136.6	126.7	174.6	171.6	148.7
<b>Calgary</b>											
	Manufacturing	7,777	260,025	33.44	33.86	129.6	128.0	144.3	150.9	150.9	173.5
	Animal products - edible	1,487	46,626	31.36	31.24	159.4	154.3	177.4	178.0	171.7	200.2
	Plant products - edible	917	26,072	28.43	28.18	126.4	121.4	122.5	147.7	140.6	143.4
	Iron and steel	2,032	71,046	34.96	35.47	109.6	113.1	160.6	139.1	145.6	224.1
	Construction	1,056	33,273	31.51	32.21	58.7	63.0	41.0	90.2	99.0	64.9
	Trade	5,639	161,512	28.64	28.70	112.6	110.5	111.1	131.4	129.2	123.0
	- All Industries	18,267	573,581	31.40	31.60	115.2	114.8	117.4	139.5	139.9	141.4
<b>Edmonton</b>											
	Manufacturing	7,622	247,660	32.49	32.03	141.1	132.1	154.8	183.5	169.3	194.2
	Animal products - edible	3,561	115,889	32.54	31.13	184.7	162.3	191.4	229.6	193.1	219.3
	Iron and steel	1,418	52,294	36.38	37.99	116.0	112.0	166.4	165.8	165.0	235.1
	Construction	1,665	55,570	33.38	29.53	167.2	218.1	116.4	170.0	196.1	156.6
	Trade	5,666	147,193	25.98	26.99	155.9	145.1	138.0	171.6	165.9	146.7
	- All Industries	18,873	564,575	29.91	29.49	138.9	136.1	134.3	168.3	162.6	161.6
<b>Victoria</b>											
	Manufacturing	7,192	253,337	35.22	35.25	189.6	201.7	233.3	230.2	245.0	301.0
	Lumber products	1,068	37,698	35.30	35.85	104.1	98.9	123.2	136.4	131.4	153.2
	Iron and steel	4,309	155,723	36.14	36.42	326.1	363.4	447.6	384.7	432.0	585.0
	Transportation	884	30,522	34.53	34.64	162.4	175.0	151.7	177.5	191.9	154.2
	Trade	2,602	59,293	22.79	23.45	126.9	115.8	113.5	137.2	128.7	117.8
	- All Industries	13,097	410,027	31.31	31.53	155.2	158.5	169.3	194.5	200.1	221.6











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